



" " SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION



Dupont 35mm

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Ratio 14-1

2



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)  
NUMERICAL BY REPORT  
NUMBER



Project No.  
FRU-2

4



**REEL  
NO.**



5



D-3525

D-3526

D-3528



Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 114  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
Yangtze River Station,  
No. D. 35-25.  
Date April 20th, 1932  
22-4-32  
D. 2 Tungling Road.

Subject (in full) Strike at Andersen & Meyers, Machine S. ons. No. 2 Tungling Road.

Made by.....and.....Forwarded by.....D.S.I. Sandrop.

Sir,

At 8a.m. 20-4-32, 354 persons resumed duty in all departments at above workshops. The remainder (52 persons) having been paid their wages and dismissed, this strike may now be regarded as finished.

I am, Sir,

*Rh Sandrop,*

D.S.I.

~~D. S. I. Sandrop~~

Special Branch.

Seen by  
S. (11)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Yangtszepoo Station,

Date April 16th, 1932

Subject (in full) Strike at Andersen Meyers Machine Shops, No. 2 Tungliang Road.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

The total number of persons working at above place is 171, the number absenting themselves from work is 235.

37 of the above number attended at the factory and received their wages. A notice has been posted calling on employees to return to work on 18-4-32, after which date, all absentees will be replaced by new workers.

I am, Sir,

*Wardrop*

D.S.I.

*62*  
~~D. B. C. "D".~~

*Rob*  
Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 3545

Date 22/4/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT ON STRIKE

Yangtszepoo Station 12th April 1932.

Time and date reported 4.25p.m. 12.4.32. Time and date I.O. informed 4.40p.m. 12.4.32.

By whom reported S.J.D. Colterjohn, Manager.

Trade or profession of strikers Fitters, Machinemen.

Number of strikers 120 Male 120 Female - Apprentices -

Employer's name, address and business Andersen &amp; Lagers, Machine Shops, No. 2 Tungliang Road (4/8 Yuen Ming Yuen Road).

Union to which strikers belong -

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Dismissal of fitter No. 14 Li Ah Auh (李阿奥) who is believed by management to be an agitator and cause of trouble. Asked for leave on account of sickness on afternoon of 11.4.32, but went to a meeting of the New Engineering Works employees. (place unknown)

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence Afternoon of 12.4.32.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike -

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers do not intend to take strikers back, except on basis of being newly engaged employees. Several not to be re-engaged.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Fitter No. 14 Li Ah Auh (李阿奥)

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Dismissed man believed to be one of the strikers leaders.

Meeting places of strikers Usually tea-shops on Linching Road.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike -

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike -

Name and address of printer of such circulars -

Precautions taken by Police Police to be posted.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. C.
R. Wardrop D. P. 2.	J. P. 2.	M. G.	

TE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 111  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
Station,  
No. D 7525  
Date April 18th 1932  
Time 11:41 32

Subject (in full) Strike at Andersen's, Machine Shops, No. 2, Tungliang Road.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

At 8a.m. 18-4-32, 395 out of the total number of 406 persons employed turned up for work at the above workshop. All were paid the wages due them, then 27 of their number were dismissed. After this, 256 out of the remainder elected to resume work, the other 110 returned home. There was no trouble at the works whilst the above was happening. The 13 employees who did not turn up for work this morning will probably be dismissed when they come to take their wages.

I am, Sir,

D. Wardrop,

D.S.I.

Special Branch.

\$I,

Information and  
please pass to Registry file.

18:41 32.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY.

V. D. 3525.

18.4.32.

Extract from Intelligence Report 16.4.32.

Anderson Meyer - Partial Strike - Situation

The strike situation in the Anderson Meyer Machine Shop, 2 Tungliang Road remains unchanged this morning, April 16. On April 15, 87 strikers received their wages from the Management. A notice has been posted calling on all strikers to return to work on April 18, failing which they will be replaced by new hands.

File  
Mf  
19.4.32.

✓



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 166  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY.  
Yangtszenoo Station.

Date April 14th, 1932

Subject (in full) Strike at Andersen Meyers, Machine Shops, No. 2 Tungliang Road.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by D.S.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

A further 31 employees of the window sash department of the above firm failed to turn up for work this morning. This makes 235 workers who are now absent. Total number now working is 171 persons, chiefly blacksmiths and other miscellaneous tradesmen.

I am, Sir,

*D. Wardrop*

D.S.I.

~~B. D. O. "B".~~

Special Branch.

1.R.  
15/4/32  
JR

SI  
For disposal.

*W.R.*



Extract from Intelligence Report 13.4.32.

-----

Anderson Meyer - partial strike

120 men employed in the machine shop of Messrs. Anderson Meyer, 2 Tungliang Road struck at 2.30 p.m. April 12 as a protest against the dismissal the same day of one of their number for being absent on April 11 without leave, and are still out this morning, April 13. An additional 84 men failed to turn up for work this morning. This factory employs a total complement of 450 hands.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

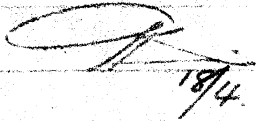
POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, April 18 1932,  
To Reg.

Please let me see  
the special file in  
the strike in  
the workshops of  
Andersen, Meyer & Co.  
No. 220 Fungyang Road

Sir,

There is no special file  
on this strike, but there is a  
station report which is attached  
herewith.

  
1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

L. 3525  
File No. 101

REPORT

Yangtszepoo Station,  
Date April 13th, 1932.

Subject (in full) Strike at Andersen Meyers Machine Shops, No. 2 Tungliang Road.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by D.S.I. Wardrop.

Sir,

Further to strike report of 12-4-32, in the machine shops of the above firm, at 8a.m. on 13-4-32, a further 84 employees, 70 of whom are attached to the window sash department, the remaining 14 being miscellaneous workers failed to turn up for work.

The management are not entering into any negotiations meantime, but will wait until the workers return when they will decide which workers be allowed to restart.

I am, Sir,

*D. Wardrop.*

D.S.I.

D. D. O. "D".

Special Branch.

*Reg. Please collect all papers bearing on this strike and make it the subject of a special file. All strikes of more than a day's duration should be made the subject of special files.*

*Sir,  
Your instructions  
Complied with.*

*18/4.*

*18:4:32.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

& S. B. REGISTRY.

Special Branch S. B. Station

REPORT

Date 18.4.32

Subject (in full)

Arms smuggling.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by D.S. Moore

Regarding the information contained in the attached translation of a letter in French dated Batavia, March 10, 1932, bearing on the shipment of arms and ammunition to the China Seas. Information has been received that in the early part of March 1932, a large quantity of rifles, machine guns and ammunition were landed at Chuanchow, a small port north of Amoy, Fokien Province, on the instructions and at the order of General Chen K'uo-hui, Garrison Commander of Chuanchow. Details as to the amount of munitions landed are lacking, but it is known that they were discharged from a steamer flying the Norwegian flag, which vessel carried the name "Blodd" or "Bioll". Neither the "Blodd" or the "Bioll" are contained on Lloyds Shipping Register. The discharge of this cargo from the ship's hold took place a few miles outside Chuanchow under a strong escort of General Chen K'uo-hui's troops. Martial law was declared in Chuanchow during the actual time of landing and the streets of the town were guarded by troops until the escorted munitions had safely reached their destination at General Chen's headquarters.

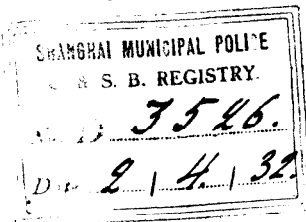
Whether this consignment of arms is identical with that mentioned in the attached translation is difficult to say, but there is a big possibility that they are one and the same. Nothing is known in local maritime circles of any other big shipment of arms having been illegally landed on the China coast during recent months neither is anything known of the individual quoted as "Eris" in the attached translation.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S. Moore

19.4.32





Translation of an extract in French from the attached letter  
dated Batavia, March 10, 1932.

" About two months ago a cargo of arms was despatched from the  
the port of Hamburg in the direction of the Chinese sea, with the  
destination for a port of Borneo Island.

It is a matter of 2000 Mauser rifles, 7-9-87, as well as of one  
million rounds of ammunition.

It is a German ship carrying all kinds of merchandises and the  
arms are contained in cases of white wood, in the shape of a cof-  
fin, marked with a capital letter in black colour.

The ammunition is packed in soldered zinc boxes.

The trafficker is from Shanghai, "ERIS" by name, an individual  
without nationality, whose residence is unknown."

*O/c. S.B.*

*translation herewith*

*SBH 1/4*

*S2,*

*Further inquiries please*

*S.S. Moore*

*SBH 4/4*

*WJ*

*1:4:32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. ~~Section~~

Date July 18, 1932.

Subject (in full) Suggestion that Albert Olivier and Albert E. Stewart are identical.

Made by D. S. Moore.

Forwarded by

*D. S. Moore*

Regarding the attached memo of Officer i/c Special Branch suggesting that Albert Olivier and Albert E. Stewart are identical. The house at 67 Connaught Road, wherein it is known the female who paraded under the name of Mrs. Olivier resided, was taken on a one year lease in the early part of June 1930 and vacated on June 15, 1931. Enquiries made in the locality failed to establish definitely that a male resided there with this woman and the only information that could be gleaned was that a male person had been seen to make occasional visits to the place.

Albert E. Stewart and Margaret Undine resided together at 46 Edinburgh Road from March 1, 1931 until June 27, 1931 when the latter left for Berlin via Siberia.

Therefore, presuming that Albert Olivier and Albert E. Stewart are one and the same person, the two identities could have been used in Shanghai at the same time. Definite evidence of the above presumption is lacking, but the following is submitted in an effort to substantiate the supposition.

In the leasing of both 46 Edinburgh Road and 67 Connaught Road the leases were signed by the females, although in the former case it is definitely known that a man resided in the house as the supposed husband of the lessee. The installation of household of fittings, such as gas, electricity etc. where the signature of the occupant would be required were also attended to by the females, leading one to naturally suppose that this was done in an effort to cover up the tracks of the male or males concerned. The similarity of the occupancy of the two houses under review also leads one to believe that there was only one male concerned, namely Albert E. Stewart and that although he was residing with



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

(2)

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

Margaret Unjus at 46 Edinburgh Road he was actively concerned  
in the occupant of 67 Connaught Road which was undoubtedly  
another house maintained by the Shanghai Branch of the Pan  
Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.

It is a well known fact that the average wrongdoer  
has a mind for from being versatile and the similarity of the  
two cases as outlined would further tend to substantiate the  
supposition advanced by the Officer i/c Special Branch.

W. B. Moore  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
Special Branch S. 2. Station	
V. D. 3528	
Date May 13, 1932	
Date 7/31/32	

Subject (in full)

Mrs. L. Olivier.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

*S. B. Rm. 01.*

Regarding the attached questionnaire of Officer 1/c Special Branch concerning Mrs. L. Olivier. Attached are photographic reproductions of the signature appended on an application form by Mrs. Olivier on October 29, 1930, when she applied to the Shanghai Power Company for the hire of an electric radiator to be installed at 67 Connaught Road. Water for this house was contracted for by the owners, the Taishan Realty Co., 421 Lloyd Road and the Telephone Co. have no record of any of their installations having ever been fitted in the house.

So far as can be ascertained no mail was received in Shanghai for Mrs. Olivier following the departure from 67 Connaught Road. The procedure adopted by the Chinese Postal Authorities in cases where they are in receipt of mail for persons who cannot be located, is for the said mail to be retained in the Post Office for one month to await possible claimants. If, at the end of this period the mail remains unclaimed it is returned to the office of origin for disposal. No record, other than the number of letters etc. so returned, is kept by the Postal Authorities, so although mail may possibly have arrived in Shanghai for Mrs. Olivier, there are no means at our disposal for verifying the same. All the other points concerning mail and the possession of a P.O. Box as indicated in the attached questionnaire have been covered, but were unproductive of results. Telegraphic address "REBIVOL" was registered at the Chinese Telegraph Administration for the year 1931 in the name of Mrs. L. Olivier, 67 Connaught Road, but the registration of such has not since been renewed. Efforts made to secure the registration application form made out by Mrs. Olivier, failed, as the form has since been destroyed.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

-2-

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

None of the local shipping firms or shipping agencies can furnish information which would substantiate the theory that Mrs. Olivier or any person who lived at 67 Connaught Road left Shanghai subsequent to the arrest of Hilaire Noulens on June 15, 1931.

The Boarding House Sections of both the Settlement and the French Concession have no record of a Mr. or Mrs. Olivier ever having resided in houses under their supervision, neither has the Palace Hotel nor the Plaza Hotel such names on their guest books. Likewise, the French Consulate-General are unaware of the existence of the Oliviers.

It is significant that on the occasions when Mrs. Olivier was called upon to pay the Municipal rates for the house at 67 Connaught Road, she always did so by cash.

Efforts made to locate the firm who removed the furniture from 67 Connaught Road when Mrs. Olivier vacated these premises have proved abortive.

It is interesting to note that amongst the documents seized subsequent to the arrest of Noulens on June 15, 1931, are two which refer to a "Lilly" and "Lily". Document 10-W (page 12) under the heading "Contributions for Flats for March" shows against the name of "Lily", the sum of G.\$20. Document 16-W bears the heading "Inventory of House "Lilly" and is dated 1.2.31. The list of furniture contained therein would about be sufficient to furnish a house of the size of the one at 67 Connaught Road occupied at one time by Mrs. L. (Lily?) Olivier.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Reg. Please file. Cross index under P. I. T. U. Sec. (Noulens) case.*  
*W.B. Moore*  
*D. S.*  
*W.B. 14/5/32*



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 10<sup>th</sup> 1932  
To T.A. (Bine)

Will you please arrange  
to have four photographic  
copies made of signature  
on attached application  
form

T. A. Bine  
Officer i/c. S.B.

Officer i/c. S.B.

As copies attached.

10/5/32.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D.	9548
S.M.P.	5, 32
Date	5, 32

Special Branch

May 6, 1932.

S.2

Further inquiries please.

1. Would it be possible to obtain on loan the contracts signed by Mrs. Olivier in order to obtain (A) electric light, (B) water and (C) a telephone.

2. What became of mail addressed to Mrs. Olivier at No.67 Connaught Road after she left the premises?

3. Did Mrs. Olivier possess a post office box or telegraphic address or did she ever have mail addressed to the General Delivery, Post Office, Cook's or the American Express Co.

4. Have Cook's, the American Express Co. or local shipping concerns any information about a Mrs. Olivier or any person who lived at No.67 Connaught Road having left Shanghai subsequent to the arrest of Noulens.

5. Is there anything in the statistics of the Boarding House Section to show where Mrs. Olivier lived previous to taking over No.67 Connaught Road.

6. Has a person bearing the name of Mrs. Olivier ever lived in the Palace Hotel or Plaza Hotel.

*J. K. Emens*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D.S. Moore.*

*DBR 6/5.*



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT

Special

Branch B.2. Station  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Date &amp; S. B. REGISTRY 82.

No. D 3548.

Date 6.15.32.

Subject (in full) .....

Albert Olivier.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

J.B.K. 5.1

Enquiries made in an effort to establish the identity and present whereabouts of the above named have been somewhat unproductive of results. In the early part of June 1930 the house at 67 Connaught Road was rented from the Taishan Realty Co., 421 Lloyd Road on a lease of one year by a female signing herself Mrs. J. Olivier. The rent for the house was always paid regularly by the woman herself and on no occasion did the rent collector see a male on the premises during his visits. The lease for the house expired on June 15, 1931 (date of arrest of William Noellens) and no effort was made to renew it, the occupants of the house removing to an unknown destination. The lease signed by Mrs. Olivier has since been destroyed by the Taishan Realty Co.

According to Chinese shop keepers in the locality, they had gleaned the information from the "boy" employed at 67 Connaught Road that his mistress was of French nationality, but they were unable to say where she departed to when removing from that address. Further, that although they had seen a male make occasional visits to the house they were unable to state whether he resided there or not.

The house is at present being used as a refreshment canteen by the 4th U.S. Marines. The custodian of the building states that since he took over his duties in September 1931, on three occasions, always at night time, a foreign male wearing glasses and believed to be English has called at the house and enquired for Mrs. Olivier.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 7548.
Date 19/4/32.

I shall be most grateful if you can find out  
for me the present whereabouts of one

ALBERT OLIVIER,

who used to reside at 67 Connaught Road in 1931.

Recent information which has come to my hands  
shows clearly that this address was one used by  
the P.P.T.U.S. and occurs in a secret telegram sent  
from Berlin to the telegraphic address REVIBOL, Shanghai,  
on 31-3-31.

The above address appears in the 1930 hong list  
but does not appear in this years.

S2,  
For careful investigation  
and report please.

D.S. none

19/4/32.

W.G.

19:4:32.



0 3528 0

X

RECEIVED  
18.4.32  
No. 3528  
D. 11, 11, 32

Very Secret.

My dear Givens,

I shall be most grateful if you can find out for me the present whereabouts of one

X ALBERT OLIVIER,

who used to reside at 67 Connaught Road, in 1931.

Recent information which has come to my hands shows clearly that this address was one used by the P.P.T.U.S. and occurs in a secret telegram sent from Berlin to the telegraphic address REVIBOL, Shanghai, on 31.3.31.

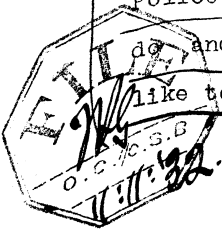
The above address appears in the 1930 Hong List but does not appear in this year's.

b.b.R.

Also I now know that regular wireless telegraph communication was maintained between certain local stations run by Boulens organisation and that these stations are still in existence and are in communication with a station in Russia which uses the call sign RADAP. I do not know if the Police ever do any interception of W/T messages but if they do and ever get any of these messages I should very much like to have them sent to me for my inspection.

Yours sincerely,

*H. M. Givens*





Form 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 16: 8: 1932

To Reg.

Please put  
up again when  
I return from  
leave.

W. G.

Noted by Reg.  
16. 8. 32.



FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To

Shanghai, July 4, 1932.

It is now  
suggested that  
Albert Olivier  
was identical  
with A. G. Stewart.  
Please endeavor  
to find confirmation  
and report.

*[Signature]*

*Done*  
*[Signature]*  
4/7/32



D-3529

D-3530



4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3529
Date	22 / 2 / 37

February 22, 1937.

Morning Translation

China Evening News of February 21 (editorial) :-

"Atrocious Behavior Of Italians"

The "more exciting" parts of the film "Abyssinia" were deleted at the second review of the picture. This shows that China did her best to please the aggressive nation. During the screening of this film at the Isis Theatre yesterday, about 100 Italian bluejackets and civilians wrecked the cinema and injured some of the employees and members of the audience.

In our view, this is a demonstration staged by an aggressive nation in Chinese territory and constitutes an insult to the Chinese government and people. It is intolerable. The Chinese people have the right to exhibit their sympathy towards Abyssinia; they also have their reasons to abhor the acts of aggression committed against that country. In all this, the Italian navy or people have no right to interfere.

We hope that our government will immediately lodge a strong protest and demand an apology, the punishment of the persons responsible, and an assurance that acts of this nature will not recur. We also hope that another screening of the film "Abyssinia" will take place at an early date and that more effective measures will be adopted this time to deal with the rowdies of an aggressive nation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF LIEUT. SHORT.

To-day being the 5th anniversary of the death of Lieut. K.R. MacCawley Short, an American aviator, who was killed in an aerial combat with Japanese aeroplanes during the Shanghai War of January, 1932, local public bodies will hold a memorial meeting to-day and will also detail representatives to visit his tomb at the Hungjao Aerodrome.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3529</u>
Date <u>21</u> / <u>2</u> / <u>37</u>

February 21, 1937.

Morning Translation.

"Our aim is to support the Government in launching an anti-enemy campaign. We have no other aims whatever. On the next day we called at the Police Bureau and were told that the arrested persons would be released on shop security. On the third day when we went there again with shop security, the Police Bureau refused to receive us. Since then five days have elapsed. Besides making further efforts to secure the release of the detained men, we are seeking public assistance."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers dated Feb. 20:

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT SHORT DURING THE SHANGHAI WAR

During the January 28 Incident, Lieutenant Z.R. MacCawley Short, an American aviator, lost his life in a fight with six enemy aeroplanes at Soochow.

Local Chinese officials and people together with Mr. F.V. Wagner, an intimate friend of the deceased, are arranging the holding of a memorial service to Lieutenant Short on Monday next (February 22) at the officer's tomb near the Hungjao Aerodrome. Our country men will also take part in the service to this foreign hero.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 3529

April 11, 1932. 12. 1. 4. 1932.

China  
The ~~Shanghai~~ Evening News, dated April 10:-

Memorial Service for the deceased Mr. Short.

Local public bodies are preparing to hold a memorial service tomorrow afternoon for Mr. Short, the deceased American aviator. Mayor Wu Teh Chen and Chinese aviators will be requested to take part in the service.

The public bodies will also erect a memorial to Mr. Short. A certain public body has contributed the sum £30,000 for this purpose.

The mother and wife of Mr. Short will arrive at Shanghai from America on April 19 and these public bodies are preparing to welcome them on their arrival.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.                       
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
Special Branch - S. 2. 84164  
Y. D. 3529  
Date MAY 13. 1932.  
131 51 32

REPORT

Subject (in full) Departure of Mrs. Elizabeth Short from Shanghai.

Made by P.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by J. B. Lee S. 1

Mrs. Elizabeth Short, mother of the American aviator who was killed in an air duel during the recent Sino-Japanese imbroglio, left for the United States at noon May 13, 1932, on the s.s. 'President McKinley.'

Some hundred representatives of the Chinese Government and various Chinese Public Bodies, headed by Mr. H.O. Tong, Superintendent of Customs, were present at the Customs Jetty to wish Mrs. Short bon voyage.

Mrs. Short left without incident, no demonstrations in her honour being staged.

za Pitts  
P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
ML  
13.5.32.



## Mrs. Short To Leave For U.S. This Morning

Chinese Government And  
Citizens To Bid  
Bon Voyage

Mrs. Elizabeth Short, mother of the American aviator who lost his life in an airplane battle with Japanese airmen over Soochow, will leave for the United States this morning on the s.s. President McKinley, accompanied by her son Edmond. She will leave from the Customs Jetty at 10.30 o'clock.

Representatives of the government and various Chinese public bodies will be present at the jetty to give Mrs. Short a hearty send-off and bon voyage.

Mrs. Short had tentatively decided to go to Peiping on a sightseeing trip but changed her plans and notified the members of the Robert Short Memorial Committee that she would go home directly. The committee notified all bodies concerned yesterday of the time of her departure and asked them to prepare flowers.

Mrs. Short came here on April 18 and amid a big crowd of welcomers was ushered into the Cathay Hotel where she has been staying ever since. Being the "nation's guest" for the first time in Chinese history for a foreign woman, she has been greatly admired and cordially entertained by both the Chinese government and its people.

While here she participated in the funeral ceremonies of her son who now lies buried on Chinese soil. She leaves behind her a monument in memory of her martyred son which is being established at Soochow and a "living monument," the Robert Short Memorial Educational Foundation.

JHR 13/5



May 12, 1932.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

- ~~(c) Persons who go into business without licences will be punished.~~
- (7) In connection with relief work:
- (a) That the Social Bureau be requested to instruct the landlords ~~and~~ to repair their houses.
- (b) As the refugees cannot always be allowed to remain idle, the Social Bureau be requested to lend money at low interest to refugees to enable them to do business.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers:

MRS. SHORT LEAVES FOR AMERICA ON MAY 13.

*52, Please submit photograph*

Mrs. Short has cancel the proposed trip to Peiping and will leave Shanghai for America on the President "McKinley" which sails at 11 a.m. May 13. The Various Public Bodies National Salvation Federation has informed the 89 public bodies under its control and the Shanghai Boy Scouts Committee to send representatives to bid farewell to Mrs. Short at the Customs Jetty.



Special Branch, SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Shanghai Municipal Police REGISTRY  
*April 24* 1932.

Commissioner of Police.  
Sir,

No. D. *3529*  
Date *26. 4. 32*

Information. *The remains of Priest Short*  
*will be interred at the Aerodrome.*

*Stegely*

*2*  
*4/1*

*W. L. Limer*  
Officer i/c Special Branch.



Diary for information of Commissioner of Police

---

11 a.m. 24/4/32

Agent no.2

Fifty soldiers of the Tax Police Corps  
headquarters arrived at Shanghai South from Kashing  
at 1.40 p.m. April 23 and left for Asin Lungwa  
at 8.20 a.m. to-day, for the purpose of attending  
the funeral of the late Mr. Robert Short.

It is reported that these soldiers are armed  
with rifles and will join the cortege at Chungshan Road.



# ROBERT SHORT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

## GENERAL COMMITTEE

H. O. TONG, CHAIRMAN	LOY CHANG
S. S. FENG	T. W. KWOK
H. S. LIANG	HERMAN LIU
ERNEST MOY	T. H. SHEN
TUCODORE TU	T. P. WANG
GASTON WANG	B. Y. WOO
Y. C. WOO	CHILING YIN
L. T. YUAN	O. K. YUI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
OFFICE: 1331 SINZA ROAD
TELEPHONE No. 32359
No. D 3529
Date 29.4.32

Shanghai, 25th. April 1932.

The Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I, on behalf of the committee, have the pleasure of tendering you our very many thanks for the invaluable services of the members of your police force rendered during the funeral of the late Colonel Robert Short.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT SHORT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

*H. O. Tong*

(H.O.Tong) Chairman

29/4

HOT/C

*KMB*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C & S. B. REGISTRY  
Special Branch - S. 2. Station

Date April 22, 1932.  
D-3529  
221 H. 132

Subject (in full) Funeral of the late Lieutenant Robert Short.

Made by P.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by S. J. Buerst

The following tentative arrangements have been made by the "Robert Short Memorial Committee" for the funeral of the late Lieut. Robert Short, American aviator killed during the recent Sino-Japanese conflict:-

The funeral service will be held at 2 p.m. Sunday April 24, 1932, at the Moore Memorial Church on Thibet Road. Burial will be at the Hungjao Aerodrome.

Arrangements have been made to accomodate 1000 persons at the funeral service.

At approximately 3 p.m. the funeral procession will proceed on foot from the Moore Memorial Church along Thibet Road into Bubbling Well Road and will continue to Ferry Road where a halt will be called to enable the majority of the mourners to continue to Hungjao in motor-cars. From Ferry Road to the Aerodrome the procession will move via Bubbling Well, Great Western, Chungshan and Hungjao Roads.

I am informed that application has been made by Mr. O.K. Yui of the "Robert Short Memorial Committee" to the Shanghai Municipal Council for the necessary Police assistance and co-operation, and that the order of the procession will be as follows:-

Shanghai Municipal Police Mounted Escort.

Chinese detachment of the Shanghai Municipal Police (if possible)  
Shanghai Volunteer Corps - American and Chinese Companies.

Band of the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai.

Pall Bearers consisting of 4 Chinese and 4 American aviators.

Honorary Pall Bearers.

Chief Mourners and Officials.

Representatives of the People's Organisations and friends.

Vehicles containing floral tributes.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Should any other arrangements be made, a further report will  
be submitted.

*ga. Pines*

P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Between

2 + 3 pm.

March 24

Memorial service

Church in  
Shibet Road

J. V. Somers

H. O. Targ

& Dr. John Wu

~~would~~ will

lecture -

Only persons given provided

admission tickets

will be allowed to attend.

Between

3 + 5 pm.

Funeral

procession -

About 1000 persons

will attend -

will march from Shibet  
Road to Bubbly Well



Divisional Office of the Municipal Police

S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3529

Date 23. 8. 1932

P. C. divisions

Police were aware of the business as welcome to be extended to Mr S. Phant. by a committee. I had no idea but knew nothing of details. to find out such a numerous Chinese details have been scouts & Girl Guides &c. their positions at a near the Customs pontoon.

Had the details an attended plan been permitted it would have interfered with the departure of Brigadier General Mr. Haghber

Dep  
Mr  
27/4 C.P.

File returned as directed  
L. G. (D. M. H.)

APR 22 1932

Barrigan  
W. O. S.



Shanghai Municipal Police  
Headquarters.

Date 21.4.1932.

DS (Division)

The report of the Central V.I. is not correct. The Special Branch sent information on the ~~18th~~ 18th again on the 19th they had timely information. Please return S.B. papers when you are finished with them.

M. S. S. S.  
Cf



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Special Branch S. .... Station,

REPORT

Date April 21, 1934.

Subject (in full) ... Arrival of Mrs. Short.

Made by ... and ... Forwarded by D.S.I. Everest.

With reference to the endorsement made by the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report in connection with the arrival of Mrs. Short, I have to state the following:-

In order to co-operate in measures for the safety and protection of Mrs. Short and the Committee welcoming her, a copy of report on the subject of the expected arrival of Mrs. Short at noon, April 19, was handed to the D.O. "A" at 5.40 p.m. April 18.

At approximately 11 a.m. April 19 it was ascertained that the s.s. "President Taft", on which Mrs. Short was travelling, was not expected to arrive until 2 p.m. The D.O. "A" was informed immediately and at his request the information was passed to Central Station, the message being taken by Inspector Watson.

*D.S.I. Everest*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Q.S.B.

I think you informed  
the station re intended  
reception of Mr. Short.

Is this not so?

W.H.  
2/1/4

Commissioner of Police,

Sir, Yes. I attach a  
report by D.S. I. Everest  
herewith.

J. H. Gueno

O. J. C. R.  
APR 21 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central Police Station,

Date April 20, 1932

Subject (in full) Lack of information where Special Police Supervision  
is required.

Made by and Forwarded by C. I. MacGillivray.

Sir,

I beg to report that no information was received regarding the arrival of Mrs. Short. The only information was obtained from the local Press. At 11 a.m. 19-4-32 a Mr. Wong, member of the Reception Committee called to interview me, regarding the placing of Chinese Boy Scouts in the vicinity of the Customs Jetty. He produced a plan of the proposed arrangements, these arrangements were altered and carried out in accordance with Police instructions.

Regarding the departure of Brigadier General McNaghten, a notification was received from the Traffic Office. On the afternoon of the 18th, previous to this information had been obtained from the North China Daily News. The Traffic Office always notify the Central Station as soon as they receive information. In view of the above lack of advance information the Police should be notified at least 48 hours previously so as arrangements can be made. In many cases the Police have to rely on the Press for their information.

which is  
frequently  
very inaccurate  
H.S.

A. G. S. S.

Forwarded

A.

h. c. Gillivray

D. O. "A"

Chief Inspector in-charge.

Commissioner of Police

A request might be made to organisers of Reception and other social functions on a large scale through the medium of a municipal notification something on the lines of "Political meetings" Page 35 Handbook of Municipal Information 1931 Edition with this difference A Request noted for order

APR 20 1932

MacGillivray

D. C. (Division)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3524  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
Station

Date April 19, 1932

Subject (in full) Arrival of Mrs. Short.

Made by P.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by D. J. Everett

Mrs. Elizabeth Short, mother of Robert Short, American aviator who was killed during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities, arrived in Shanghai at 1.10 p.m. April 19, 1932 by the S.S. "President Jefferson" which berthed at the Dollar Pier, Pootung.

A deputation representing the National Government and 66 Public Organisations, and headed by Mr. H.O. Tong, Chairman of the "Robert Short Memorial Committee", welcomed Mrs. Short to China immediately upon her arrival.

Mrs. Short was accompanied by members of the "Committee of Welcome" on the Yangtze Conservancy Board's tender "Li Pei" to the Customs Jetty, where she was met by the Committees of various local Chinese Organisations. After inspecting a guard-of-honour of Chinese Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Mrs. Short expressed her appreciation of the kindnesses shown her by the Chinese people. She was then driven away to the Cathay Hotel without further incident.

I attach herewith a list showing the names of the members of the "Committee of Welcome" and the bodies which they represent, and a copy of the speech made by Mr. H.O. Tong upon Mrs. Short's arrival.

P. S. Pitts.

P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,

Information

J. J. Swens  
O. i/c Sp. Br.

APR 20 1932

S2, Please report on arrangements made for co-operation with S.O. 4 and Central Station. J. J.



List of Members of "Committee of Welcome" to Mrs. Short.

Mr. W.C.Tong, Superintendent of Customs, representing the  
Nationalist Government.

Colonel T.A.Chen, representing Aviation Department.

Mr. Cheung Loy, representing Ministry of Finance.

Mr. O.K.Yui, representing City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Mr. T.Y.Kwah, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Brig. General Theodore Tu, representing the Chinese Army.

Mr. H.S.Liang.

Mr. Y.C.Woo. ) representing the "Citizen's Maintenance

Mr. Y.Y.Woo. ) Committee of Shanghai."

Mr. Ernest H.K.Loy.)

Mr. L.T.Yuan, representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce,

and

Mesdames Gale, Y.C.Woo, Y.Y.Woo, H.S.Liang, Y.C.Wen and Ernest Loy.

-----

+ + + + +



Speech by Mr. H. O. Tong,  
Chairman of Robert Short Memorial Committee.

Mrs. Short,

On behalf of the Government and people of China, which are represented in this group, I have the honour of extending to you a cordial welcome to our country, and to express to you the very deep sense of appreciation which is felt by our nation of the sacrifice which unites our sentiments with yours.

We have come to receive you in the name of our people, and to escort you ashore where a representative gathering waits to welcome you.

The depth of our nation's gratitude will be shown to you during your sojourn amongst us. It is our honour now to be granted the privilege of greeting you upon your arrival to our shores, and to introduce you to a grateful people.

-----



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

Special Branch - S. 2. Station,  
No. D 3327

Date April 18, 1932.  
Date 19/4/32

Subject (in full) Arrival of Mrs. Short.

Made by E.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by *W.D. Gurnett*

In connection with the arrival of Mrs. Short, mother of Robert Short, who was killed whilst flying in a Chinese aeroplane during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities, I have to report the following:-

Mrs. Short, who is accompanied by her young son, is due to arrive in Shanghai on April 19, 1932, by the s.s. "President Taft", which will berth at the Dollar Wharf at approximately noon on that date.

At 11 a.m., a Customs launch will leave the Customs Jetty containing some fifteen members of the National Government and Public Organisations with the object of welcoming Mrs. Short to Shanghai. This committee of welcome will be headed by Mr. H.O. Tong, Chairman of the "Robert Short Memorial Committee", and will meet the "President Taft" before she berths. The Customs launch is expected to arrive back at the Customs Jetty at noon with Mrs. Short on board.

Some 200 members of various local organisations are expected to congregate within the precincts of the Jetty in order to welcome Mrs. Short, whilst a still larger number will be waiting outside the entrance to the Jetty.

After her arrival Mrs. Short will stay at the Cathay Hotel, Rooms Nos. 633 and 640, where she will be attended by three representatives of the Nationalist Government - one lady and two gentlemen.

No public functions will be held in her honour until after her son's funeral, which has tentatively been fixed for the April 24, 1932.

I attach herewith a newspaper cutting dated April 16, 1932,

*W.D. Gurnett*  
19/4



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

that bears on the arrival of Mrs. Short.

*W. P. S.*

P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,*

*Information. A copy  
of this report has been given to D.O. "A",  
with whom the Special Branch is  
co-operating in measures for the  
protection of Mrs Short and the  
committee who will welcome her.*

*J. H. Lewis*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

APR 18 1932

*\$2, For further reports in  
due course.*

*W. P. S.*



## MRS. E. SHORT DUE TUESDAY

### National Delegation to Welcome Guest

Preparations to welcome Mrs. Elizabeth Short and arrangements for her visit while in China have been practically completed by the general committee appointed by the Government recently to look after her arrival and sojourn here.

Mrs. Short, mother of the American aviator Lieut. Robert Short, is travelling on the Dollar liner, President Taft, expected here next Tuesday. Upon her arrival, she will be an official guest of the nation. Lieut. Short, it may be remembered, died in an aerial combat with a Japanese air squadron over Soochow during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Mrs. Short comes out to China to attend the funeral of her son. Tributes of gratitude from the Government and people of China are to be extended to her. General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai and representatives of local public organisations will meet Mrs. Short at the Customs jetty.

The personnel of the general committee includes: Messrs. H. O. Tong, representing the National Government; General Gaston Wang, the Army; Colonel T. H. Shen, the Aviation Corps; Loy Chang, the Ministry of Finance; T. W. Kwok, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; O. K. Yui, the City Government of Greater Shanghai; T. L. Yuan, B. Y. Wu, Y. C. Woo, E. K. Moy, Hubert S. Liang, C. L. Ying, Herman Lieu, T. P. Wong and S. S. Hung, representing the various people's organisations of this city.

It is announced that representatives of the organisations who are to meet Mrs. Short at the Customs Jetty will be admitted to the jetty enclosure only by passes to be issued by the Robert Short Memorial Committee at its headquarters at 135 Sinza Road.



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S2, Shanghai, 18:4: 1932

Please obtain  
details of ~~probable~~  
arrangements to  
welcome  
Mrs. Short. Where will  
she land and at  
what time, etc. etc.

*[Signature]*



KNOWLEDGED

1932

ROBERT SHORT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN  
LIANG  
ERNEST MOY  
GASTON WANG  
Y. C. WOO  
L. T. YUAN

LOY CHANG  
T. W. KWOK  
HERMAN LIU  
T. H. SHEN  
B. Y. WOO  
CHILING YIN  
O. K. YUI

1331  
OFFICE: 135 SINZA ROAD  
TELEPHONE No. 32359

Shanghai, Apr. 18, 1932

The Commissioner of Police  
Shanghai Municipal Council  
SHANGHAI

Dear Sir:

Owing to a welcome to be given to Mrs.  
Short at the Customs Jetty on the 19th instant, I, on  
behalf of the Committee, beg to apply to you for a suffi-  
cient police force to preserve order on the Jetty.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

St. J. Wang



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Traffic Branch *D. J. Sullivan*

REPORT

Date *19/1/4*

Subject (in full) Result of enquiries made re the visits of Robert M. Short (deceased)

to the Traffic Office, & the loss of .380. Auto. Pistol from the  
Statement Office.

Made by Sub-Inspr. J. Leslie. Forwarded by

Sir,

From enquiries made among the Foreign & Chinese Staff at the Traffic Office, it has been ascertained that Robert M. Short was not known personally to any of them. I myself met him once only and that when prosecuting in a case of dangerous driving against him at the U.S. Court in February last.

Enquiries at the Licensing Dept. of the Traffic Office show that in all he made four separate visits there. The first in about the middle of December last when he made application for a provisional licence and which for some reason was not granted. His second visit was during the afternoon of December 30th when he was given a provisional licence, and a test paper.

He made a 3rd visit during the afternoon of December 31st after having passed the test at Gordon Road to get a full driving licence, but being unable to pay the fee for the same was not given it.

His fourth visit was about the middle of January when he paid the fee and was granted a licence. He was next seen again at the Traffic Office early in February when he called to interview Supt. McKenna in reference to a summons which had been served on him for dangerous driving for which as I have already mentioned he was brought before the U.S. Court.

In connexion with his visits to the Traffic Office Licensing Office, I would point out that the office is situated on the 2nd floor directly above the Statement Office which is on the 1st floor and the offices have a common set of stairs.

It has not been ascertained that any of the Chinese Staff of the Traffic Office are in any way connected with the Chinese Bureau of Public Safety or any of the Chinese Authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. Leslie*

Sub-Inspector.

Officer i/c Traffic Branch.

*cc. (Cine).*

*Forwarded*

*19/1/4*

*By T.B.*

*Harry told Mc(T) to  
away for report of  
money charged to  
Leslie, if paid i  
Came writing*

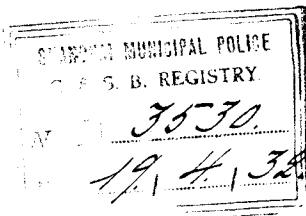
*19/1/4*

*\*time  
del. of loss  
of pistol  
Recd*

*Report on  
Short see  
p. 3529.*

*Information  
Recd 19/1/4  
19/1/4*





April 19, 2.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of one Colt .38 automatic pistol, No. 2639, the property of the Shanghai Municipal Police, found amongst the effects of the late Mr. R. M. Short, and have to inform you that the weapon in question was stolen from the Traffic Department of the Municipal Police on December 30, 1931. Investigations are now in hand regarding the theft of this pistol.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "D. C. (Crime)".

D. C. (CRIME)

Commissioner of Police.

E. S. Cunningham, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China, April 16, 1932.

Subject: Shanghai Municipal Police Revolver.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
18 Hankow Road,  
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

1/ I have the honor to forward herewith one Colt Automatic Revolver, calibre .380, marked "Shanghai Municipal Police, No.2639", which was found among the effects of the late Mr. Robert M. Short, an American citizen who came to his death near Soochow, China, on February 22, 1932. It is requested that you kindly give this Consulate General a receipt for the revolver.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Edwin S. Cunningham*  
Edwin S. Cunningham,  
American Consul General.

Accompaniment:

1/- One revolver, as described above.

*P.A. cons  
+ ack: JCM  
18/4*



D-3531

D-3532

D-3533



Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

13.1.32.

China Merchants Seamen Resume Work

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :-

In compliance with the notice issued by the China Merchants Seamen Double Pay Demand Group, all the seamen resumed work yesterday. The steamers berthed at the Minleeyuan wharf left the harbour yesterday.

The office staff of the Company held an emergency meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday at which they decided to send a telegram to the National Government requesting that director Kuo Wei Fong be retained in office. The telegram will be drafted by twelve men and will be dispatched tomorrow morning.

In order to secure confirmation of the Press report about the agreement concluded between the Company and the seamen's representatives, a reporter of the Sin Seng News Agency yesterday called on the responsible officers of the Company and was told that the four demands were settled between the mediators and the Seamen's representatives but the Company had made no expression in this matter.

The China Merchants Seamen Double Pay Demand Group yesterday submitted the agreement to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Shanghai Navigation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, for registration.



237

Extract from Intelligence Report 13.1.32.

-----

C.M.S.N. Company - Strike of seamen ended

Following a promise made by Tu Yueh Shen to guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions agreed to on January 11 the seamen of the above mentioned Company resumed operations and ships commenced their sailings on January 12.

Kwe Wei Feng, the Commissioner of the Company, owing to the financial straits of the company and the insubordinate attitude adopted by the seamen, has tendered his resignation and the affairs of the Company are now managed by Bao Kung Fan, Chief of the General Affairs Department.



Extract from Intelligence Report 12.1.32.

-----

C.M.S.N. Company - Mediation meeting - Seamen to resume  
to-day January 12

The mediation meeting which was held on January 11 was continued by representatives of both the Company and the seamen and the mediators including Messrs. Tu Yueh Shun, Yu Ya Ching and Li Tsun Wu at the residence of the first named 216 Rue Wagner, between 5 and 9 p.m. January 12 when the following conditions were agreed upon and it is reported that the steamers will resume their sailings from to-day, January 12 :

1. That half of the bonus equivalent to one month's wages be paid at the end of January and the other half at the end of March.
2. That the Company accept in full the seamen's demands No. 2, 3 and 4 resolved on January 10 which refer to treatment for seamen on a par with that accorded to the clerical staff, no dismissal without good reason and recognition of the seamen's Union by the Company.



Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

12.1.32.  
-----

China Merchants Accept Seamen's Demands : Director Resigns

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report :

At a meeting held at 5 p.m. yesterday by the mediators Yu Yah Ching, the local shipping magnate, Doo Yueh Sun, the prominent resident in the French Concession, and two others, in Doo's residence, the following four demands submitted by the seamen of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company were accepted by the management :-

1. That the new year bonuses be paid in instalments i.e. a half month bonus be paid in January and the other half in March.
2. That same treatment be accorded to the office-staff and the seamen.
3. That no seaman be dismissed without reason.
4. That as the Employees Union and the Five Wharves Workers Union are recognized by the Company, the Seamen's Federation must likewise be accorded recognition.

A circular notice was issued at 6 p.m. yesterday by the Seamen's representative announcing their victory and requesting them to be ready for work. The fifteen vessels which have been idle in harbour for five days will be made ready for sailing to-day.

Yesterday Kuo Wai Fong, the Managing Director of the Company, tendered his resignation to the National Government. He states that the financial difficulties of the firm and the labour unrest are seriously handicapping the development of the Company.



237

January 11, 1920.

Labour (3)

Workers of the two factories of the Shanghai Milk Company Ltd, Japanese concern, located at 38 Westfield Road and 60 Singapore Road, . . . , went on a "sit-down" strike at 5 a.m. January 9, not resumed at 3 p.m. the same day after the management had agreed to continue the bonus at 50% of its present rate.

S.S.T. Text Factory - demands work on Saturdays

Due to overworking, the management of the S.S.T. Text Factory, 108 East 1st, Pootung has ordered the suspension of work on Saturdays commencing from January 9 in the Printing Department. Some 1,200 workers are affected.

Wing on Cotton Mill - Koochow - strike situation

The strike situation in the above mentioned mill remains unchanged this morning, January 11.

Pre-conference

W. S. S. Co. - Strike of Seamen

Some 20 representatives of the strikers held a meeting between 1 and 2 p.m. Jan. 9 in the China Seamen Officers' Guild, (Room 215) 38 Avenue Edward VII, and decided to send 4 representatives to appeal to Yu Yuen-shun for an early settlement of the dispute and that the steamer "Yinshu" commandeered for military transportation, be allowed to sail as usual. At the conclusion of the meeting the 4 representatives were received by Yu Yuen Shun at his residence 216 Rue Wagner where he promised to render full assistance and requested that the Ningpo-Shanghai sailing be resumed.

out.  
11/1

out.







237

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

11.1.32.  
-----

The <sup>Strike</sup> Office of China Merchants Seamen : The New Terms

The following report appears in the Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

At a meeting held yesterday, the striking seamen of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company decided to detail 2 representatives to call on the mediator, Doo Yuet Son, to discuss the following terms:-

1. That the company issue double pay at the year end.
2. That the Seamen's Federation be recognized.
3. That all seamen be given similar treatment as that accorded to the office staff.
4. That no seaman be dismissed without reason.
5. That the year-end bonus of one month pay be issued every year.

Doo Yuet Son informed the callers that the first three demands may be granted by the company, but the last two must be discussed with the Managing Director Kuo Wei Foong.

At a meeting held at 2 p.m. yesterday at No.38 Avenue Edward VII, the seamen decided to form a China Merchants Seamen Federation. The arrangements are now under way.

In addition to the five river steamers and eight sea going vessels which are now idle in harbour, two other sea going steamers which arrived in port yesterday have also been tied up.

At 8 p.m. yesterday, the seamen's delegates were again summoned to Doo Yuet Son's home to meet Yu Yah Ching, the company's deputy. The conference proved futile.

✓ A third manifesto was issued by the seamen yesterday.



January 10, 1921.

Morning translation.

~~Strike.~~

~~The Strike of the China Navigation Company.~~

The Shen Bao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

Several steamers of the China Navigation Company arrived in Shanghai yesterday and have been tied up by their crews who have joined the strike. Other vessels arriving here will also be held up in a similar manner.

The 100 men crew, who is assisting, has secured the striking seamen that he would be responsible for securing their demand for double pay. The seamen have agreed to run one of the vessels for Ningbo. If the dispute is not settled, the vessel will again be tied up. A notice to the above effect was issued to all seamen at 4 p.m. yesterday.

An express letter denouncing the director of the company and explaining the reason of their strike has been dispatched to the Ministry of War by the seamen.

The representatives of the seamen were summoned to the Yachong's house at 7 p.m. yesterday to discuss a settlement but up to the time of going to press, the conference was still in progress.

The Company yesterday sent a letter to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai requesting it to mediate. A notice has also been issued by the Company exhorting the striking seamen to resume work in order not to obstruct communications.

~~THE STRIKE OF FEMALE WORKERS IN JAPAN COTTON MILL.~~

The Shen Bao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The 300 female workers of the Japan-China Cotton Mill, Pootung, who went on strike last year, are now working in Chinese Cotton Mills. They are being given financial support by the workers in the other departments of the Mill.

The 5th District Weavers Union yesterday issued a notice to all local weavers asking support for the female strikers.

~~FRANCH COUNCIL DISMISSED 243 EMPLOYEES.~~

The Shen Bao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

In order to reduce the number of employees, the French Municipal Council last year dismissed 243 men. The Chinese Employees Union of the Council made an appeal to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai against this unreasonable dismissal. The Chinese Municipality lodged a protest with the Council on December 8, but there has been no reply from the Council.

Yesterday the Union sent representatives to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. They were informed that strong negotiations would be begun with the Council.



Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

9.1.32.  
-----

The Strike of China Merchants Seamen

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The entire body of seamen of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company held a conference yesterday morning at which they decided to act in a united manner and not to conduct secret negotiations with the management of ~~the~~ the company. The strikers will work on the ships as usual but no vessel will be manned for a voyage.

Each of the ~~six~~ departments of the seamen has detailed a representative to proceed to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the District Kuomintang to appeal for support and to submit a petition giving the reasons of their strike. The representatives were persuaded not to act against law and order.

In view of the serious situation, Kuo Wei Foong, Director of the Company, yesterday called a meeting to discuss measures to cope with the trouble. It was decided to detail a representative to the seamen to tender an apology on behalf of Kuo for having given a rude reply the day before. As to the demand, the Company will agree to issue half month's wages to all seamen as reward.

The seamen were not satisfied. The negotiations thus came to a deadlock. At the request of the seamen, Mr. Doo Yueh Sung will mediate to-day.

✓ The loss to the Company is estimated at \$10,000 a day.



Extract from Intelligence Report 9.1.32.

-----

C.M.S.N.Co. - strike of seamen

The 700 seamen employed on seven steamers of the C.M.S.N.Co. who struck work on January 7, 1932 were joined on January 8 by 600 more employed on seven other vessels which arrived at Shanghai on that date.

About 10 representatives of the strikers held a meeting in the China Marine Officers' Guild, 38 Avenue Ed. VII, at 3 p.m. January 8 and decided to request Tu Yueh Shen, Chinese member of the French Municipal Council, to mediate in the dispute.

At 10a.m. January 9 five representatives of the strikers called at the local Kuomintang Headquarters and the Social Bureau with a request for assistance in the dispute. At both places, they were promised that full consideration would be accorded to their request.



January 8, 1932.

Working translation.

Summary.

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Shan Hai and other local newspapers publish the following report:-

The office-staff of the China Merchants Steamship Navigation Company were given double pay for December last year. All the seamen, sailors and firemen on the vessels owned by the Company then demanded a similar bonus but this was rejected by Director Ho Y. Peng.

Smf.  
8/1

At 9 a.m. yesterday, twelve seamen representing the crews of the twelve steamers of the company in port, interviewed the Director and rejected the demand. This was again rejected on the ground that the treatment seamen were receiving better treatment than the office-staff, so that the granting of double pay to the office-staff was only fair and the seamen's claim for similar treatment was entirely unreasonable. The Director declared that if the seamen insisted on their demand, he would resign.

The representatives then returned and reported the result of the interview to their comrades who at once proceeded to the various seamen and pilots associations and held a conference. Subsequently, they formed a China Merchants Seamen's Double Pay Demand Group and detailed representatives to draft a manifesto asking for public support.

It was resolved not to work the twelve vessels in harbour unless their demand is granted. All vessels of the company arriving in port will be tied up by the men.

The six steamers which were to leave <sup>have left</sup> port yesterday have cancelled their departure. Cargo have been returned to passengers and cargo unloaded. The situation is very serious.



IN REPLY REFER TO  
FILE NO. 810.5



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General, 20.4.32  
Shanghai, China, April 20, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
& S. B. REGISTRY

V. D. 3532

Dear Mr. Givens:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 19th enclosing a memorandum on the systems of communication which the Municipal Police are using at present or planning to use in the near future.

Your courtesy in furnishing me with this data is appreciated exceedingly.

Sincerely yours,

*James Black*

T. P. Givens, Esquire,  
Assistant Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.

*File*  
*gmb.*  
*20.4.32.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3532
Date 19, 4, 32

April 18 32.

Dear Mr. Black,

With reference to your letter of March 1, 1932, I send you herewith a memorandum on the systems of communication which the Municipal Police are using at present or planning to use in the near future.

Yours sincerely,



J. Ernest Black, Esq.,  
American Consulate-General.



The Systems of Communication in use by the Shanghai Municipal Police are, in addition to the usual telephone network, Wireless Patrol Vans, a Street Telephone System and a Burglar Alarm System. Two further methods of communication are to be installed within the year, viz., a Teleprinter (Teletype) System and an Anti-Kidnapping Direction Finding Control Station.

The Communication Control Department is at Headquarters and is housed in specially built quarters on the top of the Administration Building, being known as the "Communication Control Room." In it are installed the Main Telephone Switchboard, the Wireless Transmitter and the Street Telephone Central Switchboard. During the year, there will also be installed in this room, the Power Apparatus and Control Switchboard of the Teleprinter System together with three combined sending-receiving Teleprinters and the Plotting Instruments for Direction Finding. The latter installation will be explained under Kidnapping Prevention.

#### 1. Wireless.

The Police operate twelve Wireless Receiving Vans controlled by the Transmitter at Headquarters. The receiving sets in these vans are serviced by the Communication Control Room and the vans are garaged and cared for by the Transport Office and are called for by the Stations as and when required. The Officer detailed for patrol telephones to the Communication Control Room, reporting his departure and return to the Station. The above procedure, of course, applies to ordinary routine. The Vans were built locally and are designed to accommodate ten men equipped with steel waistcoats. The Receivers are of the Marconi "A5" type, designed and built in Shanghai by the Chinese National Wireless Telegraph Co., an associate company of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., of London. The Dials are locked on the Police Wavelength and the set is equipped with both earphones and loudspeaker. The Transmitter at Headquarters is a Marconi X.H.B.1A., 100 watt Marine type additionally equipped with a buzzer circuit. The Buzzer acts as a "Howler" and is used to precede all emergency calls so that if the patrol is out of the van for any purpose, the call is sufficiently loud to summon them to receive the message. Although the Transmitter is equipped with both Microphone and C.W. Telegraph circuits, only the Microphone is used and a range of approximately 50 miles could be obtained under adverse conditions. Needless to say, this range has not been tested as the limits of the Settlement preclude any test of over 10 miles.

#### 2. Street Telephones.

Situated at advantageous points within the Settlement, are 139 Street Telephone Boxes. The points for these telephones were not selected for best use, as is the case in most cities, but are situated near the boundary of the Settlement or at boundary gates and upon roads leading into outside territory likely to be used by criminals in their attempt to escape and upon all important bridges across Soochow Creek, a congested waterway leading into the interior. The primary use of these telephones is for emergencies and they are tested out daily by the Foreign General Duty Officer on his rounds. Another use of this system, however, might be mentioned, i.e., their connection with the Wireless Vans. Practically the only communication a van has with Headquarters during his tour of duty is by this method. His tests while outside the Station are reported by Street Telephone and if a call is necessary to a van which might inadvertently be unable to receive a call, due to a fade out or to a set failing to function properly he is immediately located by means of the Street Telephone System. All Street Telephones are connected directly to a separate Switchboard at the Station in the District in which the Telephone Box is situated and each Station Switchboard is in turn linked by a trunk line to the Central Control Switchboard at Headquarters. The Telephones now in use are of the regular Oldtype and are housed in Iron mine type boxes manufactured by the Western Electric Co. Each Box, in addition to the bell has an intermittent flashing red lamp on the pole on which the box is secured or else suspended over or across the road from that corner. The light is operated by means of a relay in the ringing circuit, giving it the same impulse as the telephone ringer, and will not cease flashing until the call is answered. This system is maintained by the Telephone Company.



3. Burglar Alarms.

A Burglar Alarm System is maintained and operated by the Telephone Company. It connects the principal banks, jewelry stores, mills, etc., to the nearest Station by means of a disc contact at the subscriber's end to a punch-tape receiving apparatus at the Station. As soon as the disc has been dislocated, the contact starts a sending apparatus which gives the necessary impulses to the receiver to punch the tape for the number assigned to that subscriber. This apparatus does not come under the control of the Communication Control Department as direct communication is a speedier method of handling calls of this nature.

4. Teleprinters.

This branch of communication is to be installed during the year and will be of the Creed page type. There will be a combined receiving and sending machine at each Station and three like machines at Headquarters. This system will be "phantomed" over the Street Telephone Trunk Lines. Teleprinter operation is well known to nearly every Police Force in the world and therefore requires no detailed description of construction or operation.

5. Kidnapping Prevention.

Kidnapping is probably more prevalent in China and Shanghai in particular, than any place in the world. This fact has led to the formation of a company to assist in preventing such crimes. This company has been favorably considered by the Shanghai Municipal Police and is to install its apparatus in the Police Stations most advantageously situated. The apparatus will be installed and maintained by the company but manned and operated by the Police Department. The Communication Control Room will have the main Plotting Apparatus and direct by wireless the pursuit and interception of Motor Car Kidnappers. Wireless will be used. A Transmitter will be installed on Motor Cars of those who subscribe to this system of crime prevention. The Transmitter starts operating at the will of the person upon whom an attempted Kidnapping is being made by means of a privately known contact and cannot be shut off. This call is picked up by the Direction Finding Stations mentioned above and the readings of these Stations communicated by direct line to the Control Room where, with a similar instrument, the exact location of the Car will be plotted, and followed. In the meantime Police Wireless Vans will have been directed to the route taken and other necessary details such as the person's name and description and the details of the Motor Car used.

APR. 17 1932



Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.Shanghai, April 18 1932  
To Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

For favour of instructions  
as to whether it will be in order  
to give the information in the  
attached memorandum to Mr. Black of  
the U.S. Consulate.

Letter of request attached.

*A. Guens*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Yes  
M. S.  
1/14*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Mr. W. J. Green* *Shanghai, 17-3-1932* *ac (sp B)*

Sir  
Report herewith  
please.

*W. J. Green*  
*W. J. Green*



IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. JEB:LI



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China, March 1, 1932.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,  
Assistant Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.

My dear Mr. Givens:

In accordance with your suggestion I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from the professor in Police Administration at the University of California and would appreciate receiving any information which you may be able to give me on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Ernest Black*  
J. Ernest Black.

Enclosure:

1/- Copy of letter dated December 28, 1931,  
from University of California.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
Bureau of Public Administration  
Berkeley

December 28, 1931

Edwin S. Cunningham,  
Consul General,  
American Consulate,  
Shanghai, China.

My dear Mr. Cunningham:

A manual of police communication systems is now in preparation by the Department of Police, Berkeley, California, in conjunction with the University of California, -- one of a series of textbooks to be published shortly covering the field of Police Administration.

It is our desire to include in the present volume a study of foreign police communication methods. May I therefore ask your assistance in obtaining from local police executives a few brief points of information concerning their methods and equipment.

For our purposes a consideration of the local police communication set-up as it presents itself to you would be sufficient. This would include only a description of visual or audible signal equipment operated from headquarters for communicating with patrol officers in emergencies and police box telephone plan for return call by the officers.

Information concerning police radio communication system, if employed, would be of unusual interest, as would bank and burglar alarm devices which inform police headquarters of the presence of criminals. Photographs of equipment, where obtainable, would be of great value.

In all probability, police executives in your vicinity are familiar with articles, papers, or studies which have already been written on one phase or another of the general subject of police communications. If it is at all possible to obtain for us copies of this material (translation not necessary), we should be extremely grateful to you.

Literature on this subject is very rare in the United States and your cooperation is sincerely invited in our endeavor to present to the police field an authentic text-book on the police communication problem.

Assuring you that your courtesy and assistance in this work will be appreciated, and with the hope that you will call upon me whenever I can be of service, I am

Copied by LI W  
Compared with JEB

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) August Vollmer  
Professor in Police Administration.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3533.

Date 20. 4. 32.

THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS, APRIL 17, 1932

## FOREIGNERS HELD UP AT KIANGWAN

Trouble With Japanese Over  
Movie Cameras

Foreigners who are considering visiting the Kiangwan Racecourse for either golf or sightseeing will be well advised to leave behind any cameras or movie apparatus that they might value, that is if they are not Japanese. On Friday last two British subjects went to the Kiangwan course in order to see the condition of the ground for play. Both of them were in possession of passes (although they are not now necessary,) for the areas, given to them by the Naval Landing Party. Both of them also possessed movie cameras and were taking "shots" of the ruined stables, and of the now ruined Everly poultry farm and property owned by one of them. At least one of them was whilst the other was interested in the Spring flowers, peach blossoms, etc., and is a naturalist by hobby.

They were suddenly surrounded by a Japanese patrol who accused them of taking pictures of fortifications belonging to their army, although it is a well known fact that the nearest fortifications are three miles west of Kiangwanchen village. In spite of their protests and stating that they were British subjects they were marched to the Headquarters of the Japanese in Kiangwanchen, a distance of almost a mile.

Here they demanded to see an officer but all they could get was a civilian who demanded that they hand over the cameras for confiscation. This they emphatically refused to do and again demanded to see the officer in charge, but all to no use. A crowd of Japanese soldiers both on and off duty supported by another crowd of Kompo coolies who were enjoying the fun gathered round, when the Japanese capitulated by demanding that the films be destroyed before they could be released.

As these films cost a matter of \$25 each, the foreigners stated they would only hand them over on condition that they were given a receipt for them but all the receipt they eventually got was "Very sorry."

42  
SE, Please see and return to me  
File please  
JKB  
19.4.32  
JKB  
18:4:32



D-3534

D-3535

D-3536



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

S.1 S.B. Division,  
No. D 7524

REPORT

Date April 19 1932

Subject (in full) Circular Order for Arrest of one Doo Thien-yih (121-12)

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

This is an automatic issue of a circular order following an unsuccessful attempt to execute a warrant for the arrest of the defendant issued at the instance of the Bureau of Public Safety. It is alleged by the Bureau that Doo, a former employee of the South Manchurian Railway, has received sums of money from Japanese sources for the purpose of engineering insurrection or otherwise embarrassing the Nanking Government. A few days after the unsuccessful attempt to execute the original warrant at the Burlington Hotel, members of the Bureau of Public Safety endeavoured, without the cooperation of the Municipal Police, to make enquiries as to Doo's whereabouts at a house on Yu Yuen Road, near Bubbling Well Police Station - they were not certain as to the number. These activities ~~were~~ however were cut short by C.I. Maguire who informed the officers of the Public Safety Bureau that they must adhere to the proper procedure by first seeking the assistance and cooperation of the Municipal Police.

Enquiries at the Burlington Hotel elicited the information that Doo had been a guest there on and off for some time back and there is nothing to indicate that he was a bona fide resident of the Settlement.

The document is quite in order and in the event of its execution it is the duty of the Municipal Police to see that extradition proceedings are regular.

I attach file relating to the unsuccessful attempt to execute the original warrant at the Burlington Hotel.

*John Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Commissioner of Police,

Sir, Information.

*M. S. Evans* i/c Sp. Br.

*See  
file  
19/4*

*File  
20:4:32*



(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

File No. 4107

April 4, 1932

Execution of Search Warrant No. 4107

In conjunction with representatives of the Public Safety Bureau, detectives searched Room No. 305, in the Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road occupied by one Doe Tien I'h (杜天一) between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. on March 31, 1932 but nothing incriminating was found nor was the occupant located.

A watch was kept at the Burlington Hotel until 2.30 p.m. on April 1, 1932 but as Doe Tien I'h (杜天一) did not return it was discontinued.

Search Warrant No. 4107 returned herewith.

  
P. A. Crime.

C. I. White,  
Shanghai Special District Court.



江蘇上海特區法院  
Shanghai Special District Court

送 To

S. B.

期日 Date March 30, 1932.

Nature of Document 容内件文

Search warrant No. 4107 issued by Judge Chow  
at the request of the Shanghai Public  
Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

-v-

Doo Tien I'h.

To search for and seize certain  
inflammatory literature in the  
premises No. 305 Bubbling Well  
Road (Burlington Hotel).

*For attention. The return of  
the property should be ascertained.*  
J.H.

警員惠脫

URGENT



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## ARREST REPORT.

Station Ref. No. 128.

"B"

Division.

CRIME REGISTER NO.

Bub. Well

Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

April 2nd. 1932. 19

Name, age, occupation  
and address of person  
arrested.

Arrested by

Date and place where  
arrest took place.

Crime Register No. of  
offence for which  
arrested. (If an ar-  
rest for outside  
authorities details of  
offence for which  
arrested).

### Assistance to the Public Safety Bureau.

Between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. the 31/3/32, D.S. Golder, representatives of the Public Safety Bureau, C.D.S.I. Huang and the undersigned, acting on the authority of Search Warrant No. 4107, issued by Judge Chow of the S.S.D. Court at the request of the Public Safety Bureau searched room No. 305 in the Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, occupied by one named Doo Tien I'h (杜天一) but nothing incriminating was found and the above man was not located there. A watch was kept in the Burlington Hotel by a representative of the Public Safety Bureau and C.D.C.'s until 2.30 p.m. the 1/4/32 for the possible return of the above named Doo Tien I'h (杜天一) but he did not appear and therefore the Guard was withdrawn.

Search Warrant No. 4107 attached herewith.

Name of investigating  
officer.

Initials of Senior Det-  
ective.

B. Malansky  
D.S. 40.

4 APR. 1932

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.  
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.  
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

S. 1. Station

REPORT

Date April 1, 1932.

Subject (in full) Re execution of warrants No. 4106 & 4107 issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau.

Made by D.S. Golder

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Lt*

Enquiries at the Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road on March 30 showed that the property is registered at the British Consulate under the name of Mr. J. Burke. In view of this a visit was paid to the residence of Mr. Haines, No. 12 Peking Road, with the object of having the warrants officially countersigned. He, on examination of the documents stated that that he could on no account sign either of them until he had consulted with the Consul-General. In explanation of his refusal Mr. Haines stated that it was contrary to the existing law to allow a search to be made for seditious literature or anything of a political nature concerning another nation or country in the home of or on the premises of a British subject. On the following day, however, Mr. Haines after a consultation with H.M. Judge, intimated that, Mr. J. Burke was only an employee of the owner who is a Chinese. A visit was therefore paid to the address designated in the attached warrant at 5 p.m. March 31st, when it was learned that Doo Tieh i'h (杜天一) had not been seen there since 11.25 p.m. on the preceeding day. No luggage was found in the room whilst 'Doo' owes the Hotel something in the region of \$1,000.00.

D. *B. Moran*  
S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*  
*4:4:32*  
Commissioner of Police,

Information.

*J. H. Evans*

O. i/c Sp. Br. 1:4:32



4106  
Special Branch,

April 1, 1932.

Warrant No. 4106 issued by Judge Chow  
Oen at the request of the Shanghai  
Public Safety Bureau  
Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

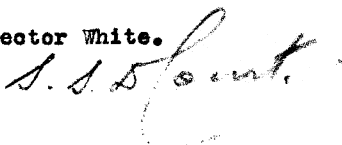
Doo Tien I'h  
Address:- 305 Bubbling Well Road,  
Burlington Hotel.  
Wanted by the Shanghai Public  
Safety Bureau for being a  
reactionary.

In conjunction with a representative of the  
Bureau of Public Safety, an attempt was made by  
Detective Sergeant Golder to execute this warrant  
at 5 p.m. March 31, when it was learned that Doo  
Tieh-i'h had not been seen in the Burlington Hotel  
since the previous evening and that he, Doo, owes  
the hotel something in the region of \$1,000.



Superintendent.

Inspector White.





江蘇上海特區法院  
Shanghai Special District Court

送To S. B.

URGENT

期日 Date March 30, 1932.

Nature of Document 容内件文

Warrant No. 4106 issued by Judge Chow Oen  
at the request of the Shanghai Public  
Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

-v-

Doo Tien I'h.

Address:- 305 Bubbling Well Road,  
Burlington Hotel.

Wanted by the Shanghai  
Public Safety Bureau  
for being a reactionary.

SI, For attention please, The nationality of  
the building should be ascertained.

敬  
員  
惠  
說



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Cr. & S. B. Registry.  
No. D 7535  
Date April 21, 1932.  
Date 21/4/32

Subject (in full) re Application for a Pistol

Made by Russ. Translator Pokrovsky Forwarded by

Sir,

With reference to my application for permission to purchase a pistol which has been overruled, I beg leave to bring to your notice the fact that in my application I have not made it clear to you the motive that prompted me to take such steps.

May I trespass on your generosity once again to reconsider your decision on the ground that, in putting forward the application, I had no intentions other than that of procuring a pistol for self-protection. Incidentally, my house was broken into a few days ago when a sum of money was stolen and prior to this incident several attempts had been made to break into the house. Now that I am married I feel it is my duty to accord my wife some sense of security because she has been terrified ever since the recent theft.

Trusting that you will be so good as to give the matter your favourable consideration,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

*N. S. Pokrovsky*

Russian Translator.

*SA (COB)*  
*Mr Pokrovsky has no pistol, the Police cannot sell him one. The fact that his house was broken into does not mean that he should have a pistol to shoot thieves & as his work is not dangerous I cannot approve. There are thousands of foreigners without pistols in Shanghai.*

21/4/32

*Deans*  
*DC (cr)*

*C 5*  
*Please inform Mr Pokrovsky*  
*Noted. N. S. Pokrovsky*

*21/4/32*



No. D. 3535.

Cr. & Sp. Br. Registry  
POLICE STATION,

April 19, 1932.

Application of (Rank Initials & Name) Translator N.A. Pokrovsky  
that the Commissioner of Police will be pleased to allow the undersigned to  
purchase a pistol or revolver from the Arms Section and the issue  
of a free licence to carry.

Signature:— N.A. Pokrovsky

Remarks of Chief Inspector, etc., if c:

Forwarded & Recommended  
Signature:— [Signature] Not recommended recent  
applications for dual assistants.  
at large to carry firearms have  
been refused there being no  
reasonable grounds for permission  
to allow them to be in possession of arms.

Remarks of A. C. (F):—

Not Approved

[Signature]  
19/4/32

Signature:—

9/4 [Signature]  
S.C. (cr)

Det. Cole

please notify Mr Pokrovsky

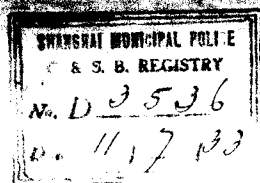
Noted N.A. Pokrovsky  
19.4.32.

[Signature] 19/4/32.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Commissioner of Police.





July

11

33.

**SECRET**

Dear Barton,

I have to inform you that Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd is at present on a visit to Shanghai endeavouring to find customers for the curio business which she is conducting in Peking.

Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd was born a subject of the Netherlands, but has acquired British nationality by marriage. She arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on October 10, 1929. She secured employment shortly afterwards as manageress of the "Lotus d'Or", a curio shop at No. 593/5 Avenue Joffre, which was owned by Mr. d'Anxion de Ruffe, a well known French lawyer. Her husband, Mr. C.G. Lloyd, was at that time employed here by Elm & Co. Ltd, but they did not live together.

On November 12, 1929, Mrs. Lloyd instituted divorce proceedings in H.B.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai and was granted a Decree Nisi on January 24, 1930.

Mrs. Lloyd resigned from the "Lotus d'Or" in the Autumn of 1930 and left Shanghai for Peking where, it is said, she established a business of her own. It is said that Mrs. Lloyd's resignation from the "Lotus d'Or" resulted from dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. d'Anxion de Ruffe with the way she managed the business during a period that he was absent in Europe.

Yours sincerely,

J. Barton, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B. REGISTRY  
V. 3536  
Special Branch Station  
Date July 11, 1933 133

REPORT

SECRET

Subject (in full) Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore

With reference to the remarks of the Officer i/c Special Branch regarding a Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd, this person is visiting Shanghai in connection with her curio business at Peking.

According to reports she makes frequent visits to Shanghai with a view to getting in touch with potential customers among travellers intending to visit Peking.

*D.S.I. Moore*  
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SECRET

3536  
11/10/32

DEUTSCHE SHANGHAI ZEITUNG, OCTOBER 8, 1932

MAGDALEN LLOYD'S STUDIOS  
Legation Street,  
Peking.

LLOYD'S Art. Rugs.	LLOYD'S Exclusive Jewellery.
--------------------------	------------------------------------

Antiques of all descriptions.  
Largest showrooms in China

OK 8.13.

Information

MR 9/10

82

Leg.

Please attach to  
file.

\$4. Mrs Lloyd is now staying 10:10:32.  
in the Cathay Hotel. Please  
ascertain what she is  
doing here.

JULY 4 1933



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRAR  
A 3536  
D 717133

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd of Peking recently received an invitation to go to the United States to help in the organisation of a new Oriental Art Museum in New England. One of the well known American art collectors asked Mrs. Lloyd to complete his Chinese collection for the new museum which he intends to establish in his native city near Boston. Mrs. Lloyd left Peking for Shanghai on July 2 to make arrangements for her American trip in the autumn.

o/c SB  
information  
SBR 7/7

Reg.  
Please attach  
Wfile. Enquiries  
are now being made  
regarding Mrs. Lloyd  
by a/c S 2 or S 4.

JH  
JULY 7 1933



北平

—100—  
事 管  
務 理  
公 使  
署 館  
界

LA COMMISSION SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTR.  
QUARTIER DIPLOMATIQUE.

N. D. 3536.  
PEKIN, May 11th, 1932.  
Dir. 171 51 32.

The Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your <sup>confidential</sup> letter dated the 5th instant, giving me information about Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd, and thank you very much for all the trouble you have taken.

I am relieved to know that the Municipal Police know nothing against her character, as the Administrative Commission has granted her permission to open a curio store in the Diplomatic Quarter.

With renewed thanks,

Yours faithfully,

W. P. Thomas

Secretary.

mf  
17/5



4.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D. 3536. Date. 5. 5. 32
---

May

5

2.

*Copied*

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated April 14, 1932, I have to state that Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd was born a subject of the Netherlands, but has acquired British nationality by marriage. She arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on October 10, 1929. She secured employment shortly afterwards as manageress of the "Lotus d'Or", a curio shop at No. 593/5 Avenue Joffre, which was owned by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, a well known French lawyer. Her husband, Mr. C.G. Lloyd, was at that time employed here by Elm & Co. Ltd, but they did not live together.

On November 12, 1929, Mrs. Lloyd instituted divorce proceedings in H.B.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai and was granted a Decree Nisi on January 24, 1930.

Mrs. Lloyd resigned from the "Lotus d'Or" in the Autumn of 1930 and left Shanghai for Peking where, it is said, she established a business of her own. It is said that Mrs. Lloyd's resignation from the "Lotus d'Or" resulted from dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe with the way she managed the business during a period that he was absent in Europe.

During her stay in Shanghai, Mrs. Lloyd lived at various addresses, including the Plaza Hotel and No. 597 Avenue Joffre.



The report that Mrs. Lloyd was employed by the "Great (Gray) Trading Company" cannot be confirmed, but it is possible that she had business dealings with that firm.

There is nothing known to the Municipal Police against the character of Mrs. Lloyd.

Yours faithfully,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

W. P. Thomas, Esq.,  
Secretary,  
La Commission Administrative  
du Quartier Diplomatique,  
Peiping.

J.P.S.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C & D. REGISTRY	
SECTION 2	
N. D. 3536	
Date May 2, 1932	
Date 2/5/32	

Subject (in full) Letter from Secretary of Administrative Commission of Legation  
Quarter, Peking, re: Mrs Magdalen Lloyd.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

*S. C. Ku*

With reference to the letter of April 14, 1932 from the Secretary of the Administrative Commission of the Legation Quarter, Peking, on the subject of Mrs Magdalen Lloyd, enquiries show that this lady is Dutch by birth and British by marriage. She has been married twice and has a son by first husband.

On October 10, 1929 she arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong, together with her son, and took up residence at the Plaza Hotel. Shortly afterwards she secured employment as manageress of the "Lotus d'Or", a curio shop at No 593-5 Avenue Joffre, owned by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffé, a well known local French lawyer. On October 22, 1929 she removed from the Plaza Hotel to No 597 Avenue Joffre. Her husband, Mr. C.G. Lloyd, who was at that time employed with the Elm & Co., Ltd, resided apart from his wife.

On November 12, 1929 Mrs Lloyd instituted divorce proceedings in H.B.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai. The petition which charged her husband with adultery, was heard on January 24, 1930 when she was granted a Decree Nisi which was made absolute on July 26, 1930.

During the autumn of 1930 she resigned from her position at the "Lotus d'Or" owing, it is rumoured, to the fact that Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffé was dissatisfied with the manner in which the business had been conducted during his absence to Europe.

Some time later she proceeded to Peking with the object of establishing her own business.

We have been unable to confirm the information that she was ever employed with the "Gray Trading Company" in Shanghai, but it is quite possible that she had business dealings with this firm.

Apart from the foregoing nothing is known in this of

17 April 32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

*YR*  
fice against Mrs Lloyd.

*G. Prokofiev*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S2, Shanghai, April 30, 1932

For inquiry and  
report please. The  
used the  
~~manager~~ managers  
of the ~~to~~ to  
at Dr. Avenue  
Joffe, a shop  
belonging to  
Mr. S. L. Lunde de Koffe  
which deals in  
Chinese curio.

D.S. Prokofiev *JK*  
8-2-21/4/32



北 京

事 管  
務 理  
公 使  
署 館  
界

LA COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE

DU

QUARTIER DIPLOMATIQUE,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

PEKIN. April 14th S. 1932 GISTRY

N. D. 3536.

D. 20, 4, 32.

The Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
International Settlement,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I venture to enquire if you could give me any confidential information regarding a certain Mrs. Magdalen Lloyd. This lady, who is, I am told, Dutch by birth and British by marriage to a British husband, now divorced, has been in Peking for about two years and has a curio business in the Grand Hotel de Peking, and she has applied to the Commission for permission to open a curio show-room in the Diplomatic Quarter. I am told that previously she was in Shanghai, in the employ of a firm called I think "the Great Trading Company" dealing in ladies <sup>silk</sup> underwear, etc.,. I have also heard that she was there connected in some way with a gentleman named Auxion de Ruffe, or some such name. I would like to find out what was her reputation while she lived in Shanghai, and why she left her employment there.

I shall be grateful for any information you can give me.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

W. P. Thomas

Secretary.

M. P. H.



D-3532

D-3539

D-3540



D - 11  
April 21, 33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter  
No. 5108 of April 15, 1933 on the subject of the  
"Chung Wha Weekly" (中華週報) the contents of  
which have been noted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

  
Commissioner of Police.

President,

Shanghai Special District Court.

逕復者佳  
貴院本年四月十五日大函第5108號  
為中華週報一案內容已悉  
此致  
應出復即希 查照為荷  
特啟  
警務部長 賈  
郭





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
B. REGIST.

03538

21-1-123

Translation of official despatch, No. 5108 from  
the President of the First Shanghai Special  
District Court to the Commissioner of the  
Shanghai Municipal Police dated April 15, 1933.

I am in receipt of a letter from the  
Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of  
Greater Shanghai to the effect that as permission  
for registration has been granted to the Chung Hwa  
Weekly (中華週報) after its reorganization, the  
ban placed on the publication has been lifted.

In consequence of this, I send you this  
letter with a request that the restriction placed  
on this journal be removed.

(Seal) Kuo Yuan Kwan,

President,

First Shanghai Special District  
Court.

Reg.  
Please prepare formal  
acknowledgment to be  
signed by the  
Commissioner of Police.

JH

APR 21 1933



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,.....193.....

To.....

*Letter from Shanghai 1<sup>st</sup>  
Special District Court of  
April 15, 1933.*

*Subject: Removal of ban  
on "Chung Hwa Weekly"  
(previous correspondence  
referred to)*

*SS, For translation  
please.*

*Sr  
Translation attached  
Col. Sil Kya  
20/4/33*

*NH  
18:4:33*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3538.  
April 30. 4. 32.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 16, regarding a reactionary publication entitled "Chung Hua Weekly" (中華週報) and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. H. M. G. M. S.*

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.).

President,

Shanghai Special District Court.

逕啟者前奉  
貴院四月十六日大函為取締中華  
週報事准此除飭屬注意外  
應由本局查照一面函請  
上海第一特種地方法院周  
特務處轉知各報局  
此致  
九



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

& S. B. REGISTRY

Date April 29 1932

Subject (in full) Letter from the 1st. Special District Court (Shanghai) re  
the Chung Hwa Weekly (中華週報).

Made by D.S.I. Moore. Forwarded by C. J. J. J. J.

With reference to the attached letter from the President, 1st. Shanghai Special District Court requesting that action be taken against the "Chung Hwa Weekly" (中華週報) (China Weekly Herald), on the grounds that certain articles in the 16th. issue of this paper dated February 20, 1932, are anti-Government, enquiries show the offices of this paper to be situated on the 2nd. floor of No. 19, Museum Road, from where a copy of the 16th. issue of the publication, referred to in the letter from the S.S.D. Court, was obtained.

A translation of the alleged reactionary articles have been made, and from perusal appear to be ordinary criticism such as appears regularly in daily Chinese newspapers. The Municipal Advocate's department has been consulted as to whether action by the Shanghai Municipal Police would be warranted, and an opinion by Mr. P. P. Y. Ru is that no offence has been committed.

The opinion of Mr. Ru and translations are submitted attached.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please acknowledge letter stating matter is receiving attention.

29:4:32



Memorandum.

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 29 1932

To \_\_\_\_\_

No offence has  
been committed.  
Case may not be  
prosecuted -

Samuel P. Y. Ru  
a. m. a.



Extracts from the "China Weekly Herald", Issue No. 16,  
dated February 20, 1932. (Address: 19 Museum Road).

---

EXPOSURE OF WEAK POINTS DURING THE HOSTILITIES.

Political organization and organized social life are the sole differences between a modern nation and an ancient tribe. Unification is essential to the existence of a nation in this modern age.

During the recent Shanghai hostilities, the 19th Route Army repeatedly defeated a stronger foe and its bravery aroused appreciation in the hearts of all our countrymen. However, we admit that despite the military success during the hostilities, the government as a whole has disclosed the following weak points in its struggle against foreign aggression:-

- (1) It is excusable for the Chinese forces to take a defensive stand when the Japanese soldiers first attacked Chapei, because Chinese gunfire and advance towards the Settlement, which adjoins Chapei, will cause misunderstandings with the Powers. At present the battlefield extends from Chapei to Woosung. Wentsoo-pang and Kiangwan are Chinese territory but are deserted. There will be no harm to the Settlement if big guns are used. Why have not the Chinese troops taken the offensive? The Japanese are daily sending reinforcements and if the war be prolonged, a deadlock will be reached. Why not take the offensive and end the war quickly? How is it that the Central Government sent so small reinforcements? How is it that the Chinese troops have to wait for the Japanese to attack? We cannot understand this.
- (2) More than ten days have elapsed since the outbreak of hostilities, yet the policy of the Central Government is still undisclosed. We appreciate the Government's



determination to offer a long resistance, but it is more important for the Government to act quickly. The Foreign Affairs Committee has held many conferences but no decision has been reached to clear our doubts. For the last ten days the Government has neither rendered sufficient resistance nor has it done anything for peace.

- (3) The resistance offered by the 19th Route Army against Japanese invasion has won moral and material support from the people throughout the country. But what are the aspirations of our people in the present war? No movement can be successful without an object. We are unable to understand the inconstant attitude of the various influential bodies in Shanghai in making strong suggestions at one moment and working for peace in another.
- (4) With the enemy troops in our territory, our people are still not united and the members of the Party hold conflicting views. Hu Han Lin and other members of the Central Executive Committee in Shanghai are dissatisfied with the Government. These members of the Central Executive Committee have authority to pass final decision on the policies of the nation. How is it that they have not returned to Nanking to exercise their power, but instead have scattered to various places and are broadcasting irresponsible speeches?

The Japanese aggression is well organized. For instance, the Japanese Cabinet meetings, troops movements, diplomatic and military affairs, the Government and the people, are all unified. Whereas China is not organized at all, ~~lacking~~ and lack unification. We do not wish to degrade ourselves but we cannot help disclosing these defects in order to warn our countrymen and to encourage the.



INEXPLICABLE POLITICAL INCONGRUITIES.

The Japanese allegation that China is not an organized nation is without doubt a base insult to our country. However, if we read our newspapers carefully, the surprising number of inexplicable political incongruities will become apparent. For example, the Minister of Finance desiring to prohibit all provincial authorities from holding national revenues, sends a circular telegram to that effect and in reply receives the avowed support from several provincial authorities. Let us ask what the policy of this administration means?

Another example:- Soldiers are in the service of the country, but recently many militarists despatched telegrams to the Government to the effect that they were waiting for orders to mobilize. What can such tactics mean and what did these militarists have in view before they sent these telegrams? Can it be that those militarists who refrained from sending similar telegrams to the Government are not willing to serve the nation? How ridiculously strange is such a national predicament! Are the people not under the control of the Government, law abiding and do they not pay their taxes, etc.? Does this <sup>not</sup> mean that we support the country? Why then should there be any necessity for such tactics. Such inexplicable political inconsistencies are indeed monstrous in the opinion of the foreigners but we Chinese who have been accustomed to them for over ten <sup>years</sup> ~~years~~ cease to pay any attention to them.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

3578.  
Date 20/4/38

Translation of letter from Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court.

No. 4897

April 16, 1938.

M. M. Headquarters,  
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I have received a letter from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau stating that according to a complaint made by one Chang Shi Ming (陳企明) to the effect that the criticisms in all the papers in our country have been against our enemies since the outbreak of hostilities. It has come to his knowledge that there is one reactionary publication entitled the "Chung Hua Weekly" (中華週報). Some of the articles in the 16th issue such as "Mysterious Policy of Government", "Government asleep", "Reduction of Salary of National Government" and "Weak Points Disclosed during the Recent Hostilities", are nothing but reactionary against the Government and pro-Japanese. Readers were surprised of its baseless contents. Inasmuch as its serious nature of influence which may lead our citizens to think adversely of the Government, it is hoped that necessary action be taken in order to suppress the same. The Editor, Ling Hsi Chien (林希謙), was educated in Japan and is on very intimate terms with the Japanese community. While our Country is now facing the National crisis, it is the duty of all the pressmen to supply righteous articles which will inspire all the citizens with patriotism, and despite which he should have acted in the contrary and be pro-Japanese. A copy of the paper was enclosed for perusal. On the contents of the paper being perused, it is ascertained that it is a reactionary publication. Its offices as published thereon is situated

8/1  
M/1  
10/4



**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**  
**COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.**

*Translation of* .....

.....193.....

at No. 19 Muscum Road. Apart from instructions being given to their staff of the Public Safety Bureau to suppress the same in the Chinese Territory, they have brought the matter to my attention by sending me a copy of the paper and request me to deal with the case according to law.

In view of the above request, I should feel obliged if you would be good enough to cause necessary action to be taken against the said "Chung Hui Weekly" and kindly favour me with a reply in due course.

Wang Hsin Chih  
President.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 3539.  
Date 21. 4. 34.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter  
No.4253 of April 18 regarding three bandits named  
Kung Deu Ah Loh (空頭阿六) and Sung Kyung Sung  
(沈晋生) and Kau Kwei Yeu (高貴友) and to  
inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgt.- (R. C. AIERS)

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

The President,

Shanghai 1st Special District Court.

逕復者接准

貴院四月十八日第四二五三號大函請為

協辦空頭阿六沈晉生及高貴友三犯

匪案由准以救部自當即

囑辦理隨時予以協助也相應呈復仰希

查照為荷此致

上海第一特區地方法院長周

副警務部長 吳士  
兼刑事處長

一九三三年四月二十日



**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**  
**COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.**

Translation of Letter from Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court.

No. 4953

April 18, 1932.

S.I.P. Headquarters,  
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I have received a letter No. 14 from the  
Bandit Suppression Bureau of Goodow and Chungliang  
stating that bandits have been operating very actively  
in their districts recently. They have frequently  
pirated steamships and committed robberies. Should  
suppressive measures be not immediately taken, there  
would be a menace to peaceful travelling. It has  
been confidentially reported that the following named  
bandits, Keng Den Ah Loh (空頭阿六), Sung Hyung Sung  
(沈晉生) and Mau Jwei Yeu (高貴友) have taken  
their refuges in the International Settlement and  
French Concession in Shanghai. Their detectives  
have been dispatched to institute enquiries as to  
their whereabouts in order to bring about their  
apprehension. I have been requested to communicate  
with you to seek for available assistance if they  
may require.

Tsuen Sien Choh  
President.

TSY  
19/4



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 7540.

Date 3. 5. 32.

May

32.


Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of  
your letter No.4228 of April 16,1932, informing me  
that the circular order for the arrest of Messrs.  
Wong Chi Tseng and Ngoh Tsao Chuch has been cancelled.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Assistant Commissioner of Police (Special Branch)  
for Commissioner of Police.

President,

Shanghai No.1 Special

District Court.



逕啟者前准

貴院第四二八號

大函為王健曾岳昭燭二人取銷

通海函屬敝部長轉飭所屬一俾知照等由准此除飭

令一俾知照外相應函復即希

查照為荷此致

上海第一特區地方法院：長周

特務處長祁文司

五月七日



Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai, May 2, 1932  
To Officer J. L. B.

Sir,

Wang Chi Tseng was  
formerly Chinese Minister  
to Mexico and Ngo Tran  
Chueh his first Secretary.  
They were strong supporters  
of Wellington Koo once  
Prime Minister to  
the Peking Government.

Tan Harhay  
Supt



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, April 25 1932  
To Supr. Tan

Who are  
Wong and Ngoh?  
There is no need  
to take trouble if  
you cannot find  
out very easily.  
JH



D. S. I. Settall

Have you any record  
please. Nothing in this office.

C.R. 21/4/32

all gone

no record.

C.R.

20/4

to record.

JP

21 4 32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
& S. B. REGISTRY

Vol. D 3540.

Date 21.4.32

Translation of Letter from Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court.

Lo. 4828

April 16, 1932.

J.M.P. Headquarters,  
Shanghai.

Sirs,

With reference to our letter of 10/3/30 concerning the circular order for the arrests of Wong Chi Tseng (王继霄) and Ngoh Tsau Chueh (岳昭燭), both ex-Ministers for China in Mexico, who are wanted for a certain political offence, I have to inform you that the circular order of arrest is cancelled by a letter Lo. 821 from the Ministry for Interior Affairs, which in turn quotes an instructional order Lo. 821 of the Executive Yuan in consequence of an application made for its withdrawal by Dr. Wellington K. H. Hoo, through Mr. Ho Yen lan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the following grounds :- That the case occurred prior to the issue of the general amnesty of political offenders and that both of them are capable and well-educated, who may render valuable assistance to the League Commission of Inquiry on their arrival in China.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly have this information circulated among your districts.

Tsao Sien Choh.

President.



D 3541

D 3542

D 3543



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D. 3541  
Date 6-5-32

May 6

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter  
No. 1164 dated April 20, 1932, and to state that  
no trace can be found of one J. MacLeman in Shanghai.  
"Philipi Street" does not exist and there is no  
thoroughfare in Shanghai, the pronunciation of whose  
name bears a resemblance to the word "Philipi".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the Netherlands,  
Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Spec: ..

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
Date .. 19 ..
No. D 3541
Date 6.1.5.132

Subject (in full) ..

Address of letter ref. J. MacLaren

Made by ..

L.S. Moore.

Forwarded by ..

Received the enclosed letter from the Netherlands  
Consulate-General asking information concerning the whereabouts  
of one J. MacLaren and stating that he is supposed to reside  
at "Phillipi Street, Shanghai". Enquiries made in an effort  
to locate MacLaren have proved abortive. There is no street  
in Shanghai bearing the name "Phillipi Street", neither have  
we been able to locate any street with a purely Chinese name,  
the sounds of the characters of which bear any resemblance to  
the word "Phillipi".

W.B. Moore  
S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr. Juss. Please draft reply

W.B.  
6.5.32



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1164.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 3541.  
Date 21. 4. 32

SHANGHAI,

20th April 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I am endeavouring to find a certain Mr. J. Mac Leman, who is supposed to live at Philipi street, Shanghai.

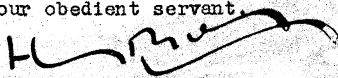
I am well aware that no street, bearing above name, exists in Shanghai, but the possibility remains that the name has been wrongly rendered into Latin script.

Perhaps you could be able to assist me in tracing the person referred to above.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

  
Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
Crime & Special Branches,

SHANGHAI.

\$2, for attention  
Please.

D. S. Moore

20.4.32.

22/4/32

\*  
No 221002  
in Card S.B.  
Registry.  
21.4.32 N.P.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 3542.

Date 6. 5. 32.

May

6

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter  
No. 1198 of April 20, 1932, and to state that no  
trace can be found of one Lim King Yin (林景仁),  
formerly of Amoy-Kulangsu.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

Consul-General for the  
Netherlands,

Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
Date	1932
No.	D 574
Date	6-15-32

Subject (in full) Enquiry from the Netherlands Consul to General P. L. H. King Yin (林景仁).

Made by D. I. H. H. Pao-hwa Forwarded by J. K. H. O. I.

With reference to the attached inquiry of April 20, 1932 from the Netherlands Consul to General P. L. H. on the subject of one named Lin King Yin (林景仁), formerly of Aoyu-Hul nash, who is now supposed to be residing in Shanghai, I have to report that exhaustive enquiries have failed to elicit any information regarding the present whereabouts of this individual.

The contents of the attached letter have been recorded for reference.

Luh Tso-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Gao, Please draft reply.

MLG

6-15-32



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 1198.

SHANGHAI,

20th April 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 3542.

D. 21. 4. 32

Sir,

I shall be greatly obliged if you would kindly assist me in finding the whereabouts of one Lim King Yin (林景仁) formerly of Amoy-Kulangsu, who is now supposed to be residing in Shanghai.

His Shanghai address is unknown to me and I regret to be unable to give further particulars regarding this man.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
Crime & Special Branches,  
SHANGHAI.

Re record  
Luh  
2/4

\$2. For attention please  
D. J. K. 20/4/32.

2014:83



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3543
Date 27.4.32

April 27 32,

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4252 of April 18, 1932, on the subject of the cancellation of all warrants for political offenders.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch)  
for Commissioner of Police.

President,

Shanghai Special District Court.



逕啓者前准四月十日

貴院第四三三號公函為行政院通令凡前因  
政區關係曾被通緝之人員一律取消通緝出  
席敝部查照等由准此相應函覆即請  
查照為荷此致  
上海第一特區地方法院院長周

警務部特務處長郭文司

四月廿七日



Special Branch,

April 26, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

I attach herewith a communication from the President of the Special District Court and comment thereon by the M.A. and ask for the favour of your instructions as to the form the reply should take. As the letter of the Shanghai Special District Court is for information and not for action, I suggest that the reply should be as follows :-

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.4252 of April 18 on the subject of the cancellation of all warrants for political offenders."

Yes  
M.L.  
26/4.

J. M. Givens

Officer i/c Sp. Br.





# Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, April 23, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3543.
Date 23, 4, 32.

Officer i/c Special Branch,

In re Validity of Order  
of Executive Yuan  
Granting Amnesty

Article 6 of the new Organic Act provides that the National Government, among other things, has the power to grant general amnesties. The attached despatch addressed to the Executive Yuan is not signed by the Nationalist Government, but only by the Minister of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, the Minister for Interior Affairs and the Minister of the Ministry of War. Article 24, subsection c, of the same Organic Act gives the Administrative Yuan power to propose general amnesties to the Legislative Yuan. Article 27 of the same Organic Act gives the Legislative Yuan power to enact laws providing for general amnesties, et cetera.

It appears, therefore, that the order issued by the Executive Yuan is invalid, not having been enacted in accordance with the proper procedure. All circular orders for the arrest of persons issued by the Court must be cancelled by the Court, and we cannot take  
any



any notice of executive orders. This matter is just another example of executive interference with the Courts in the Settlement. The interference in this particular instance is purely technical, as it does not in any way interfere with the rights and prerogatives of the Council. The Chinese, however, should go through the proper procedure in enacting laws and general amnesties, as laid down by their own Organic Act. It is suggested that you reply to the President of the District Court as above.

*R. T. Bryan, Jr.*  
Municipal Advocate

RTB/J



Fm. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

April 22 1932

To

M. A.

For your information  
and favour of  
return.

J. H. Evans

O. i/c Sp. Br.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

April 22, 1932

To

M. A.

For your information  
and favour of  
return.

J. H. Evans

O. i/c Sp. Br.

FM. 1

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
(CRIME BRANCH)  
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

April 4, 1932

To

Mr. S. B.

M. A. Suggs

Scay



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
& S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3543.

Date 21. 4. 32.

Translation of Letter from Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court.

No. 4452

April 18, 1932.

S. B. Headquarters,  
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I am in receipt of a letter No. 423 from the  
Kiangsu Provincial Government to the following effect:-

"A telegram has been received from President Wang  
Ching Wei of the Executive Yuan which states as follows :-

'A resolution was passed in the 17th meeting of  
this Yuan to the effect that circular orders  
of arrest for persons wanted for political  
offence be withdrawn forthwith.'

'In view of the said resolution, a request was  
made for a more definite explanation as to the  
exact category of political offenders in order  
to enable the instructions to be carried out.'

'In compliance with your request, a copy of report  
made by the Ministry of Judicial & Administration  
on the subject is enclosed herewith for your  
information and guidance.'

Apart from instructions and copies of report  
being circulated, a copy of which is enclosed herewith  
for your information and guidance."

I enclose herewith a copy of the report for  
your information.

Wen Sien Choh

President.



To the Executive Yuan,

We beg to report that on instructions given by the National Government as per letter of January 22, from the Secretariat of your Honourable Yuan regarding proposals made by Mrs. Liao Tsong Kai (Ho Shang King), Messrs. Chow Lee and Tang Huang on the subject of issuing a general amnesty for political offenders so as to concentrate the whole strength of our nation to cope with the Japanese aggression. In the first case it was discussed at the First Plenary Session of the 4th National Kuomintang Conference and resolved that the case be dealt with by the National Government and the other two cases were discussed at the 5th meeting of your Honourable Yuan and resolved that they be dealt with jointly by the Ministries of Judicial and Administration, of War and for Interior Affairs. A Board as composed of hereinbefore assembled on January 27 when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the Communists shall be excluded from the list of political offenders.
2. That the National Government to issue a circular order for the withdrawal of all political warrants.
3. That the Ministries of War and Judicial & Administration to issue orders to their respective subordinates ordering them to forward detailed reports on prisoners at present under remand on charges of political offence, and then reports will be submitted to Your Honourable Yuan for final approval.

(sd) Lo Yen Kan  
Minister of Ministry of  
Judicial & Administration.

Lee Yen Fan  
Minister for Interior Affairs

Ho Ying Ching  
Minister of Ministry of War.



D-3544

D-3545

D-3546

D-3547



19:4:32

S2

Please note.  
Is this matter of  
any interest to  
you?

WJ

D.D. Kuhn.

Noted.  
Kuhn  
20/4.  
Please note for further  
reference. 19/4/32

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

19. 4. 1932

To D. D. O. 6. Shanghai.

Sir,  
In connection  
with the attached,  
I beg to state that  
no detective was  
called and these  
(what they are)  
facts were gathered  
later.

Yours obediently,  
D. D. O. 6.  
Crime Research  
Foster Enquiries  
on being made  
& Report will  
be forwarded to  
B. Palmer  
D.D.  
Kuhn.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
Dixwell Road Station  
No. D 3544  
Date April 15th 1932  
Book No. 138

Subject (in full) Allegation against C.P.C. 1127 Tong Kyung

Made by D.S. I. Palmer. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 2.15 p.m. 15.4.32, Messrs. Shimamura and T. Yoshida of the Chuka Senshoka Company, situated in the Zung Woo Li (中法里) off North Szechuen Road, came to the station and reported that at 1 p.m. to-day they witnessed C.P.C. 1127 who was on duty, make a speech to seven or eight Chinese coolies at the junction of Z Ching and North Szechuen Road to the following effect:-

The majority of Japanese residents in this vicinity took the advantage of the recent hostilities and did a great deal of business. The Japanese of the Tsung Wai Dying Factory (Chuka Senshoka) have stolen a large quantity of household goods and transported them to their factory in motor-trucks.

The two Japanese above, protested and asked the C.P.C. the reason for inciting the ignorant persons when there was no foundation. The C.P.C. pointing his finger to the sky replied that the facts were known to heaven.

To support the above complaint, informants wrote a letter through the medium of one Sadaichi Takematsu to the Inspector in charge and added that the C.P.C. also made another speech of an anti-Japanese nature. They also stated that owing to the danger during the recent trouble, over twenty of their Japanese staff took refuge in Hongkew District and upon returning the furniture was brought back.

Complainants request that as the C.P.C. was on duty for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, he should be severely cautioned.

A statement was taken in the Charge Room from the C.P.C. in question which reads to the following effect:-

At 1.50 p.m. 15-4-32, whilst walking No. 2 beat along Z

17/4  
17/4  
17/4



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT

Station, \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19

Subject (in full) \_\_\_\_\_ (Continued).

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

Ching Road, he was approached by a Chinese female who informed him that a large quantity of her property had been stolen from her home. He instructed her to report the matter to Dixwell Road Police Station and she replied to the effect that as only Japanese could proceed in the district during the hostilities, she suspected that they had removed the property in motorcars. The female then left. A few minutes later a Japanese civilian came along and asked the C.P.C. what Japanese motorcar had taken the property away and he replied, how can a policeman talk.

The C.P.C. ~~xxxx~~ states he then carried on his beat.

Yours obediently,

Copy forwarded to

B. Palmer

D.O. by Rust in charge.  
R.P.

D. S. I.

A. A. O. 6

*Have*

SI, Please pass to Reg.  
Hfke. JH



Form No. 3  
G. 25,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY.

3545  
By Mr. Dagnell Station

Date April 14th 1932

Subject (in full)

New address of Messrs Hansons representative for

H.B.M. Court cases.

Made by

D.S.I. Widdowson

Forwarded by

L. Magnusson

Sir,

Whilst engaged on enquiries at Messrs Hansons, we discovered that Mr. I. McNiell, who formerly took charge of H.B.M. Court cases on behalf of the S.M.C. has now left Shanghai, on furlough.

The partner who will now conduct such cases is Mr. F. Guy Livingstone.

Private address:- No. 153 Route de Grouchy. Tel. No. 71379.

It is suggested that this information be circulated for information of other stations.

Receiving  
Information  
# 21/4

Has  
departed  
of the  
13/4

Widdowson.  
D.S.I.

12/11/32



raft.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	3546.
Date	22 / 4 / 32.

Dear Madam

I have to ack. receipt  
and enclosures  
of your letter of April 1932 regarding  
a missing female student named  
Wang Hsin-jun and to inform you  
that the matter is receiving attention.

I am dear Madam

J.O.S.

Mr Wang Shuang-shun-jun

No 3 Lungkuo Lou.

Chia Tao

Peking

王莊淑鈺

此致

訪外相應出及印希查

華由唯此除飭屬偵查

王為雲走失一案請為查緝

尊交四月廿六日出并附件為女

廷高者接准



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

V. D. 3546.

Translation of Leaflet.

22, 4, 32

21 APR 1932

Girl Student Missing

Wang Hsiu-yun (王秀雲), eldest daughter of the undersigned, is 20 years of age, native of Chiung-tung district, Kwangtung. Photograph appended. She was a student in the Hui Chung Middle School for Girls, Peiping. She was abducted on 9th **January** while proceeding to school from her home at No. 8 Ho Chia K'ou, Peiping. Her present whereabouts are unknown.

Apart from reporting to the Bureau of Public Safety, Peiping, the undersigned begs to send these leaflets to the different authorities for investigation.

(Signed) Wang-Chuang Shu-yu (A woman)

(王莊淑钰)

Address: No. 3 Sung Chu Ssu Chia Tao

Peiping.

Information Sheet No. 879

25 APR. 1932

21 APR. 1932



# COPY

Translation of Leaflet.

Girl Student Missing

Wang Hsiu-yun (王秀雲), eldest daughter of the undersigned, is 20 years of age, native of Chiung-tung district, Kwangtung. Photograph appended. She was a student in the Hui Chung Middle School for Girls, Peiping. She was abducted on 9th January while proceeding to school from her home at No. 8 Ho Chia K'ou, Peiping. Her present whereabouts are unknown.

Apart from reporting to the Bureau of Public Safety, Peiping, the undersigned begs to send these leaflets to the different authorities for investigation.

(Signed) Wang-Chuang Shu-yu (A woman)

(王莊淑钰)

Address: No. 8 Sung Chu Su Chia Tao

Peiping.

*Wang-Chuang Shu-yu*  
27/1/31



COPY

Translation of Leaflet.

Girl Student Missing

Wang Hsiu-yun (王秀雲), eldest daughter of the undersigned, is 20 years of age, native of Chiung-tung district, Kwangtung. Photograph appended. She was a student in the Hui Chung Middle School for Girls, Peiping. She was abducted on 9th January while proceeding to school from her home at No. 8 Ho Chia K'ou, Peiping. Her present whereabouts are unknown.

Apart from reporting to the Bureau of Public Safety, Peking, the undersigned begs to send these leaflets to the different authorities for investigation.

(Signed) Wang-Chuang Shu-yu (A woman)

(王莊淑钰)

Address: No. 3 Sung Chu Sou Chia Tao

Peiping.

*W. L. ...*  
24 APR. 1937







9. 3547.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY.

V. D. 9547  
24. 133

S. M. P. Armoury.

August 18, 1931.

Watchmen's Pistols

D. C. (Crime).

Sir,

There seems to be a slight misunderstanding of my responsibility as M/O which so far as weapons are concerned is as follows :-

1. Care and distribution of all Police Weapons, which includes 500 set aside for Watchmen all of which are Police property.
  2. I am not in any way responsible for Watchmen Weapons even if they are licensed, on account of them being private property.
  3. It is only a concession and is entirely a private matter between the Armourer and the owner if he repairs a licensed weapon for anyone.
  4. The repair of an unlicensed weapon by the Armourer is prohibited.
  5. The Armourer acting under my advice, will not now repair any weapon unless he can guarantee it.
  6. The fact that my name appears on a Memo notifying the Stations that a weapon will not justify it being repaired, is only owing to the Armourer not being able to write English.
- Quite a number of weapons that have in the past been licensed for use of Watchmen should not have been. They are in a number of cases "Not Safe" and even dangerous.
- I have not confiscated any private or other weapon and have not the power to do so. I only receive surrendered weapons that are ordered confiscated

✓  
But they have been licensed & have been on Police charge.

Yes, but he has been repairing unlicensed weapons on Police charge.

It is now perhaps, but what if it is on Police charge?

Which means that all such weapons must be destroyed or licensed whilst useless.

Then the Station must accept it & deal with the owner.

This may be true but the Armory does not want them. Stations have had them on charge. I agree but they are condemned & Stations do not know what to do with them.

They have not



not how  
Court takes them  
Recd

by the Courts or surrendered by individuals. They are then recommended to the Commissioner for his approval for destruction in the usual manner. When a weapon supplied by the Police for Watchmen is found defective and beyond repair it is withdrawn from issue and kept in the Armoury until permission is obtained from the C. of P. to destroy it.

9. We have over 6000 police weapons in the Force awaiting overhaul, a great number of which are in a disgraceful state owing to the neglect of those who were responsible for their efficiency and I can not at the present time undertake any further responsibility such as going into consultation with owners of private weapons to try and convince them that they should surrender their defective weapons for destruction. In say, 18/20 months time the Armoury may be able to handle this matter, but at the present time, it is impossible as stated above.

True but private  
unlicensed weapons  
have been on show  
at Stations. Recd

License conditions  
do not provide that  
weapons must be  
safe & if a person  
wants to license an  
old relic I cannot  
see any objection.  
It is no concern  
of Court.

I would submit that where Stations or the Licensing Section have weapons that the owner cannot get repaired (Lee's) that the owner be notified that after an interval of one month that the weapons will be taken to Court and permission asked to have them destroyed or confiscated, as it is obvious that the license only covers a Safe and Effective Weapon.

The origin of the weapons in question is :-

A. Private weapons purchased privately by the owners.

no, but they were  
possibly handed  
after confiscation  
some where privately  
supplied of Court.

They may have been purchased through members of the Force as a matter of courtesy.

None of these weapons have been purchased from the Police Dept..

The only weapon the Police Dept. have even sold are



Colt Auto: Pistol which can be repaired, as we carry Spares.

The majority of these weapons are "Junk" and would never have been approved for service for Watchmen by the present Licensing Section.

They were never in the Police Store or even registered there and the Police are in no way called upon to assist in having them repaired. They have never passed through Police hands and if they have a "Court Record" it is not officially known, I would go so far as to say that the majority were imported without a Customs Permit.

*The Section never has anything to do with it. In any case the "Junk" was approved by a Board of which I think I was a member. I think these were accepted by Station as effective. I see but we are gradually getting them records.*

*W Stamborn*

Musketry Officer.

*The remarks above are irrelevant as I now understand that this, also, refers to weapons privately supplied & not to confiscated weapons used for watchmen.*

*S. Kay.*



D-3548

D-3549

D-3550



FM. 1

*S. S.*  
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To *J. P. Cole* *Shanghai* 193

Are the attached  
Rob stories any  
use to you?

If so you can  
have 'em

*George*  
Chinese & M.C. file.



THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1932

D 3548.  
22, 4, 32.

## Shanghai Demilitarization Plan Of S.M.C. Scored By Chinese Ratepayers' Chief

Tao Lo-ching Replies To Statement Of Bell  
That This Is China Territory And Recent  
War Showed Too Few Troops Were Here

The declared determination of Mr. A. D. Bell, new chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to advocate the policy of demilitarization of the Shanghai area was yesterday strongly criticized by Mr. Tao Lo-ching, secretary general of Chinese Ratepayers' Association, who said in an interview with the China Press that Mr. Bell has "reversed the cause and effect" of the question.

Mr. Tao said the opinion that except the Chinese government and its citizens no one has the right to propose such a policy because "Shanghai is obviously Chinese territory."

### "Un-Advised" Policy

The spokesman for the Chinese ratepayers also expressed great surprise that some people were actually foreigners have been persuaded to make a "un-advised policy" of anything in the fact that Shanghai is Chinese territory," continued Mr. Tao, "Chinese naturally have the right to station troops in the interest of peace and public safety. Knowing that the city is a commercial port and troops and warships more than Chinese have been stationed here, the Chinese government and its people therefore have considered it absolutely unnecessary to maintain military force, it was stated.

"But the January 28 affair here has caused the Chinese to regret that they have placed too much faith in the international agreement and that there were too few Chinese troops stationed here," he explained. "Therefore, some Chinese should station troops in Shanghai chiefly depends on whether there is a menace to the sovereignty and security."

### Fact Still Deplorable

Mr. Bell shortly after having been elected as chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council made a statement that the effect of the war should be willing to see a return to the state of political events reached in the past five years.

After the first meeting of the new Council, which Mr. Bell was elected chairman and Mr. H. F. Arnold, vice chairman, Mr. Bell made a brief statement to the press. The wasteful and unorganized manner of the police force, compared with

the another for control of the outside roads must not commence again," he said.

### Most Support Zone

"A way must be started to persuade the Chinese authorities to start friendly negotiations on this matter in which the Council is pressing. Every effort must be made by the new Council to support the policy of demilitarization of the Shanghai area."

"The presence of large bodies of Chinese troops on the outskirts of what should be a peaceful business district has often, in the past, led to disturbances. No peaceful citizen can wish for a repetition of this sort of thing."

Mr. A. D. Bell first appeared in the public eye in 1921 when he served on the Land Commission. He was in 1924 before going on leave from his return to Shanghai in the same year he was co-opted to the Council and has been an active member ever since, serving as vice-chairman in 1927-28.

SE JR  
Passed by  
JTB



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

N. D. 3540  
S/B. D. 3540  
Date 4. 5. 32.

Memo. No. 422.

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

May 3, 1932.

A letter has been received from the Garrison Commander of Woosung and Shanghai stating that the late Inspector Wang Ping (王 斌) attached to the Office of the said Garrison Commander was assassinated whilst passing Rue Vouillement, French Concession, in his private ricscha at 2 p.m. April 22, by armed assassins. His ricscha coolie was also seriously wounded. The assistance of the Settlement Police in the apprehension of the culprits is requested. Any information, please notify Headquarters, Crime Branch, immediately.

K.M. Bourne

Deputy Commissioner  
(Crime Branch)

*See also file D. 3650.  
Murder of S/2 Lao of P.S.B.*



S/B.D.-3549.

Memo. No. 422.

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

May 3, 1932.

A letter has been received from the Garrison Commander of Woosung and Shanghai stating that the late Inspector Wang Ping (王 斌) attached to the Office of the said Garrison Commander was assassinated whilst passing Rue Vouillement, French Concession, in his private ricscha at 2 p.m. April 22, by armed assassins. His ricscha coolie was also seriously wounded. The assistance of the Settlement Police in the apprehension of the culprits is requested. Any information, please notify Headquarters, Crime Branch, immediately.

K.M. Bourne

Deputy Commissioner  
(Crime Branch)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3549
Date	21/5/32

April

30,

2.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 25 regarding the murder of Inspector Wang Ping (王斌) in the French Concession on April 22, 1932 and to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Signed* K. M. BOURNE

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

General Tai Chi,

Woosung & Shanghai Garrison Commander.

Memo. No. 422  
issued.

J. L. Tall  
S. L. L.  
3/5/32.

刑事部  
の  
件

送復者准四月廿二日  
大出為於本年四月廿二日  
背查員王斌在法租界遇  
害一案請為力協助偵查  
等由准此除飭屬偵緝  
外相應函復仰希  
查照為荷此致  
淞滬警備司令部戴



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. <u>D 3549</u> Date <u>2 / 11 / 31</u>
--

Translation of Letter from the Garrison Commander of Shanghai

April 25, 1932.

M.M. Headquarters,  
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I have to inform you that the following is a report made by the Acting Chief of Detective Corps, Mr. Tso Wang (馬琢清) on the subject of the assassination of Inspector Wang Ping (王斌).

"At 8 p.m. April 22, Inspector Wang Ping left his residence on Rue Eugene Bard in a private ricksha, whilst passing Rue Vouillemont in the vicinity of Hoh Ung Sz Temple (國恩寺) was suddenly attacked by several armed assassins, who obstructed his way and fired several shots at him. He received a fatal wound on the left side of the head and his ricksha coolie was shot in the abdomen. Whilst the latter was being removed to the Kwang Sz Hospital (廣慈醫院), his condition was proved to be very serious. All the assassins made good their escape.

The late Inspector Wang Ping joined us in 1928, and his services in the past four years have proved excellent, and especially he was keen and brave in dealing with communists and bandits. His untimely death is deeply regreted.

The late officer left an aged mother, widow and a young child, who have not sufficient means to meet their maintenance.

I respectfully submit for your consideration and approval that circular orders be issued for the arrest of the culprits and a death gratuity be given to his family."

In view of the foregoing report, it seems that these assassins are very desperate in carrying out such a serious crime as to murder a public officer in broad day light at a well policed spot. It is to be hoped that these assassins would be brought to justice as soon as possible.

I have to request your kind assistance in circulating this information among your districts with a view to bringing these assassins to justice.

Tai Chi  
Garrison Commander.

Handwritten signature and initials, possibly "M.H. 3074".



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, April 25 1932  
To SI

Please see  
and pass to  
Registry to  
file.  
JH

YB

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, April 24 1932  
To D.G.B.

Sir

Noted

J.G.S.

Att. Dehman

Imp. of C. G. L.

C. G. L.  
I/C B.R. will provide  
the necessary escort as  
for at B.W. - Thibault Road.  
J.P.S.  
A.P.P.  
A.C. S.B. Bi  
D.O.A. 24  
24/4/32

Soted

24/4/32



Irish Robertson

Note - Contents and  
Recd. enclosed to  
Chief Irish Maguire  
who must return  
same to T. T. B. on  
Sunday Morning

R. J. Crandall

R. J. Crandall

Dispatched to B. Hill St.  
from Surg. at 4 P. M.  
23-4-32.

W. Robertson

Noted  
by Maguire 24/4/32  
C. J.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.I. & S.B. REGISTRY	Station,
Date	April 23, 1938
	13, 4, 38

Subject (in full) Funeral of late Wong Ping, Detective of Sungwu, assassinated  
on April 22.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

Urgent

with reference to attached schedule of funeral,  
I recommend issue of the necessary permit. A band from the  
Bureau of Public Safety which will lead the procession will  
be on foot. Other participants will be in plain clothes and  
will traverse the route by motorcar. As the Chinese  
Authorities are afraid that Wong Ping's assassins may take  
advantage of the occasion to make an attempt on the lives of  
some of his colleagues who will take part in the procession,  
I suggest the Municipal Police provide an escort.

*J. H. Robertson*

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

An application for the permit will be made in  
the usual way.

Subject to your approval of the proposal, I  
shall make arrangements with D.O. "B" about the escort,  
for which about half a dozen men will be required.

*J. H. Grier*  
O.i/c Sp.Br.

~~Approved by [Signature]~~  
~~10/2/38~~

*See*

*o a*



Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,Shanghai 23 / 4 1932  
To Supt. Police Team

Shanghai military  
authorities request  
assistance in obtaining  
a ~~funeral~~ permit  
for the funeral procession  
of the deceased Wang  
Bing who was killed  
at 2 pm April 22  
in French Concession.  
Details are shown  
on attached.

Tan



Funeral Procession of Late Wong Ping

Time: 2 p.m. April 25

Route: From the Parlours of the International Funeral  
Directors, Kiaochow Road, via Connaught Road, Carter  
Road, Avenue Road, Thibet Road to French Concession.

Probable attendance: 100 persons



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY.	
S. 1.	Station
No. D. 3549	
Date. April 22, 1932.	
Dist. 22/1/32	

Subject (in full) Assassination of Detective Superintendent Wong Ping of the

Soong Wu Military Headquarters

Made by D. S. Golder

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt

At 1.55 p.m. to-day Detective Superintendent

Wong Ping of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters was proceeding in his private ricscha along Rue Vouillemont and had arrived at a point some distance to the rear of Avenue Joffre fire Station, when two male Chinese dressed in foreign clothes approached and opened fire with 2 .32 automatic pistols. Wong Ping sustained two wounds in the head which proved fatal, whilst his ricscha coolie was struck in the abdomen and is now in a critical condition. After the shooting the two assassins made good their escape in a motor car (number and description not at present available).

Wong Ping was employed in the detection and suppression of Communism and other subversive factions, further it is suspected that his death is the outcome of his arrest of one Shiang Tsoong Fah (汪兆銘) accredited as being the secretary of the Communist Party in China.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,

Information.

W. Guiness

O. i/c Sp. Br.



## Special Branch S.2. Station

No. D 3350.  
Date April 23, 19  
Date 23 / 4 / 32.

Assistance to French Police.

Forwarded by D.S.T. Tyne est.

Robert

D.S. I.

Office of Special Agent

\$L

PL: Please pass this to  
file. The French Consul has  
promised to give me definite  
information in a day or two.  
WJH

23432

VERY POOR COPY



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

V. D. 3550.

D. 22, 4, 38.

April

22,

2.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No.25 of April 21 regarding a communist demonstration scheduled for today and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Office 1/c Special Branch.

Colonel Wen Ying Sing,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Greater Shanghai Municipality.

逕復者准  
貴局四月廿一日收字第廿五號  
大函內稱據報共產黨人將於今日  
在滬舉行示威遊行此項情形  
業經本局派員前往查察並已  
通知各區巡捕房嚴加戒備  
上海市公安局局長 王福安 啟



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

政 225

April 21, 1932.

Major Corrami,  
Commissioner of Police,  
N. Y. P.

Sir,

According to a confidential report received stating that a resolution was passed in a meeting held by the Communist Central Committee to the effect that circular instructions be issued by the Communist Shanghai Provincial Committee to its branches ordering them to gather unemployed labourers and ricksha coolies to start a demonstration and to propagate Communism by distributing hand-bills in some business centres and crowded places at 10 a.m. on April 22, the birth-day of the late Lenin, the Communist leader of Soviet Russia.

Apart from precautionary measures being taken by us, it is hoped that precautions be taken in your districts as well.

Wen Min Sing,  
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,  
Shanghai.

S2,  
For attention please.

Noted  
S2  
22/4/32

WHS  
22:4:32.

Reg. Please reply very thanks  
Done @ 27/4.



D-3552

D-3554

D-3555



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

23:4:1932

To

Reg.

Please  
attach file.

W.S.

SI, Please see  
and return to me

W.S.

24:4:32.

File JB  
ms



Copy for O.B. (SB)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3552

D. 23 / 4 / 32

Louza Police

April 22nd, 1932. XX

OTHER

DISAPPEARANCE OF A 19TH ROUTE ARMY OFFICER FROM THE  
ORIENTAL HOTEL

D. I. Hall

Sir,

At 9.30a.m. this Inst. D. I. Hall and C. I. Tang Tsu, went to No. 1361 Sinoa Road, the Maritime Customs, Headquarters and interviewed Mr. Eu Yang Sih Bah.

Mr. Eu Yang is the Advisor to the 19th Route Army and is in charge of all accounts and expenditure for them. Without his signature nothing is <sup>valid</sup> ~~valid~~, and no money may be paid out. He stated that on the 18-4-32, the man Liang ( *Li* ) telephoned for him, but as he could not see him owing to business, he arranged to meet him on the following morning between 9.a.m. and 11.a.m. At about 11.a.m. on the 19th, Lian came and saw him and discussed with him the accounts and expenditure of the Mine-laying Flotilla, at Kiangyin and as a result of this, he gave Liang a cheque on the China State Bank for \$2,200., for the monthly expense of his unit.

This bears out entirely the statement of the man Chang ( *Chang* ).

Mr. Eu Yang was then asked regarding the character of the missing man, and he said that from all enquiries he had made, Liang was a very good man, not given to dissipation in any form and thoroughly to be trusted. On discussing his disappearance, Mr. Eu Yang stated that two theories could be dismissed entirely. Firstly, the theory of Kidnapping as Liang is not a rich man, nor well known, and secondly his abduction by a Foreign Power. This latter had been suggested



Louza Police  
April 22nd, 1932.

JRT:HR

DISAPPEARANCE OF A 19TH ROUTE ARMY OFFICER FROM THE  
ORIENTAL HOTEL.

D. I. Hall

by others as the theory was that he might have been held responsible by them for the attempt at the destruction of a foreign warship in Shanghai harbour.

(Japanese)  
H.R.

This only left the question of internal dissention in his unit, and regarding this Mr. Lu Yang stated that his enquiries showed that prior to leaving Canton, there were differences amongst them, but what these differences were, he either could not or would not, say. Regarding this, Mr. Lu Yang has sent ~~investigator~~<sup>SP</sup> to Kiangyin to try and find if the differences were such as to be responsible for the disappearance of Liang, and the results of these enquiries will be transmitted to the Police when available.

Later, this p.m., information received shows that whilst this mine-laying unit was in Shanghai, other differences arose as a result of which, two men of the party left. (One was dismissed as the result of a telegram sent to Canton by Liang and the other absconded from Kiangyin as the result of the loss of a secret document.) Both these men are believed to be in Shanghai, and a search is being instituted for them, as it is possible that they are responsible for Liang's disappearance.

The watchmen of the Oriental Hotel and the Great Eastern Hotel, who were on duty at the time of the disappearance, were questioned, but they were unable to furnish any information as they stated that many motor cars, came and went at their respective doorways, so that they could not remember any particular one.

NR 23/4

*[Signature]* D. I.



4.  
copy for I.C. (SB.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3552

Date 23, 4, 32

Louza Police

April 21st, 1932. xx

FURTHER

DISAPPEARANCE OF A 19TH ROUTE ARMY OFFICER FROM THE

ORIENTAL HOTEL

D.I. Hall

*John H. Adams*

Sir,

Further enquiries have been made during the 21-4-32 but nothing further has been found that would help to clear up this case.

The missing man is practically a stranger to Shanghai, having come from Canton only about one month ago, and as he is not a man of means, it does not seem that he has been kidnapped for ransom.

The theory that he had absconded with funds is also proved abortive as he was not in possession of any funds other than his own, so that it would seem that there is some political reason for his disappearance, at present not discernable.

Statements from the boys of the Oriental Hotel and his friend are attached but these throw no light on the reason for his disappearance.

Enquiries are being continued ~~with~~ on the 22-4-32 and will form the subject of a further report.

*H. Robertson*

*R. H. Adams*  
D.I.

A description of the missing man has been circulated to all stations, French Police for inquiries at hotels, lodging houses, hospitals without result.

Stations have also been requested to make inquiries at all garages for a motor car sent to the Oriental Hotel between 8:30 & 10:30 p.m. April 19, but no results have been obtained.

*H. Robertson*  
C.D.I.



Goo Seu Tau ( )

Hankow

Louza Station

21-4-32

Goo Seu Tau ( ) age 44, Hankow, Taepoo Road, employed as No.1 Boy on the 5th floor Oriental Hotel since the Hotel opened.

At about 8.30p.m. on the 19-4-32 I was sitting at my desk in the corridor near Room No.530, when Liang ( ), the occupant of the Room came up and told me that as he might be away all night, I was to lock the room and let no one else in there but his room mate Tsang ( ). He then joked with for a while and then went back into his room, and I did not see him again as I had finished my tour of duty and went home shortly afterwards.

The following morning, Tsang appeared anxious regarding the whereabouts of Liang so I told him what Liang had told me about being away for the night.



Tsang Ts Kwok ( )

Canton

Louza tation

21-4-32

Tsang Ts Kwok ( ), 37, Canton, Captain of Chinese Navy, Room 530 Oriental Hotel.

On the 16-4-32 I and Liang Taung ( ) my superior officer came to Shanghai from Kiangyin in order to get some money for the pay of a mine laying flotilla at Kiangyin. As it was a Saturday when we arrived we were unable to do anything in the matter until Monday, so we lazed around the Hotel. On Monday morning Liang went to see Bu Yang Sih Bah ( ) but was unable to meet him, so a meeting was arranged for Tuesday morning at 11.a.m. in the Customs Headquarters on Sinza Road. This meeting was successful and Liang obtained a cheque for \$2,200. which I took to the China State Bank, 130 Ningpo Road and cashed, keeping the money in the room. I then stayed in the room till about 7.30p.m. when I went to Canton Road to buy some collars and there I met a friend of mine from Kiangyin named Ying Wei Zung ( ) and he and I went to a Sing Song House, address unknown, for a short while. Here we met another man, a friend of Ying's and the three of us went to a cinema. After the cinema, we then all went to my room where we arrived at about 12.05a.m. and called some Sing Song Girls and eventually they all left at about 1.30a.m. When I entered the room, I found the note left by Liang, so when my friends had gone I lay on the bed, but did not go to sleep as I had locked the door on the inside and expected Liang to come back.

I did not sleep at all and got up at about 10.a.m. and began looking for Liang in a teashop we were in the habit of using and when he did not return, I went back to the hotel. I then asked



Tsung Ts Kwok

the boys of the Hotel and the "No.1" told me that Liang had said that he expected to be out all night. I then waited around until about 5.p.m. when I met Daung Lai Kyi ( ) and we then tried to get into touch with Lu Yang Shih Bah by telephone but were unsuccessful. At about 8.p.m. a telephone message came for me from an unknown person, saying that Liang had been abducted by Japanese and that I had better <sup>leave</sup> ~~come~~ the Hotel if I valued my life. I then became very frightened and went to Central Police Station to see my old school friend Lo Tsuan Shih ( ) and we then took the \$2,200 to the Customs Headquarters for safekeeping for which I have a receipt from a man named Chang ( ).

Regarding the \$150,000. nothing definite had been arranged about that. When we came to Shanghai for the pay of the men, we thought it would be a good opportunity to get some money for mines and torpedoes, but as, when we were here, we received notice that they were not required, we did not take any action.



Tseu Sing Tsaung (            ),

Ningpo

Louza Station

21-4-32

Tseu Sing Tsaung (            ) 23, Ningpo, 321 Kyung Zen Li, Elgin Road employed as Boy No.122 of the Oriental Hotel. I have been employed here for over a year, prior to which I was employed in Dollar Hotel, Avenue Edward VII French Town for 2 years, and I am guaranteed by the Hong Yuen (            ) Restaurant, Seward Road.

At present, from the 19th inst, I am on duty on the 5th floor of the Oriental Hotel from 12 noon to 12 M.N. and together with other boys we look after 14 rooms, Nos.524-537.

Just over a week ago Room No.530 was rented by two Cantonese named Liang (            ) and Tsang (            ) whom, I heard from the accountants office, were officers of the 19th Route Army. They did not receive many visitors, but were friendly with the occupants of Room No.526 opened by a man named Taung (            ), who in turn was friendly with the occupant of Room No. 532, named Yoong (            ) and the occupants of these 3 rooms since about the 16th when Room No.526 was rented, were always visiting each other.

Just about 9.p.m. on the 19-4-32, I was on duty when the telephone in the passage rang. I answered the phone and a Cantonese asked me to call the man Liang from Room 530. He spoke in Cantonese which I understood. I went in the room where Liang was lying on the sofa reading a paper, fully dressed except for his shoes. He answered the phone in his slippers. At the phone I heard Liang say "Yes I am Mr. Liang of No.530" Pause. "Alright alright") and he then rang off and went to the lavatory. A minute or so later he came out and went back to his room, put



Tseu Sing Tsang

his shoes on and came out with his hat on also. He then told the No.1 Boy who happened to be present, to lock the room and let no one in but Tsang, who lived there with him.

He then walked up and down in the corridor for a while until a man wearing a black long gown and small Chinese hat came up and asked me for Room No.530. I then pointed out Mr. Liang, who came over and asked this man where he had come from. He mentioned a road, the name of which I could not hear distinctly and then told Liang that the car was waiting outside the Great Eastern Hotel. (No parking is allowed on Nanking Road at this Hotel entrance)

The Chauffeur then left and Liang again went into his room for a short while and on coming out, told me to lock the door and he entered the lift and descended. This was at about 9.30p.m. and was the last I saw of him.



Copy for O.C. (S.B.)  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. *H.R.*

File No. ....

REPORT

Louza Station,  
Date 20th April 19 32

Subject (in full) Disappearance of a 19th Route Army Officer from the  
Oriental Hotel.

Made by D.I. Hall. Forwarded by *John G. Adams*  
*et*

Sir,

At 11.30 p.m. this inst., Interpreter *Loo Tsuan Shih* of Central Police Station Charge Room, came to the Station with a Cantonese named Tsang Ts Kwok (張志國) and reported that another Cantonese named Liang Faung (梁芳) had been missing since 9.30 p.m. the 19-4-32.

Enquiries were made by D.I. Hall, D.S. Barton and C.D.S. 130 when the following facts were learned.

The two men, Tsang Ts Kwok (張志國) and Liang Faung (梁芳) are Captains in the Cantonese Fleet of the Chinese Navy attached to the 19th Route Army at Kiangyin. On the 15-4-32 they both returned to Shanghai from Kiangyin in order to await a sum of \$150,000.00 which was to be used for the purchasing of materials for the making of mines. This money was to be sent to them by Admiral Lung Tsah from Hongkong, after previous due warning having been sent them.

As far as can be ascertained at present, no money has been forwarded. On arrival in Shanghai, they booked Room No. 530 of the Oriental Hotel and have been staying there since. On the night of the 19-4-32 the man Tsang Ts Kwok left the Hotel at 7.30 p.m. and returned at 12 m.a. after having been taken to a cinema



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

- 2 -

Station, .....  
Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

by two friends of his.

On his return he found a chit lying on the table in the room written by the man Liang Taung, in which he stated that he had gone to visit a man named Lu Yang ( Lu Yang ) living at No. 2 Hsien Road of Yu Yuen Road, who is an Advisor to the 19th Route Army. He thought nothing of this but went to bed and even when Liang Taung did not return during the day of the 20-4-32 he was under the impression that he was staying with Lu Yang. However at about 8.30 p.m. 20-4-32 he received a telephone call from an unknown Chinese, speaking Mandarin dialect, who warned him to leave his room in the hotel if he wished to remain alive, and that the other man had been taken away by Japanese. He was unable to obtain the name of the person telephoning. He then realised that something was wrong and got into touch with the interpreter whom he knew whilst at school in Canton, and the report was made to the Station.

Enquiries were immediately made at the house of Lu Yang but this man strenuously denied having sent for Captain Liang, as all the business he had had with him had been completed.

Further enquiries were made at the Hotel but as the boys on duty at the time of the occurrence were not present, it was not possible to get any information from them. They will be questioned on the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

21-4-32. <sup>small</sup> A/amount of information was obtained from <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ man Toong  
Tsi Yi, who is a friend of the absent man. He is a Lieut of the  
19th Route Army, living at No. 4 Tatung Road, but having a room  
No. 529 in the Oriental Hotel for amusement. At the time that  
the man Liang Tsung received the telephone message, about 9.30p.m.  
he was present and Liang remarked to him on the lateness of the  
hour. A few minutes later, a chauffeur, description at present  
unknown, and not seen by the man Toong, called for Liang and left  
with him, presumably in a motor car, the number of which is  
unknown. There does not at present appear to be any reason for  
this man being kidnapped, and until further enquiries are made  
regarding the \$150,000.00, we cannot say that he has absconded  
with this amount. Further enquiries are being prosecuted on the  
21-4-32 and will be the subject of a further <sup>report</sup> ~~entry~~.

A.R.

*[Signature]*  
D. I.



October 24, 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 20, 1933, and to inform you that according to Court records, Jack (James) George Steinberg was born at Tientsin, China, on February 3, 1904.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*knB*  
(Sd) W. J. Donald  
Commissioner of Police.

Edwin S. Cunningham Esq.,  
American Consul-General,  
Shanghai.



IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. 811.11- Steinberg, J.G.  
JBS/Wcl.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China, October 20, 1933.

3554  
23 10 33

Subject: James G. Steinberg, - Admissibility  
to the United States.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence and particularly to your letter of August 24, 1933, File No. D-3554, I have the honor to inform you that a telegraphic instruction has been received from the Department of State directing this office to "ascertain from the Court records when and where alien (Steinberg) stated he was born when being tried at Shanghai." It will be greatly appreciated if you will furnish this office with the information requested at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Edwin S. Cunningham*  
Edwin S. Cunningham  
American Consul General.

*W.C. Green*  
*Recd. 10/21/33*  
*File*  
*23/10*



August 24, 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt  
of your letter of August 21 and to forward herewith,  
as requested, copies in quadruplicate of the criminal  
record of Jack (James) George Steinberg together with  
copies of his photograph.

x 4 copies of each  
enclosed 2/8  
J.M.J.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin.

Extra Commissioner of Police.

Edwin S. Cunningham Esq.,  
American Consul General,  
Shanghai.

J.M.J.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 23 8. 1933

To C. 2.

Please attach <sup>4</sup> copies  
of the criminal record with  
photo attached of J. G.  
Steinberg, full particulars  
of the charges to be entered  
on record.

P. P. Quinn

Complied with

23.8.33.

Z. B. B. Ray

Please draft reply to American  
C. G. stating records in  
quadruplicate (4) forwarded as  
requested etc. 23/8/33



IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. 811.11- Suspects  
HDP/Wcl.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China, August 21, 1932.

Subject: James G. Steinberg, - Criminal Record  
for Visa Purposes.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.B.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

With reference to the correspondence between this Consulate General and your office concerning James G. Steinberg under date of April 18th and April 26, 1932, I have the honor to request that you be kind enough to furnish this office with a certificate, in quadruplicate, indicating the exact nature of the charges on which Mr. Steinberg was convicted which resulted in his imprisonment. The certificate need not contain any reference to the evidence offered against him at his trial.

This information is required in order to place at the disposal of the U. S. Department of Labor evidence concerning Mr. Steinberg's admissibility to the United States under the immigration laws, which forbid the admission of persons convicted of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Edwin S. Cunningham*  
Edwin S. Cunningham  
American Consul General.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & A. B. REGISTRY
N. D. 3554.
May 18 / 5 / 32

May 18, 2.

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of your letter of May 14 with reference to J. Steinberg addressed to the Commissioner of Police and have to inform you that this man was sentenced by the Shanghai Special Area 1st District Court to 4 months imprisonment on 9-4-32 and is at present serving this sentence in the Amoy Road Gaol.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.  
Deputy Commissioner  
(Crime Branch)  
for Commissioner of Police.

Messrs. Fleming, Franklin & Allman,  
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.



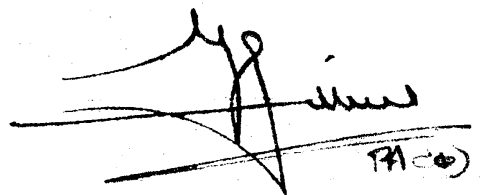
FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 18. 5. 1932.  
To D. D. O. "A" dw.

I would like to you as  
spoken, I am of the  
opinion that the Police  
should take the necessary  
action.

  
P.H.C.



Fleming, Franklin & Allman

WILLIAM S. FLEMING  
CORNELL S. FRANKLIN  
NORWOOD F. ALLMAN  
JAMES R. BROWNE  
T. K. TING

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CABLE "ADYBC" REGISTR
P. O. BOX 952
N. D. 3554.
21 YUEN MING YUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

14th May, 1932.

Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters,  
Shanghai. China.

Re: Chung Hwa Trading Company, Ltd. vs. J. Steinberg.

Gentlemen:-

We have obtained a warrant for the arrest of J. Steinberg, defendant in the above entitled action. Having been informed that he is now serving a sentence recently passed upon him, we would request that you be good enough to inform us where he is detained, his number or other identification, and the title of the case upon which he was sentenced.

Thanking you for your courtesy in  
this regard, we are

Yours very truly,

FLEMING, FRANKLIN AND ALLMAN

By

*N. F. Allman*

A:H

*mf  
17/1*

P.A. (C.B.)

*The warrant issued on application by this law firm is in connection with a civil case, hence I think we are not concerned.*

*15 R. 2. 10. 11  
S. B. C. A.*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, April 27 1932  
S. 2,

Is this  
Do we know  
anything about  
this man?

Otc. S.B. J.H.G.

Apart from the information  
contained in the attached  
file nothing is known in  
this office concerning  
J. G. Steinberg. J.H.G. 2/5.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, May 2 1932  
P. A. G. P.

Informations  
and forms of  
return.

J.H.G.

2/5  
File J.H.G.  
3.5.32.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTR.

No. D 3554  
27/4/32

April 26, 32.

Sir,

James George Steinberg.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 18, 1932, concerning the above, and have to inform you that a person named Jack George Steinberg, age 28 years, last known address 115 Rue Amiral Courbet, who was stated to be in possession of American papers, although he was not registered at the U.S. Consulate in Shanghai, was arrested and charged with three counts of Fraud and sentenced to 4 months imprisonment by the Shanghai Special Area 1st District Court on 9-4-32. A photograph\* of J.G. Steinberg is also attached for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

E.S. Cunningham Esquire,  
U.S. Consul-General,  
Shanghai.

\* Encl. 1.  
27/4/32 J.P.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To J. A. (Shanghai, 25. 4. 1932.)

Sir,

Ref. File 18554 of 23. 4. 32.

The following STEINBERG's are  
on file here.

STEINBERG, JACK GEORGE. AGE. 28.

Russian. Charged: <sup>(and photo)</sup> 7. 4. 32. Central St.

Tram. (3 Counts). 4 months imp.

9. 4. 32. Central St.

Shai Shee Dist. Court. Now in Jail.

STEINBERG, Gregory Platonovich.

Russian. AGE 58.

Forgery. 6 months. 26. 11. 28.

in French Concession.

Education.

25. 4. 32.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To J. A. (Shanghai, 25. 4. 1932.)

Key records  
at all? - pass  
to O.C. S.B. to find  
out if known by  
L.B.

W.H. Cas

Central Registry file 1530 attached  
C.5. - F.H.R. C.H. 21/32 attached - 200  
F.P.B. Memo Attached J.D.  
No record on J.G. Steinberg  
in C. and S.B. Registry. N.P.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. *D 3554*

Date *23, 4, 32*

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China, April 18, 1932.

Subject: James George Steinberg, - Criminal  
Record for Visa Purposes.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
18 Hankow Road,  
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to request information as to  
the nature of any record which your office may have  
regarding one James George Steinberg. It may be  
stated for your information that he is the holder  
of Reentry Permit No. 745366 issued by the Commis-  
sioner General of Immigration at Washington, D.C., on  
August 1, 1931.

Your assistance in this matter will be appre-  
ciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Edwin S. Cunningham*  
Edwin S. Cunningham  
American Consul General.

*SC/Cunningham*  
*007113*  
*for report*  
*mb*  
*194*  
811.11- Steinberg, J. G.  
JBS/WCL.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

N. D. 10555

1315-103

S.2 Special Branch.

May 12, 1933.

Memorandum on the movements of L.M. Golfer,  
Soviet Employee.

L.M. Golfer, Soviet employee, manager of  
the local agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway,  
who, left for Dairen on April 5, 1933, returned  
in Shanghai on May 10, 1933 by the s.s. "Choshun  
Maru."

He resides at Apartment 209, 1552 Avenue  
Joffre (I.S.S. Apartments).

G. Icherevshansky

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

ABR 12/5.

JMS

MAY 17 1933



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY

9555  
5 4 1933

S.2. Special Branch

April 5, 1933.

Memorandum on the movements of L. M. Golfer,  
Soviet Employee.

Lazar Moiseevitch Golfer, Manager of  
the local branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway,  
left Shanghai for Dairen on April 5, 1933, by  
the s.s. "Hoten Maru".

When in Shanghai he resides at Flat 209,  
I.S.S. Apartment, 1552 Avenue Joffre.

*G. Icheremshany*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Information.

*File*  
*SBK 5/4*  
*[Signature]*  
APR. 5 1933



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
SECTION 2  
No. D 3558  
Date May 7, 1932

Subject (in full) Alleged changing of allegiance from China to Manchukuo by  
the Shanghai Agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway.  
Made by D.S. Erokhov Forwarded by *SBR*

With reference to the attached cutting from the "China Press" of April 24, 1932, entitled "Chinese Officials of Shanghai C.E.R. Agency Branded as Tokyo Puppets", I have to state that, according to our information, Mr C.J. Chen, Sub-manager of the local agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who is reported to have resigned from his post recently, was a protégé of Marshal Chang-Hsueh-Liang and a friend of Mo-Teh-hui (Chinese representative at the Sino-Soviet conference of 1929). Following the coup-d'état in Manchuria in September 1931 and subsequent changes in the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Chen's dismissal was considered as imminent.

It is reported that when he was informed recently that an order had been issued regarding his dismissal and that Mr. Robin E. Zau had been appointed his successor, Chen tendered his resignation on the pretext that the local agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway was at present functioning under the orders of the Manchukuo Government and that he wished to remain loyal to Nanking. His allegation was based on the fact that in the correspondence received from the C.E.R. Head Office in Harbin he saw a paper bearing the letter-head of the Manchukuo Government. The article of the "China Press" is believed to have been inspired by Chen.

Mr. Robin E. Zau who rejected the appointment, probably, on account of the campaign raised by Chen, publicly denied having any connection with the Manchukuo Government, and Mr. Golfer, Manager of the local agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in his interview published in the "North China Daily News" of April 27, denied the allegation regarding the connection between his agency and the Manchukuo Government, stating that he was acting on orders not from any particular Government, but direct from C.E.R. Head Office in Harbin.

*A. Prokofiev*  
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*



## C. E. R.'s LOCAL AGENCY

### Manager Denies Under Manchukuo's Control

#### NO POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS

Charges of the Shanghai Federation of the National Salvation Associations that the local commercial agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with offices at 3 Canton Road, is now acting under direct orders from the Manchukuo Government, Japanese puppet regime, were branded as totally groundless by Mr. L. M. Golfer, manager of the local commercial agency of the C.E.R., in an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday. Mr. Golfer stated he intended to call on Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, in the next few days in order to dissipate the wild rumours about the alleged connection between his agency and the Manchukuo Government.

In the course of yesterday's interview, Mr. Golfer emphasised that the local commercial office of the Chinese Eastern Railway, being a subsidiary organ of the C.E.R.'s commercial department, has absolutely no political affiliations, the sole purpose for its establishment being to carry on commercial business in Shanghai for the railway. While the Chinese Eastern Railway is jointly owned by the Chinese and Soviet Governments, Mr. Golfer stated he would like to make it clear that the local commercial agency of the railway is not a government organ, but an office to carry out commercial business only.

#### Orders from Harbin Only

"In so far as our transport business is concerned," Mr. Golfer further stated, "we get orders not from any Government, but directly from our head-office in Harbin."

In regard to the report that his office has received orders from the Manchukuo Government for the printing of the characters "tai tung yuen nien," or the first year of the Manchukuo, on office letter-heads, Mr. Golfer stated yesterday that so far he had received no such orders from his head-office in Harbin, not to say from the Manchukuo Government.

To confirm his remarks, Mr. Golfer showed a representative of this paper yesterday the letter-writing papers used in his office, all of which bore no such characters as "tai tung yuen nien," but words in English and Chinese languages, showing the papers are from the Shanghai commercial agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The letter papers received by the local office from their head-office in Harbin bore letter-heads in Russian and Chinese languages, but also no such characters as "tai tung yuen nien."

#### Chinese Manager Declines Offer

Mr. Golfer admitted, however, that a new Chinese assistant manager of his office by the name of Zau was recently appointed by the C.E.R.'s head-office in Harbin, but stated the new assistant manager has declined the appointment, so there is at present no Chinese assistant manager in his office. The report that a new Chinese director has been appointed by Harbin to transact the business of local office was denied by Mr. Golfer who stated there is at present no such post as that of directorship in his office, he himself being in charge of all affairs of local office, aided by a Chinese assistant manager.

Questioned in regard to the report that the major portion of rolling-stocks and locomotives of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been secretly sent across the Soviet border by order of the Soviet Government for fear of the line's seizure by the Japanese forces in Manchuria, the manager of the local commercial agency of the C. E. R. declined either to confirm or to deny it, but said he knew nothing about such matters which concern only the traffic department of the C.E.R.

In conclusion, Mr. Golfer said that he intended to call on Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, in the next few days for the purpose of dissipating the rumours about the alleged connection between his office and the puppet Chinese administration in Manchuria and also explaining to the Mayor that the local commercial agency of the C.E.R. had no political affiliations.



SHANGHAI, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932

## Z a u Denies His Connection With Northern Puppets

Local Man Declares He Refused Bid To Join Railway

Officials of the municipality of Greater Shanghai today are prepared to resume their investigation in connection with the charges that the local commercial office of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 3 Canton Road, is functioning under the orders of the Manchukuo government.

Mr. Robin E. Zau, manager of Robin & Company, 48 Szechuen Road, who is alleged to have been appointed Chinese director of the agency, in a letter to the China Press, received yesterday through his attorney, Mr. Herbert T. C. Lee, emphatically denied having any connection with the puppet government in Manchuria, denying also the allegation that he received instructions from the Manchukuo government.

Mr. Lee, however, stated that Mr. Zau had been made assistant manager of the C. E. R. agency, but that the appointment was unsolicited and was rejected by Mr. Zau. The letter stressed that during the late hostilities Mr. Zau spared no effort in relief work among refugees and wounded soldiers.

Charges concerning the alleged situation at the local agency of the C. E. R. were made in a petition drafted by Mr. Chiling Ying, head of the Shanghai Federation of National Salvation associations. The petition called upon the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai to conduct a thorough investigation and to make arrangements for the apprehension of the local branch.



**SPECIAL INQUIRY**

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. R. REGISTRY.

3555

25. 4. 32.

Date

# Chinese Officials Of Shanghai C.E.R. Agency Branded As Tokyo Puppets

## SALVATION FEDERATION ASKS ARRESTS

Mayor Orders Probe Into  
Situation Since New  
Director Named

FORMER CHIEF  
QUIT RECENTLY

Zau, Shanghai Sportsman,  
Named By Harbin  
Office Of Railway

A sensation was created here yesterday by charges that the local commercial office of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with offices in the Robert Dollar building, is now acting under direct orders of the Manchukuo government, Japanese puppet regime established in Manchuria.

The charges were contained in a petition drafted by Mr. Chiling Ying, head of the Shanghai Federation of National Salvation associations, who requested that the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai investigate and make arrangements for arrest of Chinese officials of local branch. The Ministry of Railways and headquarters of the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison also received identical petitions requesting action.

### Mayor Investigating

Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai last night told the China Press that he was already acting on previous information regarding the changing of allegiance from China to Manchukuo by the Shanghai office.

Mr. Chiling Ying also informed the China Press that he had further requested the Bureau of Public Safety to confiscate a storehouse of the agency in Pootung.

### Zau Takes Post

The alleged change in the administration is said to have taken

place on April 20,  
when Mr. Chie

Kai-chen resigned as Chinese director of the agency and his place taken by Mr. Robin B. Zau, manager of Robin and Company, 48 Szechuen Road. Mr. Zau is a Shanghai resident, prominent in sporting circles. Mr. Zau Ling, his brother, is supervisor of the advisory board of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin.

When Mr. Chien is alleged to have received orders from Manchukuo officials ordering the printing of "Tai Ton Tuen Nien," the first year of Manchukuo, on company letterheads, he tendered his resignation "fearing that Chinese public bodies would question his loyalty to China." Mr. Zau took office April 20. He is alleged to be working under instructions from the "Puppet" government in Manchuria.

### Officials Deny Charges

While Mr. Zau yesterday could not be reached for a statement, lesser officials of the Shanghai office told the China Press that they had no knowledge of any connection between Manchukuo and the Chinese-Russian owned railroad.

Orders are still being received from the head office in Harbin and the regular office receipts are being turned in to the Harbin office accounts, it was said.

If any change had been made, they stated that they would have been in receipt of advices to that effect.

Regular bookings are still being made by the local office for passenger tickets on the Trans-Siberian via Chinese Eastern, it was said.

S2/Chie Left Robertson  
For inquiry and  
report please.  
D. I. Prologies  
26/4/32



D-3563

D-3564

D-3566



3563

11 4, 33

April 11, 1933

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Pao: (Nanking Telegram);

EXPLANATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES CONFERENCE.

The Central Executive Committee, on April 9, sent the following circular telegram to the various Tangpus throughout the whole country:-

"In the telegram sent out by Wang Siao-yi and Hu Han-lin, there are many mis-statements regarding the convocation of the all-China Representatives Conference by the Standing Committee of the Central Kuomintang. We make the following explanation:-

"According to the General Principles of National Construction, the People's Conference can only be convoked when the greater part of the country has completed district autonomy. But, although district autonomy has been obstructed by Communism and the Japanese invasion, the opening of the People's Conference should not be disturbed. Our Standing Committee has exerted its utmost to introduce complete district autonomy within two years of the holding of the People's Conference which is fixed for April, 1935. It is better for us to convolve an extraordinary meeting of all-China Representatives on July 1 to decide the question of the convocation of the People's Conference."

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE INCREASE OF HAWKERS LICENSE FEE.

At the request of the 3,000 stall-keepers in the French Concession, the French Concession Stall Keepers Association sent a letter on April 5 to the French Municipal Council requesting it not to increase the licenses for hawkers.

Yesterday the French Municipal Council replied rejecting the request.

The Association yesterday sent another letter to the Council repeating its request.

A WAR INSURANCE CLAIM UNPAID.

The National Goods Factories Federation (address: No. 173 Vung An Li (文安里), Canton Road) publishes the following notification in the advertisement columns of the "Chen Pao" and other local newspapers:-

The premises of the Chi Hwa Chen Kee Spinning & Weaving Factory (建華慎記紡織廠) was completely demolished during the January 28 War. Both the Tuh Chong Insurance Company (德昌保險公司), a foreign firm, with which the Factory was insured against war risk, and Zia Za Sung (謝瑞成), formerly of the Pao Shing Insurance Company (保興保險公司) and



April 11, 1933.

4  
Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

now Manager of the Insurance Department of the Ningpo Commercial Bank, who acted as agent of the Tuh Chong Insurance Company at the time when the policy was taken out, refused to pay compensation. Either the Tuh Chong Insurance Company has evaded payment or Zia Za Sung has embezzled the money. The Factory holds an insurance policy in which it is stated that a telegram has been received from "H.G. Polan" of England confirming the insurance and that the policy can not be withdrawn. The Factory paid all the insurance premia. Unexpectedly after the demolition of the Factory during the hostilities, the Tuh Chong Insurance Company and Zia Za Sung falsely alleged that the insurance of the Factory had been withdrawn. Letters were sent by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Social Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, the Native Bankers Association and other bodies to the Tuh Chong Insurance Company and Zia Za Sung advising them to maintain their reputation, but without result.

Foreign merchants engaged in fire and war insurance business in China always tell the public that they are agents of big insurance companies with large capital, but when claims are sent in these merchants very often find fault with the insured in an attempt to evade payment. For instance, foreign insurance companies have, so far, refused to pay compensation to the owners of houses in Chapei on the ground that they were not issued against war risk. The Chi Hwa Chen Kee Spinning & Weaving Factory held a war insurance policy, nevertheless, the insurance company has equally failed to pay.

Henceforth, people who are about to take out insurance policies with foreign insurance companies should exercise a little care. This matter is seriously affecting public confidence in foreign insurance companies and we hope that the Foreign Insurance Merchants Association will find a fair settlement of the case in question.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

CHINA PLANNING EIGHT LARGE INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Chen Kung Po, Minister of Industry, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

Interviewed by our reporter, Mr. Chen said that the Ministry is arranging to establish eight large industrial works, such as a Central Paper Manufacturing Factory, a Central Alcohol Factory, a Central Engine Works, a Central Steel & Iron Works, etc. The Minister added that the Central Government is paying special attention to Sino-Russian trade.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3564	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C & S. S. REGISTRY	
Section 2	Station
No. D 3564	
Date May 16, 1932	
D. 161 5 132	

Subject (in full) Enquiry from H.B.M. Consulate-General re certain communist suspects.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

S. B. R. S. I.

With reference to the letter of April 22, 1932 from H.B.M. Consulate-General on the subject of the undermentioned addresses which were found during the course of a Police raid on the offices of the Perak Communist Committee, the following is the result of our enquiries :-

1) Cheng Chin Tu (郑振铎)

Editorial Department of the monthly novel (小说月报编辑部),

The Commercial Press Ltd.,

538 Paoshan Road, Chapei, Shanghai.

In consequence of the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Editorial Department of the Commercial Press Ltd removed from Chapei and is at present located at No. 78 Sze-huen Road. Cheng Chin Tu (郑振铎), age about 35, speaking the Shanghai dialect, was formerly in the employ of the Commercial Press as the editor of a monthly magazine known as the "Siao Seu Yeu Pao" (小说月报). This post he held for about ten years, when he resigned early in Autumn 1921 to take up an appointment as a professor of the Yieh Ching (燕京) University at Peiping. According to our information, Cheng, during his employ with the Commercial Press, was engaged in editing and translating articles on Socialism but was not known to be connected with the Chinese Communist Party.

2) Li Keng Lin (李公麟)

c/o Long Long Pang (杨仰攀)

Chhun Chiong Middle School (春漳中学)

Yut Tai Bridge, Liong Hoa Road (虹桥路日晖桥),

Shanghai.

Li Keng Lin, age about 26, native of Canton, was a student at the above school for four years and returned to



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

his native place at the beginning of the Sino-Japanese  
hostilities in Chapei, in January 1932. It is reported  
that he is at present studying in the Chun San (中山)  
University, Canton.

a) Chan Chow Seng (陳秋聲)

Kung Po Lam (貢寶蘭)

c/o Kung Peng Koan (貢冰君)

9, Kung Lake Road, Shanghai.

In the absence of the Chinese characters in respect  
of the abovementioned road, endeavours to locate this  
particular thoroughfare have been without success.

Furthermore, inquiries regarding these suspects, of whom nothing is  
known in this office, have likewise been without result.

*Lu Liao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Copy sent to Mr. Leptoe on 17/5/32.*

*YB*

*Supt. Robertson*

*W.P.C.*

*Please pass to Registry*

*YB*

*17.5.32*



*Personal*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3564  
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,

P.O. BOX 259. / SHANGHAI.

April 22nd 1932.

Dear Givens,

H.N.S. has asked me to send you the following addresses which were obtained as the result of a Police raid on the offices of the Perak local Communist Committee. Will you please let me know the result of your enquiries.

1. Cheng Chin Tu (鄭振鐸).  
Editorial Dept. of the monthly novel,  
(小說月報編輯部)
2. The Commercial Press Ltd.,  
538 Paoshan Rd., Chapek, Shanghai.
2. Li Keng Lin (李公庶麟),  
C/o Iong Iong Pang (楊仰攀),  
Chhun Chiong Middle School,  
(泉漳中學)  
Yut Tai Bridge, Liang Hoa Road.  
(龍華路日輝橋)  
Shanghai.
3. Chan Chow Seng (陳秋聲)  
Kung Po Lan (貢寶蘭)  
C/o Kung Peng Koan (貢永君)  
9, Kung Lake Road, Shanghai.

*No records in  
P.S.D. & B. Registry  
under those names.  
26.4.32 A.G.*

Yours sincerely,

*J. Hill*

T.P. Givens, Esq.,  
Special Branch,  
S.M.P.

*52, For attention please. This matter is  
not pressing. Mr. 26:4:32.  
D. J. Kuhl 27/4/32.*



Special Branch No. **D 3586**  
April 29, 1938 Date **30/4/38**

Birth of a New Order of Japan  
- Official Celebration

In connection with the passage of General Hiroshi Iwano to Hong Kong to the residence of the Consul General for Japan, 15 Seymour Road, the following officers will take up the points allotted to them:

Seachuen Road Bridge:	A. A. Holder
Seachuen - Ching Rd.	Rev. 102
Seachuen - Bubbling Rd:	A. A. Hilton
Seachuen - Seymour Rd:	A. A. C. 74
Seachuen - Chokiang Rd:	A. A. I. Duncan
Seachuen - Thibet Rd:	A. A. Moore
B'ell - Mohawk Rd:	A. A. S. Macadie
B'ell - Carter Rd:	A. A. Pitts
B'ell - Redhurst Rd :	A. A. Prokoffov
B'ell - Seymour Rd:	A. A. E. Jones
& to residence of	A. A. Tcheremansky
Consul-General	A. A. C. 77

*Bomb outrage  
at Hong Kong Park  
- see S. 3586*

The General's party will consist of four cars: No. 1 conveying the General with an armed military policeman; No. 2 three men with carbines; No. 3 Chief of Staff and No. 4 Army Adjutants. These vehicles will be led by a Municipal Police motor cycle and followed by a motor car containing foreign members of the Municipal Police. The General is scheduled to leave Hong Kong Park shortly after 11.30 a.m. and travel via Seachuen, Marking and Bubbling Bell Roads.

Officer i/e Special Branch.



Copy for \$2

Staff to note  
*[Signature]*

1. 2nd Division

11. 27, 1932.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Parade of Japanese Troops on occasion of  
U.S.J. . . . . on 29th April

One Regiment will be billeted in Japanese School,  
North Tzschuen Road, and one Regiment in Japanese School,  
Tung Road.

The following units will participate in the parade  
on 29th:

- 1 Regiment Cavalry
- 3 Regiments of Infantry
- 1 Machine Gun Regiment
- 1 Howitzer Battery
- 1 Mountain Battery
- 1 Transport Company (70 Cars)
- 1 Company Tanks
- 1 Company Armoured Cars.

The above troops will assemble from Kiangwan and  
be in position along Kiangwan Road north of Public  
School for Boys at 8.30 a.m. and be inspected by  
Major General Shirakawa.

After inspection (Approximately 9 a.m.) troops will  
move off as follows:

3 Regiments of Infantry to Hongkew Park by back gate.  
Transport Company will move south along Dixwell Road  
and follow No. 6 Bus Route.

Remaining units will march south along North  
Tzschuen Road - Tung Road - Chapoo Road - Yalu  
Road - Woosung Road - Boone Road - Seward Road -



Quirk Road - Broadway to June 11.

After an inspection in Hongkew Park the 3 Infantry Regiments will march off at approximately 11 a.m. 2 Regiments will follow the same route as the main body. 1 Regiment will follow the same route to Howard Road, then to Dixwell Road - Broadway. Naval armour cars will proceed from Loosung Road to North Szechuen Road and return via North Szechuen Road.

The Japanese civilian population have been asked to be at Hongkew Park by 9 a.m. and will line North Szechuen Road Extension to watch the march.

The following traffic arrangements will be made:

- (1) All Trams to be stopped on North Szechuen Road Extension, Range Road, East of North Szechuen Road and Loosung Road between 9 a.m. & 11 a.m.
- (2) Buses not to proceed north of North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads between 9 a.m. & 11 a.m.
- (3) North bound vehicle traffic on North Szechuen Road Extension to be diverted up Berroch Road and North Szechuen Road.
- (4) Cars of spectators at the parade to park on North Szechuen Road south of junction of North Szechuen Road and Kiangwan Road.
- (5) Cars of official guests bearing a distinctive sign will be parked on Range Road.
- (6) Kiangwan Road to be kept free of traffic where troops are drawn up.

P.W.D. have given permission for military to put sand on Kiangwan Road.

An interval of 100 yards will be kept between units during the march.

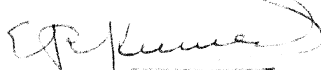
All nationalities will be given free access to Hongkew Park.

The morning celebrations will terminate by a salute



of 101 guns fired from the rifle range.

Games for children will be held on the park during the afternoon.



Divisional Officer "C" Division.

Copies to I.C. (A. & T. B.)

I.C. (Crime)

P.S. to C.P.

I.C. (Traffic)

I.C. (Special Branch)

D.O. "D"

Chief Inspector i/c Hong Kong

Inspector i/c Dixwell Road.

*Copies have been given to  
British Military and S1  
and S2 on 28th. J.P.*

*30.4.92.*



Parade of Japanese troops on occasion of  
H.I.J.M. Birthday on 29th April

The following units will participate in the parade on 29th:

- 1 Regiment Cavalry
- 3~~2~~ Regiments of Infantry
- 1 Machine Gun Regiment
- 1 Howitzer Battery
- 1 Mountain Battery
- 1 Transport Company (70 Cars)
- 1 Company Tanks
- 1 Company Armoured Cars.

The above troops will assemble from Kiangwan and be in position along Kiangwan Road north of Public School for Boys at 8.30 a.m. and be inspected by Major General Shirakawa.

After inspection (Approximately 9.30 a.m.) troops will move off as follows:

3 Regiments of Infantry to Hongkew Park by back gate  
Transport Company will move south along Dixwell Road  
and follow No.6 Bus Route.

Remaining units will march south along North Szechuen  
Road - Range Road - Chapoo Road - Yalu Road -  
Woosung Road - Boone Road - Seward Road -  
Muirhead Road - Broadway to Kung Dah Mill.

After an inspection in Hongkew Park the 3  
infantry Regiments will march off at approximately 11 a.m.  
2 Regiments will follow the same route as the main body.  
1 Regiment will follow the same route to Seward Road, then  
to Dixwell Road - Broadway. Naval armoured cars will  
proceed from Woosung Road to North Soochow Road and  
return via North Szechuen Road.

The Japanese civilian population have been asked  
to be at Hongkew Park by 9 a.m. and will line North  
Szechuen Road Extension to watch the march.



~~THE FOLLOWING TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE:~~

The following traffic arrangements will be made:

- (1) All trams to be stopped on North Szechuen Road Extension, Range Road, east of North Szechuen Road and Woosung Road between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.
- (2) Buses not to proceed north of North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.
- (3) North bound vehicle traffic on North Szechuen Road Extension to be diverted up Darroch Road and North Szechuen Road.
- (4) Cars of spectators at the parade to park on North Szechuen Road south of junction of North Szechuen Road and Kiangwan Road.
- (5) Cars of official guests bearing a distinctive sign will be parked on Wanglo Road.
- (6) Kiangwan Road to be kept free of traffic where troops are drawn up.

P.W.D. have given permission for military to put sand on Kiangwan Road.

An interval of 100 yards will be kept between units during the march.

All nationalities will be given free access to Hongkew Park.

The morning celebrations will terminate by a salute of 101 guns fired from the Rifle Range

Games for children will be held on the park during the afternoon.



General Shirakawa

Captain Dicker, on behalf of Brigadier Fleming, asks for a Police Car to escort General Shirakawa from Szechuen Road Bridge to the Japanese Consul-General's residence, 15 Seymour Road. This car to be manned by foreigners. The time is not quite certain, but the General will not leave Hongkew Park before 11.30 a.m. on April 29. There will be four cars : No. 1 General Shirakawa with a military policeman armed with a revolver. No. 2 Three men with carbine. No. 3 Chief of Staff. No. 4 Army Adjutants . The Police car should fall in at the rear of the fourth car.

I suggest a motor cycle in addition to lead the procession and arrangements to be made for an uninterrupted passage so far as possible.

Route : Szechuen Road to Nanking Road to Seymour Road.

P.S. The four cars conveying the Japanese official party will be preceded by a motor cycle and followed by a motor car.



Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
April 29 1932.

Commissioner of Police.  
Sir,

Information.

29/4

*J. H. Givens*  
Officer i/c Special Branch.



COMMUNIQUE IN ENGLISH IS  
MERELY A ROUGH TRANSLATION  
OF AN ORIGINAL IN JAPANESE

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL  
25-A WHANGPOO ROAD, SHANGHAI  
APRIL 28, 1932, (AFTERNOON)

COMMUNIQUE (1)

(1) An official reception to celebrate the birthday of His Imperial Japanese Majesty will be held from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. at the official residence of the Japanese Consul-General, to which function invitations have been issued.

-----

The order of the Military Review in celebration of the birthday of His Imperial Japanese Majesty, weather permitting, will be as follows:

(2) Military Review at the Hongkew Park,

9:30 to 10:30 a.m.

Air Parade 10:00 a.m.

(Note. Traffic is expected to be heavy. Those who are invited to the Reserved Section are requested to be at the corner, next to the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Force, of Kiangwan and North Szechuen Roads by 9:00 a.m.)

-----

(3) Other ceremonies at the Hongkew Park on the same occasion will be observed as follows:

Ceremony under the auspices of the Japanese

Community, 11:30 to 12:00 noon

Salute of 101 guns, 12:00 noon

Stunt flying, School-children's mass games and

Military Band beginning from 1:00 p.m.

MS  
29/4

MS  
29/4



Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 29-4-32.

-----

Birthday of H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan - Official  
Celebrations.

The following constitute the principal events for the  
celebration today of the Birthday of the Japanese Emperor :-

9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Military Review at Hongkew Park.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Celebration Ceremony at Hongkew Park.
12 noon and 1 p.m.	Reception by Consul-General Murai at residence on Seymour Road.
1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Stunt flying by 2 military planes. School children's mass games. Naval Band Renditions.



Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 29-4-32.

-----

Birthday of H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan - Official Celebrations.

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SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D. <u>3566.</u> Date <u>29/4/32.</u>
--

D.O. "C" Division

April 27, 1932.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Parade of Japanese Troops on occasion of  
H.I.J.M. Birthday on 29th April

One Regiment will be billeted in Japanese School,  
North Szechuen Road, and one Regiment in Japanese School,  
Range Road.

The following units will participate in the parade  
on 29th:

- 1 Regiment Cavalry
- 3 Regiments of Infantry
- 1 Machine Gun Regiment
- 1 Howitzer Battery
- 1 Mountain Battery
- 1 Transport Company (70 Cars)
- 1 Company Tanks
- 1 Company Armoured Cars.

The above troops will assemble from Kiangwan and  
be in position along Kiangwan Road north of Public  
School for Boys at 8.30 a.m. and be inspected by  
Major General Shirakawa.

After inspection (Approximately 9 a.m.) troops will  
move off as follows:

3 Regiments of Infantry to Hongkew Park by back gate.  
Transport Company will move south along Dixwell Road  
and follow No. 6 Bus Route.

Remaining units will march south along North  
Szechuen Road - Range Road - Chapoo Road - Yalu  
Road - Woosung Road - Boone Road - Seward Road -



Hairhead Road - Broadway to Kung Da Mill.

After an inspection in Hongkew Park the 3 Infantry Regiments will march off at approximately 11 a.m.

2 Regiments will follow the same route as the main body.

1 Regiment will follow the same route to Seward Road, then to Dixwell Road - Broadway. Naval armoured cars will proceed from Woosung Road to North Szechuen Road and return via North Szechuen Road.

The Japanese civilian population have been asked to be at Hongkew Park by 9 a.m. and will line North Szechuen Road Extension to watch the march.

The following traffic arrangements will be made:

- (1) All Trams to be stopped on North Szechuen Road Extension, Range Road, East of North Szechuen Road and Woosung Road between 9 a.m. & 11 a.m.
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An interval of 100 yards will be kept between units during the march.

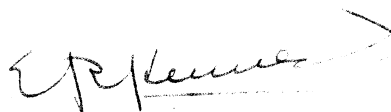
All nationalities will be given free access to Hongkew Park.

The morning celebrations will terminate by a salute



of 101 guns fired from the Rifle Range.

Games for children will be held on the park during the afternoon.



Divisional Officer "C" Division.

Copies to D.C. (A. & T. R.)

D.C. (Crime)

P.A. to G.P.

A.C. (Traffic)

A.C. (Special Branch)

D.O. "D"

Chief Inspector i/c Hongkew

Inspector i/c Dixwell Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3566.

April 25, 1932. Date 27.4.32

S.5 (v.D.) Prince)

It is reported that the Japanese festivities on April 29 will include the firing of one hundred and one guns.

Please request the Chinese newspapers to publish this information so that the population will not be alarmed.

*J. H. Evans*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*S.O.*

*Mr. Holt.*

*Please notify all Chinese Newspapers re publication of the above.*

*Report result —*

*[Signature]*  
27.4.

*Sir:*

*Attended to*

*Col Sir Kya*

*C.A.*  
27/4/32

*Off Sp Br:*

*Sir.*

*Please see attached*

*Translations of announcements in Chinese press re the above.*

*File*  
*[Signature]*  
27.4.

*[Signature]*  
27/4.



GUN FIRE ON JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The Sin Wen Pao publishes the following item on April 27, 1932:-

At 11.30 a.m. Friday (April 29) the Japanese Army will celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Japanese Emperor by firing 101 shots. This does not mean a resumption of hostilities in Shanghai. Residents should not be alarmed.

The Shun Pao and the Eastern Times publish the following report on April 27:-

April 29 is the birthday anniversary of the Japanese Emperor. 101 blank shots will be fired by the Japanese army at the Rifle Range at 11 a.m. on that day. The calibre of the gun used will be 7½ m.m. The public should not be excited upon hearing the gunfire.

The China Times published the following report on April 26:-

The Shanghai Municipal Council has issued the following notice:-

The Japanese forces will celebrate the birthday anniversary of their Emperor on April 29. At 11.30 a.m. they will fire 101 blank shots at the Rifle Range. This does not mean that hostilities have been resumed. Residents should remain undisturbed.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 3566.  
Date 26/4/32

April 25, 1932.

s. 5(6 D. I. Prince)

It is reported that the Japanese festivities on April 29 will include the firing of one hundred and one guns.

Please request the Chinese newspapers to publish this information so that the population will not be alarmed.

*[Signature]*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI,

Information and  
Please pass W. Keg.  
W. Ste.

*[Signature]*

Original sent to  
S. I. Prince on 25/4/32  
*[Signature]*



D-3569

D-3571

D-3575



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

D. 3569  
5. 5. 32

May

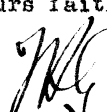
5

32.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated April 3, 1932, asking for the address of a certain ~~Captain~~ Davis, I have to state that there are in Shanghai several persons named Davis holding the rank of Captain. I shall endeavour to ascertain the one of these in whom you are interested, if you will kindly furnish me with particulars of his age, present occupation, former address, religion, associates, etc.

Yours faithfully,

  
Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch)  
for Commissioner of Police.

E. Field, Esq.,  
Gavarin House,  
14 Hankow Road,  
Kowloon,  
Hongkong.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. L. REGISTRY File No. ....	
No. <b>3569</b>	Station, .....
Date <b>31 5 38</b>	Date .....
19 <b>38</b> .	

REPORT

Subject (in full) .....

Attached Letter from E. Field.

Made by D. S. Moore.

Forwarded by J. B. M. S. I.

Regarding attached letter signed by one E. Field regarding information concerning the whereabouts of a Captain Davis. The letter is vague as to who and what Captain Davis is or was, but assuming that he is the proprietor of the now destroyed Monte Hotel, Wossung either of the following addresses can be used for communicating with him:-

Arco Club

Rue Bourgois

French Concession.

or

c/o Mr. W.J. Ward

Manager

Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co.

30 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yaw, Please reply saying there are several Captains named Davis in Shanghai and asking for further particulars.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To *C. J. Mitchell* <sup>Shanghai</sup> *26. 4. 1932*

*Central Registry*

*Sir,*

*Attached letter was  
received this morning  
at Central Station*

*H. G. G. G.*  
*S.*



Lanarin House  
14 Hankow Road  
Kowloon  
Hong Kong  
23/4/32

Dear Sir

Please excuse me  
including your time.  
Will you do me a  
favour. To find out  
where Captain Davis  
address. & forward  
on to me. as we  
have been sending



2.  
letters to him and all  
have been returned.  
since Tebaury.  
Thanking you ever  
so much

Sincerely Yours  
C. Fildal

P.C.

Please reply to the  
above address

~~84.~~



*Chief Inspector*  
*or*  
*Sup Inspector*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D 3589  
Date 26 / 4 / 32

*c/o Central Police*  
*Station*  
*Shanghai.*



*S2*  
*Inquiry and Report please*  
*D.S. Moore*  
*26:4:32.*  
*87/4/32*



司公力電海上商美  
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

TELEGRAMS: SHAPOWERCO  
TELEPHONE: 11010  
P. O. Box No. 404



95 NANKING ROAD · SHANGHAI · CHINA

ACKNOWLEDGED	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	3574
YOUR REFERENCE	
Date	27/4/32
ENCLOSURES	

April 23rd, 1932.

The Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Honan Road.

Dear Sir,

Re CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

Inasmuch as I shall shortly be leaving Shanghai, where-  
upon Mr. W. S. Heald will act in my place during my absence, I  
shall be glad if you will kindly arrange that effective from  
date the daily Confidential Police Reports are forwarded to Mr.  
Heald at this address and not to myself as heretofore.

Yours faithfully,

C. S. Taylor.  
Vice President & General Manager.

*Noted.  
R. 26/4/32*

*SI, Rear pass W. H. H.  
W. H. H.*

EMF



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	3575
Date	28/4/32

April

28

32

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of March 19, 1932, I have to state that Mrs. Dorothy Lee left Shanghai for England on board the s.s. "Gange" on April 11, 1932.

Yours faithfully,

*MG*

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch)  
for Commissioner of Police.

K. A. Forster, Esq.,  
11 Kelvin Avenue,  
Bedford,  
England.

✓



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
Special Branch & S. B. REGISTRY	
Date	D. 3575
D. 28/4/32	

Subject (in full)..... Attached letter ref Mrs. Dorothy Lee.

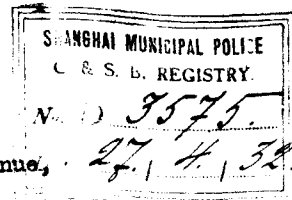
Made by..... L.S. Moore.

Forwarded by..... S.D. Everest.

Regarding attached letter from Mr. K.A. Forster  
seeking information concerning the whereabouts of his daughter,  
Mrs. Dorothy Lee of 25 Elgin Road. Enquiries reveal that the  
lady in question left Shanghai for England aboard the Lloyd  
Christino S.S. "Gange" on April 11, 1932.

Officer i/c Special Branch.





11 Kelvin Avenue,

BEDFORD.

19th March 1932.

The Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Bureau of Public Safety,  
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

I am anxious to trace the whereabouts of my daughter, Mrs Dorothy Lee of 25 Elgin Road, Shanghai, from whom I have not heard for many months, and you will realise how keen I am to have news of her.

This morning I telephoned the Chinese Legation in London and they said that if I wrote to you they were sure you would be able to help me.

I should therefore esteem it a great favour if you could give me as much information as you possibly can.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

*K a. Forster*

*SL, for attention. I think he has just  
left or is about to leave for home*

*D. L. Moore 27/4/32*

*J.H.  
27.4.32.*



D-3576

D-3577

D-3577-B



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. D. 3576



上海  
華德路第一百四十七號

Chu Woo,  
Doo-Foh-Kee Hotel,  
Luhu.

周叔和

送

121  
何桃福紀念館

Con No.2915

Name:-Tsen Kwei Ling

Native of Lihuh

Age:-32

Station No.Central V.85

Sentenced to 5 Years

Crime:-Communism.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRISON

S. B. REG. No. 1

No. D

3576

May 21/15



Mr. Moo Zau Sun  
Dah Zung Weaving Co.,  
Soong Pah Li, Tientain Road.

上海華德路第一百四十七號城

送

天津松栢里七號紡織公司  
馬北松栢里七號

Tseu Kwei Ling age 28  
Native Lithuan  
Central Station No. V-85  
Sentence 5 years Imprisonment for "Communism"  
on 4-5-32.

D. L. (Crime)

Forwarded for  
information, please.

Supt. of Gaols

Pr (S. B. Reg. No. 1)







SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D-3576

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch

Date Oct. 3, 1933

Subject (in full) Letter dated 27.9.33 written by convict No.2915 Tseu Kwei Ling  
(周桂英).

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

I forward herewith a summarized translation of a letter dated 27.9.33 written by communist convict No.2915 Tseu Kwei Ling (周桂英), addressed to Tseu Sze Zung (徐世澄), c/o Shanghai Stock and Products Exchange, 1 Szechuen Road. (File D-3576)

Although there is no police record against the addressee of the letter, particulars have, however, been recorded on their respective cards for future reference.

The letter which contains nothing of interest as police intelligence is attached here for return to the gaol authorities.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

9/10/33

Reg.

As usual.

JPS

File JPS

Letter returned to Sup. of Gaols

18/10/33

16/10/33



SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A LETTER DATED 27.9.33 WRITTEN  
BY CONVICT NO.2915 TSEU KWEI LING (周奎麟), ADDRESSED TO  
MR.Tseu Sze Zung (周世鏞), c/o Shanghai Stock and Products  
Exchange, No.1 Szechuen Road.

Dear Mr. Tseu Sze Zung,

Please do not worry about my health  
as I am getting on well in the Ward Road Jail. I have  
received the two books (English Reader) which you sent  
me the other day. Thank you for the trouble.

(Sgd) Tseu Kwei Ling (周奎麟)



NO. 3427....

Municipal Gaol.

September 28th. 1933.

Deputy Commissioner,  
Crime Branch.

The attached are letters written by convicts  
serving sentences for communistic offences and are  
forwarded for information.

Their particulars are as follows:-

Convict No. 2915, Tseu Kwei Ling, Central Station  
No. V-85, arrested at the request of Public  
Safety Bureau on a charge of Communism. Sentenced  
to 5 years imprisonment on 4-5-32.

Convict No. 2568, Dong Yuen Neu, Hongkew Station  
No. F-906, spreading rebellion; propaganda by  
writing. Sentenced to 3 years & 4 months on  
29-7-31.

Convict No. 2923, Woo Yoong Si, Gordon Road Station  
No. 5809, Crime--Communism. Sentenced to 5 years  
on 7-6-32.

AC (Sp A-)

Kindly reply to  
Supt Gaols in due  
course.



*St. Stahl.*  
Superintendent of Gaols

\$2, For attention  
please. *JP*

*S. Kuh.*

*SSB 29/9*

SEP. 29 1933



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY  
File No. 1.3576

REPORT

Special Branch S. B. 13

Date May 15, 1933.

Subject (in full) Particulars and movements of two persons who visited Convict

No. 2915 Tseu Kwei Ling (周奎麟) at Ward Road Gaol on May 10, 1933.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by

O.B. Lu S.S.

At 3.25 p.m. on May 10, 1933, a telephone message was received from the Municipal Gaol informing us that visitors were waiting to interview a political prisoner No. 2915 named Tseu Kwei Ling (周奎麟).

Shortly after the receipt of the message, the undersigned proceeded to the Gaol, accompanied by C.D.S. 96. On arrival two male Chinese of the student type were allowed to interview the convict. One gave his name as Lee Pah Bang (李伯彰) and informed the Gaol clerk that he is a friend of the convict and gave his address as No. 12 Tien Tuh Li (天德里), Hai Zao Road (海潮路), Nantao. The other visitor gave his name as Gong Choen Sung (翁荣生), Broker No. 78 Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The descriptions of the two men are as follows:-

- 1) Male, aged about 20, height about 5 feet, sallow complexion, wearing grey long gown, foreign style trousers.
- 2) Male, aged about 17 or 18 years, height about 5 feet, sallow complexion, wearing a grey long gown and pair of basket shoes.

On leaving the Gaol at the termination of the visit they boarded a Route No. 8 tramcar and alighted at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and the Bund. Both then walked along Avenue Edward VII to Szechuen Road, where they entered No. 1 Szechuen Road, these premises are occupied by the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange. The men had not left this building at 5.30 p.m. when the watch terminated. It is suspected that both are employed at the above premises.

Tcheremshansky  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MAY 15 1933



D.3576.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3576
Date 18.6.32

June

17,

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information a tabulated statement regarding a prisoner named Tseu Kwei Ling (周奎麟) together with a list of the literature found in his room at No.1 Szechuen Road.

Tseu Kwei Ling was arrested on April 26, 1932 and was sentenced on June 15, 1932 by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court to five years imprisonment on a charge of propagating communism.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),  
for Commissioner of Police.

Monsieur le Directeur des

*Sent out 1/6*  
*add* Services de Polices,  
French Concession.

&

Chief of Public Safety Bureau,

*Sent out 1/6*  
*add* Greater Shanghai Municipality.



: Central.

Tseu Kwei Ling (周奎麟)

Liuho.

: 28

: Married Male.

About 11 years.

About 11 years.

Assistant in the Chartered Stock  
and Produce Exchange.

No.1 Szechuen Road.

Room 57, No.1 Szechuen Road.

Liuho, Kiangsu.

At 3 p.m. 26.4.32 at No.1  
Szechuen Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

8 years' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested on the authority of a warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Public Safety Bureau. A small quantity of communist literature was found in his room in the dormitory at No.1 Szechuen Road. He was also implicated by another communist who is at present in the custody of the Military Authorities at Nanking.



逕啟者 敝處 于四月二十六日拘獲周奎麟一名  
併在該犯住室四川路一號內抄獲共產  
書籍等旋解江蘇高等第二分院訴以  
宣傳共產之罪不月十五日奉判處以徒  
刑五年案關共產相應備函將該犯  
供辭暨上述共產書籍清單各一紙奉  
上希 查照為荷此致  
上海市公安局局長溫

特啟處長代  
警務部部長  
和文司

不月十七日



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2. Station

REPORT

Date June 17, 1932.

Subject (in full) Case against Tsen Kwei Ling (周奎麟) charged with  
Propagating communism.

Made by D.I. Kih Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

Regarding the case against Tsen Kwei Ling (周奎麟)

who was arrested at 3 p.m. April 26, 1932 at No. 1 Szechuen Road,  
on a charge of propagating communism, which was concluded on  
June 15, 1932 when the accused was sentenced to five years  
imprisonment by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, I  
forward herewith a tabulated statement referring to this  
individual, a list of the literature seized, together with  
a draft of a covering letter to the French Police and the  
Chinese Authorities relating to this case.

Kih Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
17.6.32.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch, A. S. B. REGISTER

No. D 3546  
D. 16. 6. 32

Central

708/32.

June 15, 32.

6.

Possession of  
Communist  
Literature.

15-6-32.

S.S.D. Court.

The accused Tseu Xwei Ling was sentenced to five  
years imprisonment this a.m. at the S.S.D. Court.

*1000 K  
16.6*

*J. Drail*  
D. S. 179.

*S2,  
For usual action  
please.*

*M*  
16:6:32.

*S2. K. 16/6/32*



Copy for information of Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No.	D. 3576
Central	9, 6, 32
Date	9, 6, 32
June	8, 1932

708/32.

5

June 8, 1932.

Possession of Communistic Literature.

8-6-32.

Court.

The accused Tseu Kwei Ling was again arraigned before the S. S. D. Court on the 8-6-32, and the case was remanded to 15-6-32.

back  
96

Y. Y. Smith

D. S. 179.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for *Political* 8/6/32 19 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No. *Yoon*

Reg. No. *Contr. 1* Stn. *Contr. 1* Procurator *Tuong*

Judge *Tsiang & Zeng*

Em. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C. & S. B. REGIST

High Court of Appeal.  
Reg. No. 5/55589. Sheet No. 5

V. D. *3576.*

*10/6/32.*

Proceedings. Mr. Tsien appeared ~~for~~ the ~~olice~~.  
Mr. Zee Liang ~~for~~ the accused.

Mr. Tsien:- The accused is charged under Art 2 sec 2 and Art 6 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. The accused was arrested at 1 Szechuen Rd on the 26th of April at 3.0 p.m. on a warrant issued by the S.S.D. Court for the R. S. Bureau. From Room ~~Marx~~ 7 kinds of literature was seized of a communist nature. The literature was left with the Court when the case was first tried. The accused stated that one named Wong left the literature with him and that he knows nothing about it. As the accused was arrested in the Settlement and the literature was seized in the Settlement, the Police contend that this Court has jurisdiction over the case. The P.S.B. made an application for the accused to be handed over, but the application was dismissed.

C.D.C. 56:- The accused stated that a man named Wong left the literature with him, and the accused also stated that he met Wong in the Bund Garden.

Accused in answer to Judge :- I have no friend named Lee Yau Tong. My friend named Wong sent the literature to me and he sent them in an envelope which has since been destroyed. This list (produced by Judge) of names was found on my person. The names are the list of men who are members of my stock exchange. This paper (produced) was not written by me.

Mr. Zee:- Here is the attendants book (produced) of the stock exchange showing the names of the members. The Court may check over the list with the book. All the 24 names are those of members of the stock exchange and live on the premises of the stock exchange.

Accused:- I met Wong in the Bund Garden. I have no friends who are communists, and I have no friends who come to my exchange often. I was arrested by the Police when I was working in the stock exchange.

C.D.C. 56:- When the accused was arrested, we asked who was Tsien Kwei Ling and the accused answered that he was. We did not call him Lee Tsang.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 6/6/32 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Control Procuration Judge  
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 6

Mr. Tsien:- I understand that the representative of the U.S.A. went forward and conversed with the accused when arrested and the U.S.A. 56 was at the rear of the representative. I understand that the accused has been convicted twice before on a similar offense.

Decision. Pleading closed. Judgment reserved till 15/6/32 . 1.30.p. .

M.H.B.

S2, For attention please.

M.S.

10:6:32.



5 copies.  
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

Plural Deb.

19 F. I. R. No.

Sta. No. 85.

Reg. No. 60

Stn.

Procurement

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Judge, J. M. T. T. T.

S. S. D. REGISTRY

Sheet No. 4

V. D. 3576  
Date 27/5/32

Remanded Charges :-

Possession of Communistic literature. cont. to Art. 8 and 6 of the laws governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure The Republic of China.

For that he at about 3.15 p.m. on the 26/4/32 at Room 57 of No. 1 Snookman Road was found to be in possession of a quantity of communistic literature which propagated a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three principles.

S.S.D.

Proceedings

Mr. T. S. Lee appeared for the Police.

Mr. Lee :- The Police have now charged the accused so he has been brought before the Court. The counsel for the accused is not in Court.

Decision

Remanded (no fixed date) for trial.

M.L.C.

52,

For attention please

W.G.

27/5/32.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for <sup>Pekhiat Lecha</sup> 24.5.32 19 F. I. R. No. .... Stn. No. V35

Reg. No. <sup>W</sup> 5/55,500 Stn. <sup>Central</sup> 1 Procurator <sup>Tung</sup> YONGSHAN HUSTON E.  
Fin. L. D. 19 Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31. C & S. B. REGISTRY

Sheet No. 3.

V. D 3576.  
D. 271 5 1 32

proceedings

Mr. T S Lee appeared for the Police.

Mr. Yau Tong Yuh appeared for the accused.

Accused :- I do not know a man named Li Yau Tong.

Judge :- The Court has decided that the accused will not be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Mr. Lee :- The Police now wish to charge the accused under Articles 2 and 6 of the Law relating to the Punishment of persons who act with intent to injure the Republic of China. The Police will make a separate charge sheet at the next hearing.

decision It is not necessary for the accused to be handed over.

M.L.C.



Copy of C.M. No. 1/5 31 1/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3576.

D. 26/5/32.

General

May 26, 1932.

75/12

1

Possession of Communistic  
Literature.

10-5-32

Tsun Kwei Ling  
周奎麟

Court.

The accused appeared before the Court this p.m.

and was remanded sine die.

the

11/11

2/15

2. please pass  
to Registry  
to file  
JH

26/5/32.

J. H. Kuh

Noti pass to Reg.

ABR 26/5.

Noted  
Kuh  
26/5

J. H. Kuh

D. 3. 179.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. D. REGISTRY	
No. D.	3576
Date	25/5/32

" A 4  
Central

703/32.

April 27, 32.

2.

Possession of  
Communist Literature.

27-4-32.

High Court.

The accused Tseu Kwei Ling appeared before the Court on the 27-4-32 and was ordered to be detained for the time being for the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau to produce more evidence. The accused had two previous convictions for Communism, one case in Central and the other in the Louza District.

The accused will be taken to Finger Print Bureau on 28-4-32 for purpose of obtaining his photograph.

*Yh*

*G. Bond*

D. S. 179.

*cc. SB.*

*Information.*

*BBB.*

*8-2*

*25/5/32.*

*File p. t.*

*V. N.*

*25/5/32.*



Date 6.5.32.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

POLITICAL RECORD FOR INFORMATION

STATION ..Central..... STATION ..V85.....

NAME ..Tseu Kwei Ling (周奎林).....

DATE OF ARREST ...26.4.32.....

CHARGED WITH .....Communist.....

HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED UNDER NAME OF

.....Tsu Kwei Ling (周奎林).....

PHOTO NO. B6333 and B8329.....

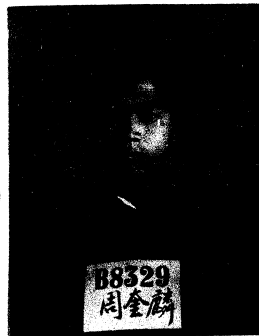
CONVICTIONS

Intimidation, Distributing  
pamphlets and Causing Obstruction Fined \$15. 21.9.28 Louza

Offence against public order(2 counts) 6 months impt. 29.8.30 Central  
Less 31 days for remand period.

Released 26.2.31

*J. Kess.*



*J. S. I.*

*J. S. K. L.*  
*Remed. 26/5*



5 copies. *Political Section*  
 Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 27/4/32. 19 F. I. R. No. ... Stn. No. V 35

Reg. No. 5/55560 Stn. Central Procurator  
 Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
 C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
 No. D 3576  
 28. 4. 32

Accused Fou Zeu Ling ( ) Age 28

Charge

Arrested on S. S. D. Court warrant No 4179 issued by Judge  
 at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for  
 being a communist at 3 p.m. 26/4/32 at 1 "Zeehuon Road.

Public Safety Bureau, Rept Wen Foo Tsau

Proceedings: ... for Police:- representative of the ... arrested ...  
 a warrant issued by the Special District Court asked the ...  
 for the police to arrest accused who worked at 1 "Zeehuon Road and  
 a ... yesterday he was arrested and his room 17 was searched  
 and in a drawer was found a quantity of printed matter which were  
 of a communistic nature. Accused said he received these papers from  
 a man named Ong whom he met 3 months ago in the Public Gardens.  
 He cannot give this man's address and does not know his name. The  
 papers were sent to the accused by post. He ... ask for the man to  
 be handed over to them as he is wanted in connection with other ...  
 and asked the Court to be cleared before any questions take place.  
 The police ask for the man to be detained pending the production of  
 some evidence that he has committed some offence outside the  
 settlement. These papers were found in the settlement and the Court  
 is not in jurisdiction.

C. ... 56:- the accused when arrested said that the papers were  
 sent him by a man named Ong and whose address he cannot give.

Accuse :- I work as a clerk in the Exchange and also live in  
 the place. I am 28.00 after making all deductions. I met a man  
 named Ong some months ago in the Public Gardens and we got into a  
 conversation with each other and his ideas coincide with mine about  
 Government. He had no fixed abode and said he was broker to a book  
 shop. He used to write to me and asked me to go and see him in the  
 Gardens. It was he who sent me the papers which I kept in the drawer  
 some I had read but others I had not time to read. But keep them  
 they seemed to be rather interesting. The list of names found among  
 my papers was a list of the people who lived in the place.

Fou Zeu Ling, rep. of P. S. B. It was on information received from



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ F. I. R. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Stn. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Stn. \_\_\_\_\_ Procurator \_\_\_\_\_ Judge \_\_\_\_\_  
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Case No. 5/55560 Sheet No. 2.

the ranking military authorities that a warrant was applied for against the accused, who resided at No. 1 Beecham Road. Her I went there I first gave the pass word and then secured the key to the door. I told him my name and he said that he gave me his own name as being that of the accused. It was then that the name and address (name and address) were found in his possession, the accused had no connection with the Communists in London. He took for him to be handed over to us.

Judge:- Will you get copies of statements made by Communists at London and also get some evidence that the accused has committed crimes outside the settlement.

Decision. To be decided to see if decision.

(If previous conviction)

Long 11.

\$2, for disposal  
JH

28.4.32

R



**Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Shanghai, April 28 1932*  
*Officer J. D. R.*

The "May Day" literature mentioned in the attached file contains only slogans & is of no special significance.

A document with translation forwarded on 28 April shows the plans of the C. P. for the month of May.

*Thanks  
J. D. R.*

*R. D. R.*

*28.4.32*

*S-2  
28/4/32*



Copy for information of Special Branch. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY

Assistance to Outside Authorities.  
62/32.

"A." D. 5576.  
Central 28/4/32.

April 27, 32.

2

The accused Tsau Kwei Ling appeared before the  
S. S. D. Court on the 27-4-32 and was ordered to be  
detained for the time being for the Shanghai Public  
Safety Bureau to produce more evidence. The accused  
had two previous convictions for Communism. One case  
in Central and the other in the Louza district.

The accused will be taken to Finger Print Office  
on 28-4-32 for purpose of obtaining his photograph.

D. S. 179.

11/11  
25/10

to

OCSB.  
Information.  
B.B.B.  
28/4/32.

S2, Returned for further attention  
with literature re May Day celebrations

S.2 Kue.  
B.B.B.  
28/4/32.

Wg  
28:4:32.



F. 22  
G. 30m 31

Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

ARREST REPORT.

D. 3576  
Date 28/4/32

Assistance to Outside Authorities.

" A " Division.

CRIME REGISTER No. 62/32.

Central Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

April 26, 19 32.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.

Tseu Kwei Ling (周奎麟), 28, native of Liuho, Clerk, residing at Gold Exchange Dormitory, Room 57, No. 1 Szechuen Road.

Arrested by

D. S. Darvill, D.P.S. Pitts, C.D.S. 48, C.D.C. 56.

Date and place where arrest took place.

3:15 p.m. 26-4-32 at No. 1 Szechuen Road.

Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).

At 3 p.m. on the 26-4-32, D.P.S. Pitts, C.D.S. 48, Special Branch, and Public Safety Bureau detective Wu Soo Sung (符寿生) reported at Central Station armed with a S.S.D. Court Warrant No. 4197 authorizing the arrest of one Tseu Kwei Ling, the accused, on a charge of being a communist.

D. S. Darvill and C.D.C. 56 accompanied the aforementioned officers to the Gold Exchange, No. 1 Szechuen Road where the accused was arrested. His quarters in Room 57 of the Gold Exchange Dormitory, 1 Szechuen Road, was searched and a quantity of literature of a communistic nature was found in a desk drawer of the room. The accused stated that he had received this literature on or about 21-4-32 by letter bearing a Shanghai postmark and signed Wong (王). This alleged Wong is reported to be a native of Shan-tung, aged 24, height 5' 5", slim build, but his present address is unknown and the accused alleges he has not seen him for the past two weeks.

Name of investigating officer.

D. S. Darvill and C. D.C. 56.

Initials of Senior Detective.

*W. J. Mac*

(OVER)

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed. In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## ARREST REPORT.

Assistance to Outside Authorities.  
CRIME REGISTER No. 62/32. Sheet 2.

" A " Division.  
Central Police Station.  
April 26, 1932.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age, occupation  
and address of person  
arrested.

Arrested by

Date and place where  
arrest took place.

Crime Register No. of  
offence for which  
arrested. (If an ar-  
rest for outside  
authorities details of  
offence for which  
arrested).

### Continued:-

The accused alleges that he made the acquaint-  
tance of Fong about three months ago in the Bund  
Gardens. The accused was charged on the warrant and  
appears at Court on the 27-4-32.

Attached is a copy of the translation of the  
seized communistic literature. The Special Branch  
are already in possession of a copy of the translation  
of the literature and a copy of the report and  
accused's statement will be forwarded to Officer i/c  
Special Branch.

*D. S. Darvill*

D. S. 179.

*S2, For attention please. The literature  
he May 1 is important.*

*27:4:32.*

Name of investigating  
officer.

D. S. Darvill and C. D. C. 56.

Initials of Senior Det-  
ective.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.  
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.  
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

(OVER)



Tseu Kwei Ling (同奎麟).

Liuho.

made  
xxxx

self.

Central Stn.

26-4-32.

xxxxxxxxxx  
translated

Clerk Yang Kyung Bung.

My name is Tseu Kwei Ling, age 28, a native of Liuho, and I came to Shanghai in January, 1921. I was then employed as an assistant in the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, No. 1 Szechuen Road at a salary of \$39.60 per month. I was married and had one child and they lived with my parents and my younger sister in the country. I reside at Room 57, No. 1 Szechuen Road. I am not connected with any political organizations or labour unions.

In February this year, when I was in the Bund Garden, I met one named "Wong" who told me that he was a broker in a book shop but was unemployed at present. At that time the Sino-Japanese trouble was on at Shanghai. This man informed me that he was not satisfied with the present Chinese government. But I did not sympathize with him regarding what he told me. He got my address from me and later he used to communicate with me by letter. But later on he sent to me by post the printed matter such <sup>as</sup> "Lenin ~~and~~ Youth" etc. However, I did not know his address.

In the afternoon of the 26th inst., when I was working in the Exchange some Police officers came in and asked for me. I admitted that I was the man they were looking for. They also searched my room and found some printed matter therein, some of them I had not even read over so I did not know what were the nature of the contents.

I was working in the Exchange and I was always busily engaged in my work so there was a very little chance for me to do anything else or to meet persons outside. I did not join any unlawful activities. All my statements could be verified by the senior officers of the Exchange.

Made and signed by:-  
Tseu Kwei Ling.

Witnessed by C. D. C. 56  
Chang Hsiao Ling.



List of Communist Literature seized from Room 57, Dormitory of the Gold Exchange, No. 1 Szechuen Road, occupied by Tseu Kwei Ling (周桂林) who was arrested on a warrant issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, at 3.30 p.m. April 26, 1932.

1. 6 copies: Communist handbill entitled "Slogans opposing the attack upon Soviet Russia and the partition of China by the Imperialists", purporting to have emanated from the Central Propaganda Department of the Communist Youths Group, dated April 13.
2. 1 copy : Communist handbill entitled "May 1 Slogans", purporting to have emanated from the Central Propaganda Department of the Communist Youth Group.
3. 1 copy : Communist handbill entitled "Letter to Group Headquarters in 'White' territory", bearing on the May 1 Anniversary, and purporting to have emanated from the Central Bureau of the Communist Youth Group.
4. 2 copies: Communist handbill entitled "Labouring Youth, issue No. 2", bearing on the May 1 Anniversary of this year and general labour news.
5. 1 copy : Communist handbill bearing on the Sino-Japanese conflict at Shanghai and the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist Youth Group in the Central District of Shanghai.
6. 1 copy : Booklet (unbound) entitled "Lenin Youth, issue No.3", bearing on the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai, strikes, and the general principles of the Communist Youth Group.
7. 2 papers containing the names of certain persons.



5 copies. *Political*  
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for *15/6/32.19* F. I. R. No. *965/32* Stn. No. *7532C*  
Reg. No. *5/560.9* Stn. *100 m.* Procurator. *Tanga Tanga* Judge *MUNICIPAL POLICE*  
Fm L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31. *YOUNG, JAMES & TILBING*

Sheet No. 6 .

Proceedings

Mr. Isien of cases for the police.

Mr. Isien :- Police waive the right of appeal against  
the accused and I ask the Court to release the accused.

Decision

Accused to be released.

A.A.C.

*S2,*  
*As usual please.*

*MS*

*17.6.32*

*D. J. K. 17/6/32*

*Noted & recorded.*

*Usual letters not necessary.*

*Kuh*

*17/6*

*Reg: Please file*  
*MS 18/6/32*



*Political*

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for S. 6. 32 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. *Yoch*

Reg. No. Stn. *Loan* Procurator *Tseng* Judge *Tsiang Zan*

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

High Court of Appeal.  
Reg. No. 3/50520. Sheet No. 3  
Judgment n.v.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.  
C. & S. B. REGISTER  
No. *D 3577<sup>a</sup>*  
Date *10. 6. 32.*

Proceedings. *Mr. Tsien* appeared for the *Police*.

*Mr. Tsien*:- After Decision:- I ask the Court that the *accused* be detained during appeal.

Judge to *accused*:- You may file an application to claim for the return of the drafts seized as they are not concerned with the case.

Decision. *accused* not Guilty.  
*accused* to be detained during the period of appeal.  
*Phamphlets* and *Reactionary* books to be confiscated.

F.B.

*S 2,*  
*for attention please*  
*MS*  
*10. 6. 32.*



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

*Political*

1932 F. I. R. No.

Stn. No. 7082,0.

Reg. No.

440020

Stn.

Louan

Procutor

Yoch. No. 3572  
C. & S. B. REGISTR

Tsion

Fm. L. E. 1. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 3.

proceedings.

*Incident*

Mr. Thier appeared for the Police.

Mr. Yue Nymag An appeared for the accused.

Accused :- I live at 141, Rue Pere Robert.

Mr. Thier then re-outlined the case.

C.D.C.18 :- At 1.0.p.m. on the 1/5 last I received information that a meeting was being held at Chekiang and Foochow Roads corner so I proceeded thence and saw the accused in front of a crowd of people by a lodging house. He was shouting slogans at the time - "Down with the Kuomintang" and "Death to Chiang-Kai-Shek". He was arrested and at first gave a wrong address in P'Town but later took us to the address in Rue Pere Robert. 53 Communist books were found there. He then took us to another house in the French Concession where we unearthed some more books. That house was not occupied by the accused but by a man named Lee Kyi Hwa.

C.D.C.274 :- Our corroborated and added that he heard the accused shout "Down with Imperialism" on Foochow Road. He attempted to run away but I overtook and arrested him. There were no papers in his possession but a number lay scattered over the road. I do not know who threw them. I heard him shouting and saw him gesticulating with his hand to his mouth.

Accused :- At 12.00.a.m. that day I took tiffin in Lee Kyi Hwa's house as my own had been burnt down in Chapai. I had gone to Hanking Road to purchase a few new articles to replace those destroyed. As I passed Foochow Road I saw a crowd and endeavoured to force my way through but could not. I heard some men shouting as I heard "Robbers" mentioned I ran away. I fell down in doing so and a C.P.C. arrested me. I did not shout slogans and I did not hear what those who did said. I heard some shouting but I did not notice any one gesticulating. I do not know how many books were seized by the Police but there were a number in the room. They were not all of a Communist nature however. Those taken have been selected from amongst them. I am not a Communist and am not in sympathy



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 4, Case No. 5/58022.

with that doctrine. (The accused here perused a list of books seized

Accused, continuing:- Lee Kyi Hwa is my teacher and many books were found in his house as he is a keen student of sociology and has many volumes on that subject in various languages. All my own books were burnt in Chapel. I depend on translations and essay writing for a living and was forced to make some money quickly so I borrowed my friends books for reference. All those found can be purchased at any bookstore.

C.D.C.18 :- The books listed were found at Lee's house.

Accused, in answer to Mr. Yue:- This is a manuscript I drew up after translation from a foreign book. I would ask the Court to order that the draft of a novel I prepared be returned to me.

Judge :- I cannot do this until the Kuomintang Authorities have finished examining them.

Counsel then turned-up.

Accused, in answer to the Judge:- I did not tell the Police that I was with some girl students when I was arrested.

Decision.

Pleading closed. Remand for judgment till 8/6/32. 1.30 p.m.  
On box of books to be kept at Court to be dealt with.

E.A.Hale.

52, Further report in due  
course please.

7/6/32

59. Kuhl.

Noted  
Kuhl  
7/6

Please note & retain pending  
judgment on 8/6/32. RBG 7/6/32.



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To... Shanghai, May 13, 1932.  
Officer in Charge, Special Branch

W. S. Kuhl  
Field Note re case  
14/5 DBX-13/5

Herewith forwarded for information  
is one copy of the translation  
of the statement of Dong Man  
Nyi, arrested on May 1, 1932 and  
charged with propagating a sub-  
versive doctrine; and also a  
list of the translated titles of  
26 pro-communist books  
written in Japanese which  
were seized in connection with the case.

Yours obedient servant  
J. Montgomery  
For necessary action. J. M. D. L. 1.



Translations of the titles of 26 Pro-Communist Books  
seized at 76 Shun Zung Li, Route Herve de Siaves, French Con-  
cession on May 1st, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
REGISTRY

V. D. 3577A

13 / 5 / 32

1. A Guide to Dialectical Materialism.
2. The Internal and External Condition of Soviet Union.
3. The History of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia.
4. The Social Law and Judicial Problems on Society.
5. The Proleterian Economics.
6. The Economical Establishment in Russia.(Five Year Plan.)
7. Illustrated News of Proletarian strife.
8. The Study of Family System.
9. The Study of Proletarian science.
10. The Proletarian and Religion.
11. Ten years of Soviet-Establishment.
12. The Present Situation of World Economy and the Working Class.
13. The History of the Development of the Proletarian Political,  
Party in Every Nation.
14. The Bourgeois Socialism.
15. Developments of Socialism.
16. The Story of Socialism.
17. Lecture on the Social Science.
18. The Materialism and Empirical Criticism.
19. Lecture on the Proletariat.
20. The Terrorized Business Depression; Disclosure of its true  
character, and Methods of its Revival.
21. Various Problems on the Caste Society.
22. Five years Plan of Soviet Civilization Establishment.
23. The Annual of Soviet Union.
24. The Unemployment problems in 1931.
25. Soviet on its rapid Development.
26. Theory of Religion.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Dong Mei Nyi (董曼尼) native of Kiangsi taken by me D.S. Golder at 7-30 P.M. on the 1-5-32 and interpreted by

My name is Dong Mei Nyi (董曼尼) age 20 years, native of Nanchang in the Province of Kiangsi. Until I was 10 years of age I studied at home under my father who was a teacher in the Nanchang Primary School. Upon attaining my tenth year I entered my father's school where I studied primary subjects. At thirteen I entered the Nanchang Middle School where I again studied primary subjects. By ending of my 16th years I passed to the senior class and was converted to Christianity. In my 18th year I graduated from the Nanchang Middle School and entered the National Central University at Nanking. During my two years there I studied chiefly western classical literature interspersed with political economy, commerce, philosophy and and I graduated in month of February. During my second year at the National Central University I married Wong Kai Woo (王開湖) a native of Hupeh who was a clerk at the Ministry of Education and between February and September 1931 I resided at Yue Cha Chao, Nanking. In September I came to Shanghai to see the Manager of the Ching Woo and Nanking Party Book Shop situated on North Szechuen Road, which company had offered to reprint some translations which I had been engaged during my stay in Nanking and upon my arrival here I went to live with Professor Lee Chang Hwa (李劍華) of the Fu-Tan College, who resided on North Szechuen Road. ( I have forgotten the number). After residing there for one month I returned to Nanking to bring my wife to Shanghai, upon our arrival here we went to live at No.450 Kiangwan Road, we remained there until the end of January at which times the Sino Japanese Hostilities made it impossible for us to



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....  
native of.....taken by me.....  
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

I live there and the house was completely destroyed. So we proceeded and to the house of a friend named Liu Tao Hun (劉道恒) a gold exchange broker, residing at 208 Rue Changhai, French Concession and about one month ago Liu left Shanghai and it being impossible for me to continue to reside there I moved to 141 Route Pere Robert. Since my arrival in Shanghai I have written a History of Chinese Literature but it was unfortunately burned in my home in Kiangwan and to-day at about 11 a.m. I left my home to go to a Professors Lee's home which is now situated at 76 Ching Chung Li Route Avenue de Sleyes and I had a meal there<sup>and</sup>~~at~~ at 1 p.m. left to come to Nanking Road to make various purchases. When I arrived at Foochow Road I saw a large crowd of people some of whom were shouting slogans, before I could get out of the crowd I was arrested by the police and brought to this station. The subsequent search of my home on Route Pere Robert resulted in the discovery of a number of books which I bought for the purpose of studying the trend of the modern mind. I declare that I am not a member of the Communist Party, nor have any intention of so becoming.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY 3577A Date 7.1.5.132
---

CRIME REGISTER No: 965/32.

"A" Division.  
Louza Police Station.  
May. 2nd. 1932.

Diary Number: 2 Nature of Offence: Offence against public order.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

8.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.  
2 - 5 - 32.

Places visited in course of investigation each day.

2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused Dong Nam Nyi (董曼尼) appeared before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on the morning of May 2, 1932 charged with Propagating a Subversive Doctrine Cont. to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.O. and Art. 6 and 2 Sub Section 2 of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

After the evidence had been heard the accused asked for a bank-book found among his search property to be handed over to his relatives.

The decision of the Court was "remand sine die and accused to be detained in custody. Pamphlets to be kept on Court file and properties found in the possession of the accused to be temporarily handed over to his relatives".

*J. Montgomery*  
D. S. I.  
C.D.C. 18 & 274.

Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch.

*M.R. 3/5*



Copy for o/c, Special Branch  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	3577A
Date	2. 5. 32
Division	

Crime Register No. 907/32.

Police Station.  
Lousa  
1st May 19 32.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— Offence against Public Order.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	1 p.m. to 5 p.m. 1-5-32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day. Office. Boochow Road. Ave. Joffre Police Station. 141 Sin Sin Li, Route Pere Robert. 70 Rue Harve de Sieyou.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Boochow Road near Chienliang Road.
Time and date of offence.	1.10 p.m. 1-5-32.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S. H. P.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Two (arrested). 1 charged and 1 released.  1. (charged), Long Han Hyl (李曼民), age 20, Kiangsi, unemployed, 141 Sin Sin Li, Route Pere Robert, Frenchtown.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence  In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	

O/C S. B.  
Sgt.

Will you kindly initial  
CR. 3/5

3:5:32



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?  
(m) What was their "characters"?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?  
(o) Are old servants suspected?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property  
stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property  
recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

Two arrests by Crime Branch.  
1 charged & 1 released.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 1 p.m. on 1-6-32, a telephone message was received from Supt. Robertson, Special Branch, to the effect that a crowd was collecting at the corner of Canton and Chekiang Roads. A party of Police immediately responded and at the point mentioned met a crowd of between one and two hundred persons of the student and labouring classes, who it is believed had formed at the Great World, Avenue Edward VII at 1.30 p.m. and proceeded North along Chekiang Road to Canton Road, some of whom were shouting slogans and distributing communistic handbills of which three different kinds were obtained. C.D.Cs. 1 and 274, on duty at the Poochow Road near Chekiang Road at 1.10 p.m. 1-6-32, observed one man named Dong Han Ngi (董曼尼), shouting 'Down with Imperialism' 'Down with Chiang Kai Shek' and 'Down with the

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

- 2 -

.....Division.  
.....Police Station.  
.....19

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Kuomintang' and arrested him.

Another man, named Ying Kyoah Ts (王克) residing at 801 Chekiang Road, was arrested at 1.05 p.m. at the corner of Chekiang and Canton Roads, by D.P.S. Smith, on suspicion of having thrown some of the aforementioned handbills but subsequent enquiries failed to incriminate him and he was released.

A second telephone message was received from Supt. Robertson at 1.20 p.m. stating that the crowd was again collecting at the corner of Canton and Chekiang Roads on a party of Police arriving on the scene the crowd had already dispersed.

Dong Man Nyl, who is a native of Kiangsi, upon being questioned by C.D.C. 18 and the undersigned, stated that he is a journalist who formerly lived in Chapel and removed to the French Concession about two months ago. He further stated he was living with his teacher named Li Ching Wha (李劍華), residing at 76 Rue Herve de Sioyes, the last named being at present at Hangchow. This place was visited at 3.10 p.m. 1-5-32 with the assistance of the French Police and a quantity of pro and Communist literature found which was seized. While the search was in progress the accused stated that he lived at 141 Sin Sin Li, Route Pare Robert, which was also visited and more literature of the above category found.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

- 3 -

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused will be charged with Propagating a  
Sub-Versive Doctring, Cont. to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C.  
and Arts. 6 and 2, Sub Section 2, of the Law Governing  
the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent  
to injure the Republic of China, and will be arraigned  
before the Kiangsu High Court on 2nd May 1932.

List of literature seized attached.

*NR 2/5*

*Officer s/c Spl. Bz.*

*J. Montgomery*  
D. S. I.

C.D.C. 18.



List of leaflets found on the street at the corner of Canton and Chetiang Road at 2 p.m. May 1, 1932.

1. 1 copy of a handbill bearing a manifesto on May 1 Festival issued by the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party in Kiangsu, dated 1/5/32. It urges the people to declare a General Strike and support the Soviet and the Chinese Soviet Red Army.
2. 1 copy of a handbill entitled "Letter to labour comrades in the Western District who are on strike and emanating from the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party in Kiangsu, dated April 25, 1932. It urges the workers to demand the withdrawal from the factory premises of all troops, the issue of bonds and strike pay for the period of strike.
3. 2 copies of a handbill entitled "Words to the labourious and oppressed populace in connection with the Anniversary of May 1 and emanating from the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party in Kiangsu. It urges the people to declare a General strike and support the Soviet and the Chinese Soviet Red Army.







List of books seized at No.76 Shun Zung Li,  
Route Herve de Sieyes, French Concession at  
5 p.m. May 1, 1932, which is the home of  
Li Chien-hwa (李劍華).

*Not changed*

1. An analysis of the Society (Book of Sociology)
2. Arts
3. 1905 (It deals with the modern history of Russia: from 1897 - 1922. It dwells upon the Soviet Revolution)
4. General Outline on Social Problem (Book of Sociology)
5. General Comment on Materialism in History. (translated from a book written by Borchardt)
6. General Comment on new Arts. (translated from a book written by Japanese)
7. Materialistic Socialism. (translated from a book written by Laysfsky)
8. The modern Literary Tide in Russia (book on literature)
9. How to 'establish' (Promote) Revolutionary Literature? It advocates the importance of promoting literature for proletarians who have been deprived of their chances to study by the capitalists.
10. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
The Principles of Social Reform (translated from a book written by the Japanese 'Bo Too Ya Ting')
11. The International situation in 1928.  
(A general review of the situation in Great Britain, U.S.A., Japan, France, Russia, Italy and Germany in 1928)
12. History of the Independence Movement in Korea
13. Autography of Trotsky (2 volumes)
14. Materialism and Sociology. (translated from a book written by Boukharine)
15. The Economic and Socialistic policies of Soviet Russia
16. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
16. Comment on Literature (translated from a book written by Mehring)
17. Social Problems (it contains a general comment on all social problems in connection with various principles such as Marxism, anarchism, Leninism)
18. Woman in Soviet Russia (it contains various items regarding woman in Russia)
19. "Flowing Fire magazine" It contains articles opposing Imperialism including the Japanese and advocating the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Russia.



List of books seized in the home of Dang Mei-nyi  
(董曼尼), 141 Sing Shing Rd, Route Pere Robert  
at 3.30 p.m. May 1, 1933.

---

1. Comment on Labour Law edited by Li Chien-hwa
2. Origin of Article written by Delven. (3 volumes)
3. Revolutionary Diary ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (bearing on the Chinese Revolution from 1911)
4. Capitalism (written by Marx) (2 copies)
5. The original European Flag (or the Opium War) translated from a book written by a Japanese.
6. Outline of New Education.
7. Materialism and Sociology.
8. The Economic and Social Policies of Soviet Russia.
9. Materialism and Empiric Criticism.
10. Krieg (translated from a book written by L Renn)
11. The development of the Russian Capitalism (Vol.1) two copies.
12. Political Economics. (2 copies with different translation) (translated from a book written by Labodos)
13. Modern Arts in Europe.
14. Research on Arts and Literature
15. Economics of Marxism.
16. Historical materialism/
17. The Positive Outcome of Philosophy (translated from a book written by Josef Dietzen)
18. Philosophy of Illego. (translated from a book written by Deborin)
19. Pecuniary Capitalism (translated from a book by a Japanese)
20. The Positive Outcome of Philosophy and the Natural Science (translated from a book written by Deborin)
21. a Monthly magazine entitled "The 20th Century" Vol.1 Issue No.1 ( It deals in Sociology)
22. Price, Value and Interest (translated from a book written by Marx(s))
23. New Economic principles (translated from a book written by a Russian professor named Kwan Ung)



24. The Chinese Economics
25. The Positive Outcome of Economics.
26. New Economics. (translated from a book written by Rosa Luxemburg) (two copies)
27. The significance of the November Revolution in Soviet Russia (translated from a book written by a Japanese named Tao Yah)
28. General Outline of Economics.
29. General Outline on Economical Science.
30. The Chinese Revolutionary Movement History (translated from a book written by Radek)
31. The Anti-Scientific Marxism
32. The Positive Outcome of Literature. (translated from a book written by Marx Ickowicz)
33. A research on the Chinese Ancient-Society
34. Peasants' Problem (translated from a book written by Ankers)
35. The Origin of Human being according to Marx
36. Soviet Literature
37. Common capitalism.
38. Art and Social living life (translated from a book written by Plekhanov)
39. New Literature, Vol.2, Issue No.1
40. New Thoughts, Issue No.5 (Economics in China)
41. An outline of modern famous stories
42. A quantity of drafts of stories.
43. one book in Japanese
44. Lenin on organization (English)
45. Value, price and profit (English) by Marx
46. Reminiscences of Lenin by Klara Zetkin (English)
47. Cement by Feodor Vasilievich Gladkov (English)
48. The Mind & Face of God-chvins



5 copies.  
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for *Political Section* 19 *5/32* F. I. R. No. *50/32* Stn. No. *98083*

Reg. No. *5/10029*

Stn. *10029*

Procurement

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL *20083*  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D *3577A*  
Date *29.5.32*

Accused

*Dong Lee Kyi*

( ) Age *30*

Charge

Propagating a subversive doctrine. Contrary to Art 103 of the C.C.C. and Art. 6 and 2, Sub-section 2 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. On 1/5/32 at about 12 noon many people were on Foochow Road near Chekiang Road distributing pamphlets and shouting slogans. There were two C.D.C's there who saw the accused being one of the men who shouted slogans so they arrested him. The accused's house at 141 Rue Pere Robert was searched and found many communistic books there. He also took police to his friend named Li's house and some communistic books were found there too. Li was not there at the time.

Proceedings

Mr. T. S. Lea appeared for the police

Mr. Yue Nan Au appeared for the accused.

Accused :- I live at 141 Rue Pere Robert, French Town. I 4-4 am a novel-writer

Mr. Lea :- The accused is charged with propagating a Subversive Doctrine, Contrary to Article 103 of C.C.C. and Articles 6 and 2, Sub-section 2 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commits acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. On 1/5/32 at about 12 noon many people were on Foochow Road near Chekiang Road distributing pamphlets and shouting slogans. There were two C.D.C's there who saw the accused being one of the men who shouted slogans so they arrested him. The accused's house at 141 Rue Pere Robert was searched and found many communistic books there. He also took police to his friend named Li's house and some communistic books were found there too. Li was not there at the time.

C.D.C.18 :- At 1.00 p.m. yesterday I received information so a party of detectives and myself went to the corner of Canton and Chekiang Roads and found many pamphlets on the roadway. We proceeded to Chekiang Road near Foochow Road and saw the accused being with several of his friends shouting "Down with Tsiang Keh Zak" and "Down with Kuomintang" so we arrested him. He led us to a house in French Town and we found some communistic books there. He told us that this house belongs to his friend named Li Kyi Hwa. He also led us to his own house at 141 Rue Pere Robert where we also found many communistic books.

In answer to Judge :- I actually heard the accused shouting



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ F. I. R. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Sta. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Stn. \_\_\_\_\_ Procurator \_\_\_\_\_ Judge \_\_\_\_\_  
Fm. L. D. L. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 2. Case No. 5/50029.

the same slogans at the corner of Chekiang and Foochow Road.

Accused :- I live at 141 Rue Fere Robert. I took the police to my friend named Li's house because I intended to ask him to be my guarantor for my release. I am not a communist. My parents are at Nanchang. At 1 p.m. yesterday I went to my friend's house and after dinner we came out and while on way to Henking Road we saw a loafer distribute pamphlets and shout slogans at the corner of Foochow and Chekiang roads. The Detective came to the scene and pointed a pistol at me. I became frightened and attempted to run away and then I was arrested. There were many people at the corner. The man named Li was formerly my teacher. Some books were found in my house, but I bought them from various book-stores on Foochow Road. Some of the books were borrowed from my friends. I only study them. I was a Christian before but later I studied Politics. When I studied Politics I learned that in order to Anti-Communism. I must first learn its evil.

G.D.C. 274 :- Corroborated and added that I heard the accused shouting slogans "Down with Tsiang Keh Zak and Kuomingtang." I found many pamphlets on the ground.

Accused :- I was arrested while I was passing the place. I have nothing to do with the men who shouted slogans. I ask the deposit book of mine which is now in the station be returned to my wife.

Decision

Accused to be detained in custody pending trial (no fixed date)  
Pamphlets to be kept at the Court.  
Accused's searched property to be temporarily returned to his relatives.

Tsing

\$2, Further report in due  
course.

JRR 8/5

MS.  
5:5:32



Form L.D.1.  
Revised, 5-11-33  
G. 100 m. 8-33

*Political Section.*

SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <i>D. 22/1/34</i>	Sen. No. <i>8001</i>
Date <i>22/1/34</i>	Judge <i>Chow</i>

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for *20.1.34* 19 *F. I. R. No. 398*

Reg. No. *5/83986*

Stn. Y-poo Rd Procurator *Wong*

Judge *Kyung*

Sheet No. 46.

SECOND BRANCH KIAMGEU MICHU COURT (A.M.)

Proceedings. N 1 1.

(Charge sheet endorsed in Chambers)

Decision:- The accused be temporarily detained in the Civil House of Detention pending inspection by the representative of Kowloon Bureau.

(Handed over on 20.1.34 )

G.R.

*Noted & entered on  
recd card  
JR  
22/1/34*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
CRIME BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

S. 2.  
15<sup>th</sup> January 1934.

To SPECIAL BRANCH.

Release of Political Prisoner.

Prisoner *Hau Koh Wo* (*alias Soang 3rd Regt*) Age *23*.

Native of *Hanchow*

Last known address *30 Keweenaw Road.*

Arrested on *7. 5. 32* Charged with *Off. Act.*  
*State*

Station No. *Y/No 8881* Gaol No. *3658*

Sentenced on *31. 5. 32* To *2 years*  
*6 months*

Will be Released on the Morning of *24. 1. 34.*  
*under Amnesty.*

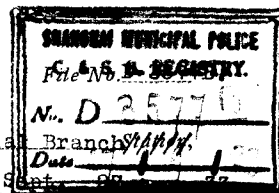
*J. Dickson*  
*S.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch  
Date Sept. 27 1933



Subject (in full) Letter dated 26.9.33 addressed to communist convict No.3658

Van Koh Wo (高國華) alias Tsang Foh Yui (張福宇).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

S.2, Special Branch

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch of September 26, 1933 on the translation of the above letter, I have to state that the writer together with the address given at Hsuehchow in Kiangsu form the subject of a report dated July 17, 1933. Particulars of the previous letter were later given to Supt. Tan Shao-liang for transmission to the Chinese Authorities for any action they would deem necessary.

The letter which contains nothing of interest as Police intelligence is attached herewith for return to the Gaol authorities.

The cancellation chop on the envelope shows that the letter was posted at Hsuehchowfu, Kiangsu, on 14.9.33.

Kuh Pao-hwa.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please return letter to Gaol authorities and file.

Letter returned to Gaol  
D.I. 299.



COPY.

A translation of a letter sent to con. 3658, who is a  
Communist, from his father.

Daer son, Koh Wha,

I have sent a letter to you since I left Shanghai.  
we are all well at home. I expect to visit you on the 20th.,  
of December, otherwise you can come to see me at Pei Yang  
Hotel, Shanghai Hanking Railway North Station, when you re-  
leased. If I am unable to be there, you can send home a letter  
as I have ready for all the expenses and don't worry about it.

Have patience and wait for your release.

Your father,

11th., Sept. 1933.

Address:-

Lee Yuen Wheat Godown,  
East of Tien Chiao,  
South of East Railway Station,  
Hsuehchow.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. B. REGISTRY  
File No. D. 3577 B  
Section 2, S. B. September 13  
Date July 17, 1933.

Subject (in full) Letter addressed to communist convict No. 3658 Van Koh Wo  
(萬國華) alias Tsang Foh Nyi (特福年).

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

With reference to the letter addressed to Convict  
3658 Van Koh Wo (萬國華) alias Tsang Foh Nyi (特福年) forwarded  
to this office by the Supt. of Gaols for information, attached  
herewith is a translation of the document in question.

It will be recalled that the recipient of the letter  
is one Tsang Foh Nyi (特福年) alias Van Koh Wo (萬國華) who was  
arrested on May 1, 1932, on Thorburn Road on a charge of  
propagating communism and who was convicted and sentenced to two  
years and six months on May 31, 1932 by the Second Branch Kiangsu  
High Court vide File D.3577B. However, This sentence was reduced to  
one of one year and eight months on August 6, 1932.

The postal cancellation mark shows that the letter was  
posted at Tungshan (東山), Hsuehowful (徐州), Kiangsu, at  
6 p.m. July 1, 1933.

In view of the fact that the address of the sender is  
at Hsuehowful, I respectfully suggest that this information be  
conveyed to Chinese authorities through Supt. Tan Shao Liang  
for any action they may deem necessary. 3

Original letter together with translation is attached  
herewith for return to the Supt. of Gaols.

*D. I. Ross*  
D. I.

Officer i/e Special Branch.

JUL 17 1933

Note: Letter returned to Supt. of Gaols 7/17

Please  
do so  
JHR  
Passed to  
Chinese  
authorities  
18/7 Jan



Translation of a letter dated June 29, 1933, addressed to Van Koh Wo (万国华), communist convict No. 3658 from his father at Tungshan (东山), Hsuehowfu (徐州), Kiangsu.

Koh Hwa (国华) my son,

Since my return from Shanghai, all the members of the family are well, so don't worry. The wheat harvest this year is more abundant than that of last year. The family will not encounter any financial difficulties. Whenever you are in need of money you can write for it at any time.

I engaged on farm work immediately after my return and on this account I have not sent you any letter. You have said you will send letters home but so far not a single letter has been received from you. Therefore it is expected you will write home when you get a chance of doing so in order to pacify our worries.

I intend coming to see you again after the autumn harvest. Be patient. Everything is quiet in the village which is far more peaceful than last year. S Yeu (少友) is in the 3rd year class and will be in the 4th year class after the summer vacation according to the teacher of the school who says his knowledge is fair.

Father,  
June 29.

徐州東車站南天橋  
車利源報機



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D 3577 B  
June 12 1936 / 32.

Commissioner of Police,  
S. M. P.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter  
of June 7... regarding the arrest of Tsang Foh Nyiep  
alias Van Koh Hwa 張福年即萬國華  
..... on a  
charge of being in possession of Communistic literature  
and enclosure of .....  
and in reply to inform you that the case has been  
placed on record.

Wen Ying Sing  
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,  
Shanghai.

File MS



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER
No. D 3572 <sup>B</sup>
Date 7 / 6 / 32

June

7

2

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information a tabulated statement regarding a prisoner named Tsang Foh Nyi (張福年) alias Van Koh Ho (萬國華), together with a list of the literature found in his possession.

Tsang alias Van was arrested on May 1, 1932, and was sentenced on May 31 by the Second Branch Singsu High Court to two years and six months' imprisonment on a charge of propagating Communism.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

\* Encl. - 2.

*[Signature]*  
9/6

*[Signature]*  
Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch),  
for Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Monsieur le Directeur des Services de Police,

French Concession.



逕啓者 敝部於本年五月一日拘獲張福年即萬國華一名  
並抄出共產文件若干遂以宣傳共產一罪起訴江蘇高等  
第二分院於本年五月卅百奉判處以二年零六月之徒刑茲  
以案關共產相應知照仰希  
查照為荷此致

上海市公安局之長 溫

特務處長 祁文司  
代警務部長

一九三三年六月七號



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2. Station:

REPORT

Date June 6, 1932.

Subject (in full) Case against Tsang Foh Nyi (張福年) alias Van Koh Wo (萬國華)  
charged with Propagating Communism.

Made by D.I. Kih Pao-hwa.

Forwarded by

*Old Lunt*

Regarding the case against Tsang Foh Nyi (張福年)  
alias Van Koh Wo (萬國華) who was arrested at 9 a.m. May 1,  
1932 on Thorburn Road, on a charge of propagating communism,  
which was concluded on May 31, 1932 when the accused was  
sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment by the  
Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, I forward herewith a  
tabulated statement referring to this individual, a list of  
the literature seized, together with a draft of a covering  
letter to the French Police and the Chinese Authorities  
relating to this case.

*Kih Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



DRAFT

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information a tabulated statement regarding Tsang Foh Myi (叶福年) alias Van Koh Wo (范国华), who was arrested at 9 a.m. on May 1, 1932, on Thorburn Road together with a list of the literature seized in his possession.

On May 31, 1932, the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court sentenced the accused to two years and six months' imprisonment. He was charged with propagating communism.

I have the honour to e,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp. Br.)  
for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police,  
French Concession.

Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety,  
Municipality of Greater Shanghai.



: Yangts epoo.

Kiangsu.

Tsang Foh Nyi (叶福年) alias (小石)  
Wan Koh Wo (唐国华) alias Sian Zah  
: 23 : Single Male.

About 1 year.

About 1 year.

Student.

Nil.

30 Dah Tsong Li (达昌里), Kwenming  
Road.

Hsuehchow (徐州), Kiangsu.

At 9 a.m. May 1, 1932 on  
Thorburn Road.

Offences against the internal security of the State.

2 years and 6 months' imprisonment.

Accused was arrested at the above time, date and place for being in possession of a bundle of communist literature bearing on the anniversary of the International Labour Day - May 1, which was intended for distribution in the Eastern District during the course of any demonstration. He admits that he joined the Communist Party several years ago and has been engaged as a distributor of communist literature in the Eastern District.



Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 1.6.32.

Tsang Foh Nyi (張福年) alias Van Koh Wo (萬國華) who was arrested at 9 a.m. May 1, 1932, on Thorburn Road on a charge of propagating communism, appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on May 31, when he was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3577 B

Date 2 / 6 / 32

"D" Division

Yangtze 2000 Police Station.

June 1st. 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No:—398

Diary Number:— 4

Nature of Offence:— 52

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below
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### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Van Koh Wo (范国华) appeared before the High Court on 30-5-32, when accused statement, and the translation of the list of books seized were handed into Court and accused briefly questioned.

On 31-5-32, the following judgement was rendered. "2 years and 6 months imprisonment for forming an organisation for the purpose of injuring the Republic of China. 2 days detention prior to this judgement counts as one day. Books, pamphlets, etc of a communistic nature confiscated."

R Wardrop,  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch

\$2, For attention please

SS Koh.

As usual please.

2:6:32.

3/6/32



*Political*  
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 31/5/ 19 3. F. I. R. No. 398 Sin. No. 8887

Reg. No. 13/55986 Stry/Deo Procurator Teong Judge Van, Kho  
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COURT  
C & S. B. REGISTR.  
No. D 3577<sup>B</sup>  
Date 2 / 6 / 32

Sheet No. 3.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

Proceed-  
ings

Nil

Judgement  
Only

2 years & 6 months impris. for forming an organisation for  
the purpose of injuring the Republic of China.

2 days detention prior to this judgement counts as one day.

Books pamphlets etc. of a communistic nature confiscated.

A.A.C.

*2*



Reg. No. 5/55986

Stn. Y'Poo

Procurator

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY

Sheet No. 3.

## H I G H C O U R T .

Proceed-  
ings.

Mr. Tshien appeared for the Police.  
Mr. Woo Shih Tsong appointed for the accused.

Accused:-I was formerly a student in the China University at Peiping but whilst in Shanghai lived at No. 3 Dah Zeu Li off Kwenming Road. The name appearing on the charge sheet is my real one.

Mr. Tshien then re-outlined the case and added that the accused stated that the pamphlets were given to him by a man named Li Ah Ming on Pingliang Road. He was searched at the Station and found to be in possession of a draft letter the nature of which proves that he was willing to participate in Communistic activities. He further admitted that he was formerly a member of the party but was turned out by reason of poor work. Another letter found in his room is addressed to him in the name of Van Koh Wo. This I submit is his real name and not Tsang Foh Nyi as he at first stated. A quantity of books were also found, one of them entitled "Revolution and Anti-Revolution". All the books deal with Socialism, Leninism and kindred doctrines and are international in character. The accused made a statement whilst at the Station (handed in).

Accused:-I gave a false name and address at first as I did not want the matter to come to the ears of my parents. I used to be a Communist and was initiated into the circle by Lee Sing Nyi who effected my membership. He also was a member. I was only connected with the party for a few months as I was turned out because I refused to distribute pamphlets. I admit that I wrote the draft. Lee asked me to write it to the "Youth Association" when I asked him if he could supply me with some reading matter.

Judge, to accused:-It would appear from the contents of the letter that you are still willing to aid the party.

Accused, continuing:- That is not so. Lee told me to write the letter in order to get some books from them. The pamphlets seized by the Police were given to me by him for distribution. I joined the party with the object of studying economics according to the Marxian



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge  
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Case No.5/55986. Sheet No.4.

theory. I was studying economics at the time and also Japanese. I am able to read the latter but cannot speak it. I severed my connection with the party during March or April last year.

Counsel then summed-up.

Decision

Pleading closed.  
Remand for judgment till 11/5/32 at 1.30 p.m.  
Books to be kept in the file

*S2, For attention please.*

*Wg.*  
*2-6-'32.*



FM. 3

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To: S. L. Shanghai, May 12, 1932.

For attention.  
D. S. J. Wardrop is  
working up this  
case in a very  
thorough way.  
Please remind me  
of this later.

Noted. Names of  
suspects mentioned in  
attached statement  
recorded.

Kuh  
12/5

Not a pass W.P.  
W.P. 12/5  
Reg.

The general report on  
New Day should not be  
attached to a file about  
particular cases. W.P. 12/5



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3577B

Date 12/5/32

Division

Yangtzepoo Police Station.

10th May 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No: 398  
359

Diary Number: 3.

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	11. 5. 32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below.
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### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

During the period of remand a detailed statement has been taken from the accused Van Koh Wo (萬國華) @ Tsang Foh Wai (張福海). In this he details where he states he was educated and his alleged movements until he first came to Shanghai in January 1931. On 10.5.32 accused led detectives to this address which proved to be No. 24 Dzang Kong Li (大馬路) Pingliang Road where he stated he had lived in a ground floor back room for two months. The land house master a female (Nun) stated that she could not remember accused ever living there, although accused still maintains that he did. Then led detectives to a macaroni shop at No. 703 Jansen Road, where he stated he lived for 1 month when he removed from the previous address. The tenant at this address remembered accused and stated that together with two others who appeared to be about the same age and from the same place he rented a upstairs room during the 5th Moon in 1931 and resided there about 1 month, but could give no details regarding accused movements or friends. Then led Detectives to No. 3 Sung Ching Li, Kwenming Road where he stated he resided for a period of 1 month at the end of 1931 and beginning of 1932. The tenant there recognized accused and stated that he had resided there for a period of about 1 month at the time stated, but also stated that there was another person



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 398  
359

..... Division.  
Yungtzebo Police Station.  
..... 11th. May 19 32.

Diary Number: 3. Sheet No. 1.

Nature of Offence: 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	11. 5. 32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below.
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### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

of about the same age and appearance together with him. Accused denied knowing this person, and the house master was unable to give any information regarding the movement or friends of his late tenants.

As regards the correspondence address of his cousin Li <sup>ayuen</sup> ~~Zau~~ ( 李雲 ) accused now states that he forgets the proper address.

Copy of statement is attached, and case comes up for further hearing on 30.5.32.

*R. Wardrop,*  
D.S.I.

*RW*

5.5.32 1st.

Special Branch.

*g.H.*



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wan Koh To, alias Chau Fah, alias Tsang Foh Nyi, native of Kiangsu, Hsuehow, 20 years taken by me C.D.S.I. Yang Tai Suo, translated at Y'Poo Stn., on the 6-5-32 and interpreted by Clerk Lo.

I live at No. 30 Dan Ching Li, Kwensing Road, and am unmarried.

My native address is Fang Village (房村) Hsuehow 徐州 and the address of correspondence is Heng Li Food Store (亨利糧棧) south of Nan Tien Kao (南天橋), Eastern Railway Station (東車站) Hsuehow, in care of one Tsang Yeh Nyi (張學義).

When I was 9 years of age, one named Zau Sau Tet (趙老會) taught me to read and write in my native place. At the age of 11, I attended the 3rd. primary school in Yung Hiau (文廟), Dong Shan Hsien (銅山縣), Hsuehow. At the age of 15, I returned from that school and studied English in my home for about one year. Then I attended the 6th Middle School at Shung Hsien (鄭縣), Shensi, through the introduction of one named Li Heng Zung (李漢祥), who is one of my fellow countrymen and a graduate of that school. I graduated from that school in June of 1930, and the following month, returned to my native place. In August of the same year, I went to Peiping and entered the China Educational School (中國學院) Si Tsh Bah Lur (西車牌樓), Peiping, the fare of the journey being supplied by my father. At Peiping, I rented a room in a boarding house near the school, and every day went to the school to study English. There I became acquainted with one of my class mates named Li Shing Nyi (李興義), a native of Shensi, about 21 years of age, who told me that the Chinese Government was very corrupt and that the Communist Party was well constituted and had great hope. I then, in Sept. of the same year, through his introduction, joined the communist party. He did not lead me to any communist organizations, but only told me that my work was to scatter pamphlets and introduce others to join the communist party. Later, I did scatter communist literature in Peiping, but never introduced anyone to that party. In the winter



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

vacation of the same year, I returned to my home, where I stayed until 20-1-31, when I came to Shanghai with the purpose of studying there. I rented a kitchen room in a house in Bzang Kong Li (長江里) 2nd. alleyway on W'poo Road at \$1.00 per month. I tried to enter the Tsung Koo Public School (中國公學), Soosung, but failed in the entrance examination, so I studied myself in my home and did not enter any school. Two months later, I removed to Jensen Road. In July of the same year, I again went to Peiping and entered the China Educational School (中國學院) as a 1st. class student where I studied until December of the same year, when I came to Shanghai owing to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese trouble. I then lived at Pasting Road in a certain alleyway. On 26-1-32, I returned to my native place to pass the Chinese new year, and came to S'hai again on 9-4-32, and rented a room at the present address at the rent of \$2.50 per month.

As I am still a student, I have not joined any business concern. I can both read and write, my standard of education being 1st. year of senior class.

In May, 1931, one of the communist members named Siau Tau (小朱) called on me at my Jensen Road address and asked me to scatter communist pamphlets. He came and asked me three times, but I refused. Therefore he later told me that I had been dismissed from the communist party owing to neglect of work. During the time I was in the communist party, I did not receive any money, and every month had to pay \$0.20 "Wei Fee" (會費) ~~to Li Kwi Shing~~, to Li Kwi Shing, (李興義).

As regard to the pamphlets found on my person when I was arrested they were given to me by one Li Yah Ming at 8a.m. on 1-5-32 at Yang



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

chow and Thorburn Roads corner, while the books except one "Anti-  
Revolution and Revolution" (革命与反革命) which was bought in the  
City Temple, were borrowed from one of my fellow country men named  
Tsang Lin Tui (張立德) who was residing at S'Kou Village (水口村),  
Hauchow, and was previously a teacher in a primary school at Song  
Shan (銅山).

The reason that I met Li Yah King (李亞明) at Yageng and  
Thorburn Roads corner is that on 28-4-32, I accidentally met him on the  
road and requested him to introduce me to rejoin the communist party,  
and asked him to lend me some communist books, and that he told me  
to make a report of my personal experience and to meet him at 82.4.32  
on 1-5-32  
at the place stated. At 82.4.32 I accordingly went there,  
and a little time later, saw him coming from the north with a parcel  
of papers in his hand which he gave to me saying that they were com-  
munist pamphlets and that I should scatter them on Thorburn and Ping-  
liang Roads. He further stated that he would submit my report to  
the communist head office (the address of which I do not know) a few  
days later.

Every month, I spent about 15 dollars which were supplied by my  
father. I shall write in the following lines a brief account of my  
economic conditions.

In Sept. of 1930 when I went to Peiping, my father gave me more  
than \$130.00. In March of 1931, when I came to S'hai, he gave me more  
than \$80.00. In June of 1931, he gave me \$30.00. In Aug. of 1931  
when I was studying in the China Educational School at Peiping, he  
gave me \$50.00 through post office. In Sept. of the same year, he  
gave me \$100.00 through Peiping Commercial and Saving Bank. In April  
1932 when I was at Shanghai, he gave me \$70.00 through the Shanghai



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

Commercial and Saving Bank.

In Shanghai, I have but one relative named Li Zau <sup>李 兆</sup> who is my cousin. I do not know where he is living, but his address of correspondence is No. 451 Ningpo Road. I have three friends named Li Yan-ming (李 亞明), Li Zuo Zien (李 竹泉) and ~~Li~~ Zeh Zien (石 泉), their addresses being unknown to me.

Li Yan-ming (李 亞明) unmarried, age 31, he is my fellow country man. We were school-mates at the 3rd Primary School in Wung Hiao (文廟小學, 銅山縣) for about a year. Hence we parted each other as I was graduated from that school. In Dec, 1930, I went back to Hauchow from Peiping. I visited him for several times as his home is about half a mile from mine. During our conversation, I found that he is a member of Communist Party but I don't know when and who introduced him into the Party.

On the 28.4.32, I accidentally met him on Pingliang Road where he told me he was unemployed and was working for the Communist Party. So I asked him to introduce me to rejoin the Party, he told me to wait him at Thorburn Road at 8 a.m. on 1.5.32. On above time, date and place, I met him and he handed me a paper parcel which contained a <sup>quantity</sup> number of inflammatory literatures but he had never told where he lived.

Zeh Zien (石 泉) age 24, married, his native place is Changchow. I first knew him when I went to study at 6th Middle School of Dzung Hsien (鄭縣, 陝西) Shensi (陝西) in August 1927. In Sept, 1928, he graduated from the School and left Shensi. Afterwards I visited his native home (PO Nyi Bridge (Pengnu) Changchow (代橋, 奔牛) when I was on my way from Hauchow to Shanghai in March 1932. He told me



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_

native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_

at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

that he was in financial difficulty and earned his living by writing books and asked me, if I could find a job for him, I found, in our conversation he is not a member of Communist Party. Li Tsao Lien (李竹泉) age 25, married, native of Kwantung. I first knew him at Zah Zie<sup>n</sup> (在泉) native home in March 1932. He earned his living by writing books and together we came to Shanghai on 9.4.32 and he stayed with me for about a week at 30 Dah<sup>Ch</sup>Tseong Li, Kwongling Road and then left for Kwan<sup>g</sup>tung. He did not tell me his address of correspondence.



Fr. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 3, 1932,

To S. I. and S. 2,

*Particular given to Supr. Tan  
for transmission to Ch. authorities  
4/5*

Please give the  
address of the  
father of Van Koh Woo  
alias Tang Koh Nyi  
to the Chinese  
authorities. The  
party purporting to  
be the father may  
really be the bonds  
of the Communist  
Party to which  
Van alias Tang is  
attached.

*Noted. Information  
passed on to Ch. Authorities. Tan*

*4/5*



Postal address of the father of Van Koh Wo (范国华)  
alias Tsang Poh Nyi (汤福年) who was arrested on Thorburn  
Road on May 1, 1932, for being in possession of a quantity  
of communist literature.

1) Van Pei Zao (范拜朝) (42)

Farmer,

Voong Tsung Village (房村), Hsuehchow (徐州)  
Kiangsu.

2) Chang Yah Nyi (张孝彝)

c/o Han Li Provisions Godown (亨利程棧)

South of Nan Tien Jao (南天拆南)

Eastern Railway Station (火車站)

Hsuehchow (徐州)

Kiangsu (江苏).

52, Further report in due  
course.

J.K.  
4:5:32.

J.L. Kel.

J.R. 4/5



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3577B
Date 3. 5. 32
"D" Division

CRIME REGISTER No:— 398.

Yangtze River Police Station.  
2nd. May 19 32.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:— 52.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	
	2. 5. 32.		See below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Accused Van Koh Wo (萬國華) alias Tsang Foh Nyi (張福年) appeared before the 2nd Branch of the High Court on, when he admitted receiving the parcel of pamphlets from Li Yui Ming (李亞明) but told the Court he thought it was a parcel of books which Li Yui Ming had promised him, also admitted to Court that he wrote the draft letter which was found in his possession on arrest.

Decision of Court. Remand Sine Die.

R Wardrop,  
D.S.I.

~~Re D.O. "D"~~

Special Branch.

\$2. For disposal.  
S. K. L.  
JBR 3/5.  
J. H. G.  
3. 5. 32



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

Crime Register No. 393.

....."L"..... Division.

Yangtze River Police Station.

1st. May 1932

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— 52.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9 a.m. to 6 p.m. 1. 5. 32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day. Kinchow Road, Avenue Edward VII, Kweining Road, Crime Branch Office.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Thorburn Road near Yangchow Road.
Time and date of offence.	9 a.m. 1/5/32.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	C. A. Police.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	One Van Koh Ho (萬國華) alias Tsang Poh Nyl, 23, native of Hauchow, Kiangsu, residing at 30 Dah Tsang Li (達昌里) Kweining Road.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	<i>S.I. &amp; Ross &amp; Kuh attended Y'Boo in connection with this case. S.B.R. 4/2.</i>
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, par-taking of food etc.)	Found in possession of Communistic Literature.



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?  
(m) What was their "character"?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?  
(o) Are old servant's suspected?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

One arrested by Crime Branch.

At 9 a.m. 1/5/32, C.D.C. 218 Kwei Chou whilst on patrol on Thorburn Road, near Yangchow Road observed a male Chinese loitering on the roadway, carrying a paper parcel under his arm. At this time another Chinese left the 1st man and walked away. The C.D.C. observed that the contents of the parcel appeared to be colour paper and suspecting that the parcel contained the usual coloured pamphlets asked him what the parcel contained. The man stated it was cloth he had bought, but the Detectives opened the parcel and found that the contents were pamphlets of a Communistic nature and arrested him.

At the station the man gave his name as, Tsang Foh Nyl (张福年) 23, unemployed, native of Ching Tsu (青州) Shantung and stated he lived at No. 10 Kinchow Li, Kinchow Road. Stated he had been given the pamphlet a few minutes before his arrest by a fellow countryman.

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 398.

"D" Division.  
Yangtszepoo Police Station.  
1st. May 1932.

Diary Number:— 1. Sheet No. 3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

See below.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

See below.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

named Li Yui Ming (李五明) in order to distribute, and scatter at Pingliang and Thornburn Road, but did not know where Li Yui Ming resided.

The arrested man was found at the station to be in possession of \$ 61.00 in notes which he stated his father had sent him from the country. At the station a pencil written draft of a letter was found in his possession in which accused appeared to be seeking to rejoin the Communist party. Questioned about this accused admitted that about 1 year previously together with Li Yui Ming he had been a member of the Communist Party at his native place, but had been driven out of it for some fault and now wished to rejoin.

Accused was asked to lead Detectives to his home at Kinchow Road but on getting to Kinchow Li, Kinchow Road, it was found that there was no number 10 in above alleyway, and accused admitted he did not live there.

After further questioning at station accused then stated he lived at the Ching Yih (金業里) alleyway, Avenue Edward VII but when asked to lead Detectives there, he could not, and it was found that there was no such place. Later in the afternoon accused led Detectives to No. J. 30 Dah Tsong Li (達昌里), Kwenming Road (Wayside district), where it was ascertained he had been residing in a small back room for about 24 days. When the room was



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 198.

Division.  
Yangtszepoo Police Station.  
1st. May 1932

Diary Number:— 1. Sheet No. 4.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below.
--	------------	---	------------

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

visited one Zung Tse Tsang (陳子桑) 42, native of Changchow, was found to be also residing there. It was learned from the housemaster that this man had come there on the 26.4.32 to live, and that he had been in bed at 9 a.m. 1.5.32. It appears that he came from Changchow on 26.4.32 together with his cousin Oze Liang Tsang (施良生) who sent him to the accused residence stating he could get him employment. The accused corroborated this and stated that he was acquainted with the said cousin but did not know where he resided.

In the room was found a letter addressed to one Van Koh Ho (葉國華) at above address dated 19.4.32 from Hsuehchow stating that \$ 70.00 had been sent by his father. Accused then admitted that this was his proper name and that his home place was Hsuehchow, Kiangsu and not as he had previously stated.

In this room were found 2 Chinese books, one of them Revolution and Counter Revolution, or Germany in 1848. The other is entitled The Economic Nature of China.

9 Japanese books of a Socialistic nature, a number of sheets of paper with translations in ink of the above Japanese books, Newspaper cuttings posted on sheets of paper (Translations in the Chinese press relating to Labour and Social problems in Germany).

One German - Chinese Dictionary. These books and trans-



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 396.

Division.  
Yanktazupoo Police Station.  
1st. May 1932.

Diary Number:— 1. Sheet No. 5.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

stations accused admitted ownership of stating he had obtained them from friends in Hsuehchow, and that he had come to Shanghai about the 10th December 1931 and had been existing on money sent him by his father from Hsuehchow and that since coming to Shanghai he has only met Li Yui Ming (李五明) on two occasions, the 1st being three days prior to his arrest when he asked him about returning to the Communist Party and showed him the letter now seized, and was told by Li Yui Ming (李五明) to await him at Thorburn and Yangchow Road at 9 a.m. on 1.5.32, when he was handed the pamphlets seized.

Zung Tze Tsung (陳子貞) the other occupant of accused room at Kwenming Road was released after interrogation, their being nothing discovered to connect him with any offence.

Van Koi To (葉國華) & Tsang Poh Hui (張福祥) has been charged under Article 103 of the Criminal Code and Article 2 Section 1 of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

R. Wardrop,  
S.I.

S.D.O. T.S.

Special Branch.



List of Communist handbills found in the possession  
of Tseng Foh Myi (74 1/2 #), arrested on Moorburn  
Road near Yangchow Road, at 9 a.m. May 1, 1937.

- 1) Handbill entitled "Letter to Shanghai juvenile workers relating to the Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1", purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group, urging juvenile workers to celebrate the anniversary by strikes and demonstrations, to support Soviet Russia by force of arms, to overthrow Imperialism and the Kuomintang, and to join the Communist Youth Group.

196 copies

- 2) Handbill entitled "Address to juvenile toiling masses relating to the Anniversary of International Labour Day - May 1", purporting to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group, urging the juvenile toiling masses to declare a general strike and to hold demonstrations on May 1, to demand improved working conditions, to support Soviet Russia by force of arms, to overthrow Imperialism and the Kuomintang.

176 copies

- 3) Found on person of accused

One draft of a letter (Summarized translation attached)



Summarized translation of a draft of a letter, (undated) found ON THE person of one Tsang Poh Nyl (汪伯年), who was arrested on Thorburn Road at 9 a.m. May 1 in possession of a quantity of communist literature.

I made a great mistake last year and was dismissed from the Group (? Communist Youth Group). Prior to leaving Shanghai, I sent a letter to you stating that this was all due to circumstances, I do not know what decisions you have reached as regards me. Having been away for more than a year, I have come back to Shanghai again. Now I report to you on the things that happened during that period and hope you will establish connections with me and guide me in political matters.

During April and May, last year, I, owing to questions of my livelihood, left Shanghai. As I could not stay at home, I went to Peiping, where I met Han Chuin (韩纯) and Chen Chih (陈志) and others. Although I made a "right-leaning-mistake", I do not wish to leave the party or join the small organizations (?cells) of the 'right' clique. That I did not engage in any activities in Peiping is simply due to the fact that I could not locate the 6th Branch of the Group or any revolutionary mass organizations. Sometime afterwards, the Manchurian imbroglio took place, and the social democrats at Peiping became very active. Eddy, representative of the 2nd International, visited Peiping at the time. He delivered speeches in various schools, and I directed many persons to the venues to oppose him. Afterwards, I became aware of my insufficient knowledge of politics and came to Shanghai. However, owing to certain questions of livelihood, I went home.

After arrival in Shanghai, I met Li Ping (李平) who still participated at that time in organizations of the right party. As I could not find lodging, I just lived with him, but opposed his participation in 'right leaning organizations'. Later, I met Han Chuin (韩纯) and Chen Chih (陈志). Li Ping and Han Chuin subsequently agreed to the policy of the Elimination Clique and finally joined the organization of that clique. I did not agree with them. I simply read some documents and took no action. Soon afterwards I left for home, but later returned to Shanghai.

Although I had no political or organizational connections with them, I was slightly influenced by them in political matters because I lived with them. I now expect you to correct my mistake.

Written on reverse side.

Brother Ya Ming (叶明)

One week has elapsed since you took away my draft. Have you found any purchaser? As you have not given me a reply, I am very anxious about it. Please call at my house.

Siao Za (萧泽).  
(13th day)



5 copies.  
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 4/4/32-19 F. I. R. No. 398 Stn. No. 0081

Reg. No. 1003 Stn. 1000. Procurator

Form L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Judge  
& S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 3577B  
Date 3/5/32

Accused

Van Koh wo  
alias  
Tsang Koh Hui

) Acc 218 is released.

Charge

Offence against the Internal Security of the State, art. 103 (1 & 2) of the C.C.R.C. and art. 2 Sub-Sec 2 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.  
For that he at 9 a.m. on 1/5/32 at Thorburn Road made an attempt to commit an offence against the Internal Security of the State.

Proceedings

Mr. T. S. Lea appeared for the Police.

Accused :- I live at No 30 Tah Chong Li, off Quarming Road.

Mr. Lea :- The accused is charged under Article 103 of the C.C.R.C. and also Article 2 Sub-Sec 2 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commits acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. On the 1/5/32 at 9 a.m. C.D.C. 218 saw the accused carrying many communistic pamphlets on Thorburn Road so he arrested him and brought him to the station. He was questioned in the station and he stated that the pamphlets were given to him by a person named Li Yah Ming. A letter regarding the accused participation in the communistic party was also found in the accused possession (produced). A man named Lung Ts Tseng was arrested but later he was released as Police found he has no connection with the case.

C.D.C. 218 :- At 9 a.m. on 1/5/32, I saw the accused on Thorburn Road carrying some communistic pamphlets in his possession so I arrested him. In station he gave his name as Tsang Foo Mien but later from a letter that we found in his house disclosed that his name is Van Koh Wo. He admitted that he participated communistic party before with Li Yoh Ming, but they had left this party for some time. He stated that he was going to take part in it again. \$61.00 was also found in his possession.

Accused :- About two years ago I was studying at Peking and I became a communist at this time but later I quitted it. A few days ago I met a friend named Li Yoch Ming who asked me to write a letter and he would supply me with some books to read. He asked



39.

D. Court for

19

F. I. R. No.

Sta. No.

No

Stn.

Procurator

Judge

m. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No.2 Case No. 5986.

me to meet him on Thorburn Road at about 9.00 o'clock yesterday. I did everything according to his instruction. Yesterday morning I went to Thorburn Road where I met him (Li). As soon as Li gave me the pamphlets, which are now in Court, I was arrested. I did not intend to distribute any pamphlets. The letter which was written by me can prove that I was "ex-communicated" by the communists a year ago. When Li gave me the pamphlets I thought they were books for me to read and study so I received them. Li immediately escaped after he had given them to me.

C.D.C.218 :- The accused admitted in the station that he was going to distribute the pamphlets at the corner of Hingliang and Thorburn Roads at about 9 a.m. yesterday.

Accused :- I did not admit it.

D.S.I. Yang : Corroborated to C.D.C.218.

Accused :- I gave a false name to Police because I do not want my family know it. Some books were found at my house.

Decision

Accused to be detained in custody pending trial (no fixed date). 3 communistic leaflets, 1 letter and 1 draft to be kept in the Court.

Tsiang.

*Supt. Robertson*  
*(S2)*  
*for disposal*  
*WJ*

3:5:32



27/4/32

Sir,

Public Safety Bureau  
explains that they cannot  
identify the wanted  
persons because the  
information came from  
Ranking as the result  
of arrests made there.

Gen Wen quite agrees  
with your suggestion.

Yours  
Tran



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY.

Special Branch S. 2. Station

REPORT

No. D 3528  
Date April 27, 1932  
Dated 28/4/32

Subject (in full) Shanghai Special District Court Warrant No. 4202, dated April 25, 1932.

Made by D.S. Moore. Forwarded by

At 3.15 p.m. April 26, members of the Special Branch accompanied by a detective from Central Station and a representative of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau attempted to execute the above numbered warrant at the Kew Hwa Silk Shop (久華綢緞號), 210 Nanking Road in an effort to arrest Zau Hoong Hoong (曹洪洪) and one Tseu (周) shop assistants, who are wanted by the Public Safety Bureau for being communists. The two wanted men were not on the premises at the time of the Police visit and although detectives were left to await their return they failed to re-appear. The warrant is therefore herewith returned for cancellation.

Great difficulty is experienced in the execution of this class of warrant, for apart from the name or names contained thereon we have no means of identifying the wanted persons. There is nothing to prevent a wanted man giving a false name and we have no means at our disposal to disprove his words for invariably the Public Safety Bureau detectives know nothing of the person wanted and less of his habitual address.

W.B. Moore  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. Tan and S2,  
In cases of this kind the Chinese authorities should be persuaded to allow the Municipal Police to keep the premises under observation for a day or two or three.

Noted  
27/4/32. File W.B.  
28.4.32. Warrant returned to Supt Whiting 28.4.32. H.P.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S.I., S.B. Station,  
S.B. REGISTRY.

Date April 29, 1932

Subject (in full) Work Resumption Arrangement Committee of the Shanghai

Shanghai District Kiwa Cotton Mill

Made by/ and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

It is reported that the Strike Committee of the Kiwa Cotton Mills has been renamed "Work Resumption Arrangement Committee of the Shanghai District Kiwa Cotton Mills" with an office at No. 14 Feng Keng Li, Zao Ka Zah, to the south of Jessfield Village, O.O.L. with Chen Ngoeh-loong (陳瑞龍) and Liu Zoong-sung (劉宗生), both ex-workers of the Packing Room of the former Kiwa No. 3 mill, as officers-in-charge. Between 7 and 8 p.m. April 28, about forty ex-workers held a meeting at the above address and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a demand be submitted to the management for the issue of retiring gratuity to all ex-workers who have been refused reinstatement.
2. That registration of these ex-workers by this office be commenced on April 28.

In accordance with the above-resolution registration of ex-workers was commenced on April 28.

The fact that above meeting was to take place was communicated to the Bureau of Public Safety on the afternoon of April 28. The gathering, however, was not interfered with as observation by officers of the Bureau failed to disclose anything communistic or otherwise incriminating.

*John Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch

80 9/13

Information and return  
please

250.B  
To make return  
to O.P. m. p.  
for  
D.P.  
N. H. H.

Supr. Robertson  
Seen  
2 BR 2/5  
\$2, To see and return to  
Supt. Robertson.  
30.4.32

*R. G. G. G.*  
O. i/c Sta. 8/10  
APRIL 29 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3579  
Date April 28, 1932.

Date 28/4/32

Subject (in full)

Work Resumption Arrangement Committee of the  
Shanghai District Kiwa Cotton Mill.

Made by

and

Forwarded by

Superintendent Robertson.

I attach a notification found in the Japan-China (Kiwa) Mill, 76 Robison Road, O.O.L. to-day, together with translation. This is the first occasion on which the existence of this committee has come to the knowledge of the municipal Police. As the matter contained in the notice does not convey the policy of the Committee, arrangements have been made with the Public Safety Bureau for several of its officers to be present at the venue given for the proposed meeting (O.O.L.) at 7 p.m. to-day, April 28.

*J. H. Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Supt. Robertson,*  
*when we get to know the*  
*policy of the committee we must inform*  
*S.C.B.*

*J.H.*  
28.4.32.



FM 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

To

*58/4 1932*  
*Supt. Roberts*

*Public Safety Bureau  
Notified.  
San*



Translation

Comrade Chu San Pao (朱三寶),

Due to the recommencement of work in all Japanese owned cotton mills, our Kiwa Cotton mill has also resumed operations. A lot of workers, however, were refused admission to the mill for work by the management. That is why this union directs you to come at 7 p.m. to-morrow, the 28th, for a talk.

(Chopped)

Work Resumption Arrangement Committee  
of the Shanghai District Kiwa Cotton mill

P.S. Union Address : next door to the Chung  
Hwa Industrial Factory (中華工業廠),  
Brenan Road.



Translation

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Work Resumption Arrangement Committee  
of the Shanghai District Kiwa Cotton Mill

P.S. Union Address : next door to the Chung  
Hwa Industrial Factory (中法大藥廠).  
Brenan Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3580.

C.I.D. 3233 9/6/32

Office of the Deputy Inspector General  
of Police

C.I.D. Colombo. May 24th 1932

The Deputy Commissioner  
of Police (Crime)  
Shanghai.

Sir,

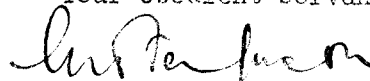
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of  
your letter No.D.3580 of 10th May 1932, I am very  
grateful for the information contained therein.

(2) Mrs Da Silva arrived in Ceylon on 4.5.32  
presumably in search of her paramour F.M.M. Robinson  
who previously resided in Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.



Superintendent of Police. C.I.D. Colombo.





D. 3580.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3580.

Date 10 / 5 / 32.

May

10,

32.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated April 28, 1932 which reads as follows:

"Is anything known against Xenia de Silva of 9B Chaufoong Road" Secrim.

The following reply was despatched to-day:

"Xenia de Silva no Police record, letter follows" Legiron.

Enquiries shew that the woman in question is a Russian born at Irkutsk, Siberia in 1884. She arrived in Shanghai in 1921 and in the following year married a Portuguese named de Silva who died in 1926. From 1927 to 1930 she cohabited with an Englishman (name unknown) who established her in a boarding house at 9B Chaufoong Road where well known foreign pickpockets were numbered amongst her guests.

Mrs. de Silva sold her boarding house on April 19, 1932 and left for Singapore in order, it is believed, to effect a reconciliation with her former paramour who left Shanghai for Singapore in 1930.



- 2 -

Apart from the foregoing nothing is known  
to her detriment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Superintendent General of Police,

Colombo,

Ceylon.



Sh. C. 1001 (1927-1,000,000) Sh.

商丹  
大北電報公司

10.5.32.

# THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)

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大北電報公司

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SHANGHAI

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII

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Local No.

Date

No.

Words

Date

Time

Time

Amount Charged.

THIS TELEGRAM IS TO BE FORWARDED

VIA NORTHERN

DEFERRED

Clerk

Service instructions.

To (Receiver's Name)

SECRIM

(Address)

COLOMBO

XENIA

DE

SILVA

NO

POLICE

RECORD

LETTER

FOLLOWS

LEGIRON

NOTHING BELOW THIS LINE WILL BE TRANSMITTED.

I request that the above Telegram may be forwarded "Via NORTHERN" subject to the conditions which are printed on the back hereof and by which I agree to be bound.

Date

Signature

Address

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

N.B.- You are requested before signing TO READ THE CONDITIONS of the Contract on the back.

TO PREVENT MISTAKES ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGIBLE WRITING. WHEN TYPING CODE WORDS IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE ONE SPACE BETWEEN LETTERS AND THREE SPACES BETWEEN WORDS.

ALL IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS SHOULD BE REPEATED. HALF ORDINARY RATES CHARGED EXTRA FOR REPETITION.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SECTION 2 REGISTRY  
D. 3580.  
Date MAY 2, 1932  
10 1 5 32

REPORT

Subject (in full) Mrs. Xenia de Silva

Made by D.S. Tchermshansky

Forwarded by *J. W. K. S.*

With reference to the D.D.O ("D") report dated April 30, 1932 on the subject of Xenia de Silva, further enquiries show that this individual is a Russian who was born in 1884 at Irkutsk, Siberia. She arrived in Shanghai in 1921. In 1922 she married one Le Silva, a Portuguese, who subsequently died in 1926. From 1927 till 1930 she cohabited with an unknown Englishman who supported her and established her in a boarding-house. Following the Englishman's departure for Singapore in 1930, Mrs de Silva went to Tsingtao where, it is reported, she worked as a dancing partner for some time. Her paramour, it is believed, was informed of this fact as well as of her alleged misconduct, and accordingly withdrew his financial support and ceased ~~cohabiting~~ <sup>corresponding</sup> with her.

On April 19, 1932 Mrs de Silva sold her boarding-house at No 96 Chaoufoeng Road for \$ 2,000 and left for Singapore in order, it is believed, to effect a reconciliation with her former paramour.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to her detriment, but it is known that certain foreign pickpockets occasionally stayed at her boarding-house.

*J. Tchermshansky*  
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

*Sp. (6 mine)*

*Information*

*W. Guiness*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAY 10 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

D.D.O. "D" Office

Date April 29th, 1932

Subject (in full) Enquiries re Russian female Xenia De Silva.

No. D 3580  
Date 30/4/32

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_ Supt: Conduit.

Sir :

Xenia De Silva a Russian female was married to a Portuguese named De Silva (now deceased). She resided at No. 9B Chaoufoong Road. Well known pickpockets also stayed there. She had a sweetheart an Englishman who left Shanghai and obtained a situation in Singapore or India.

On the 12th April 1932 Xenia De Silva sold No. 9B Chaoufoong Road for \$2,000.00 to a Russian named Telenin. Xenia De Silva then left Shanghai with the intention of joining her lover the Englishman (name unknown).

This female has no record at Wayside.

*R. Conduit*

D.D.O. "D" Division.

*D.C. (Crime).*

*\$2, For attention please*

*D.T. Unknown handwriting  
Report early*

*29/4/32*



(No. 661)

Printed by E.-Shing Printing Co.

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SHANGHAI STATION,

4, Avenue Edward VII

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11233.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3580.

Date 28. 4. 32.

The following Telegram received at 4/28 EASTERN at 15.38 28/4/32 9946

COLOMBO 16 20 12.25 BETAT

COMMISSIONER POLICE SHANGHAI

IS ANYTHING KNOWN AGAINST XENIA DE SILVA OF

9 B CHOUFUOONG ROAD

SECRIM

No enquiry respecting this telegram can be attended to without the production of this form.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D 3581.  
Date 5. 5. 32.

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report dated 4/5/32.

Anniversary of the Chinese Incident - Day 3

No attempt was made by local red adherents of the Chinese Communist Party or other radical elements to take advantage of the occasion of this anniversary.

OTC-S.B.

Information.

2BR. s/s

412

File  
Mg  
5:5:32.



Supplement to Police Intelligence Report  
of May 2, 1932.

Anniversary of the Tsinan Incident Plans of adherents  
of the Chinese Communist Party.

While there are no indications that adherents of the Chinese Communist Party plan to stage demonstrations in the Settlement tomorrow, May 3, the anniversary of the Tsinan Incident and of the so-called Dutch East Indies Tragedy, surreptitious dissemination of leaflets on a small scale may be expected.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
Date APRIL 29, 1935
No. D 3587
Date 29/4/35

Subject (in full) Anniversary of the Tsinan Incident, 1928.

Made by D. I. Kuo Pao-hwa

Forwarded by *D. I. Kuo Pao-hwa*

I forward herewith a communist cartoon entitled "Anti-Imperialist Pictorial", dated 4.28, purporting to have emanated from the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Anti-Imperialist League, copies of which were surreptitiously distributed in the Western District, Chinese territory, on the afternoon of April 28.

This cartoon depicts the bombardment of Tsinan city on May 3, 1928, urges the labouring masses to support the Chinese Soviet Government, to declare a general strike as a protest against Imperialism, capitalism and the Kuomintang.

A leaflet issued by the abovementioned League, copies of which ~~were~~ also surreptitiously disseminated on the afternoon of April 28 in Chinese territory, is also attached herewith. This leaflet contains the usual anti-Imperialist slogans and calls upon the labouring masses to attend a mass meeting of labour representatives to further the Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Japanese Movement <sup>on May 3.</sup> (venue and time not stated).

*Kuo Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Subt. Robertson*  
*(52)*

*Please collect further information and submit for inclusion in Daily Intelligence Report on May in due course.*

*S. K. H. SBF 2/5.*

*29/4/35.*



FILE No. 2-752

**SUBJECT:** *7*

[illegible]



S.B. no. 3.2

# CENTRAL REGISTRY

FILE No. 44-38861-202

**SUBJECT:**

Geo. Jung & Co. Inc.  
Eng. for H. K. Pollock

SENT TO

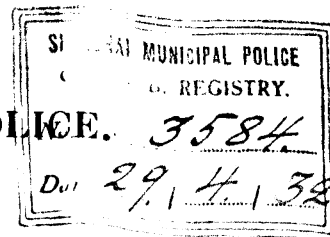
**NAME**

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.



Translation of letter from Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court.

No. 4564

April 27, 1932

S. S. Headquarters,  
Shanghai.

Sirs,

I am in receipt of a letter No. 451 from the  
Shanghai Provincial Government to the following effect :-

"With reference to our previous despatch requesting  
your assistance in effecting the arrest of two persons  
named *Hai Hoo (高義)* and *Yang Han Lin (楊漢林)*, both  
military officers attached to the National Army, whose  
arrests were ordered in an instructional order from the  
Military Council in November 1927, we have to inform you  
that an application has been recently made by the Chairman  
of the Shanghai Provincial Government, General Tang Sheng Tao,  
to the National Government to the effect that a resolution  
was passed in the 14th meeting on March 18 and resolved  
that the circular orders for their arrests be withdrawn  
on the ground that both the accused had shown repentance  
and exerted themselves in suppressing bandits. As a result  
of a resolution passed in the 16th meeting of the Executive  
Yuan, the application was granted and an instructional order  
No. 901 was issued to the Ministry for Interior Affairs to  
this effect, who informed us in a letter No. 515 and re-  
quested that this information be widely circulated."

I have to inform you as above and wish you will  
have this information circulated among your districts.

① No record in Crime Reg.

② No record in C.S. B. Reg.

No record at Lunga

VII No record at Hongkong

VIII No Record - W.H.(C.B)

③ No record  
Wapsee (C.B)  
④ No record  
Wapsee (C.B)  
⑤ No record  
Wapsee (C.B)  
⑥ No record  
Wapsee (C.B)  
⑦ No record  
Wapsee (C.B)  
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Wapsee (C.B)  
⑨ No record  
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Wapsee (C.B)  
㊹ No record  
Wapsee (C.B)  
㊺ No record  
Wapsee (C.B)

President.

④ No record in C.B.

2/5/32

⑤ No record at Central

629 2-5-32



D 3608



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

May 19, 1932. V. D. 3608

Date 20 / 5 / 32

Mr. Guo Tai Chi files law suit against members of the National  
Salvation Federation

The case which Mr. Guo Tai Chi filed against certain persons who are members of the National Salvation Federation and associate organizations, charging them with interference with the lawful discharge of the public functions (Art. 142-148 of the C. C. L. L.) (Vide I. L. 16/5/32) was brought before the 2nd Special District Court on May 16 when five of the defendants appeared. They were ordered to furnish security of \$200 each and the case was remanded sine die.

Four of them supplied cash securities while the other offered a security furnished by the local Chinese Bar Association.

CHIN



May 17, 1932.

Shen Pao and other local newspapers:

ASSAILANTS OF KUO TAI CHI CHARGED IN COURT.

At 10 a.m. yesterday Li Tse San, Ying Ts Ling, Yang Yung Wei, Sung Tsou Zu and Nien Shu Chung were brought charged with assaulting Mr. Kuo Tai Chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Bar Association furnished security for Li Tse San, whereas the remaining four accused were bailed out on \$200 cash security. The case was remained. The other six defendats did not appear.



PoliticalStatement of NotablePersonnel

Arrived by air at 2.30 p.m. by 14:-

Chen In-shu, Vice-President of the Executive  
 Council concurrently and Minister of Communications.

Mr. Ho Tai-chi files lawsuit against members of the  
 National Salvation Federation

In connection with the visit of representatives of the  
 National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies at its  
 residence on May 5 and the subsequent receipt on this day  
 of 10 students (vide I.R.4/5/32), Mr. Ho Tai-chi has filed  
 a suit in the Second Special District Court against eight  
 persons who are members of the National Salvation Federation  
 and associate organizations, charging them with interference  
 with the lawful discharge of public functions (Art. 142-148  
 of the S.C.C.L.). Preliminary proceedings will take place  
 before the Prosecutor at 9 a.m. to-day, May 12 when it is  
 expected that three of the defendants who have been served  
 with summonses will appear.

At a meeting in their office, 39 Jen An Li, Shuling  
 Road, between 5.30 and 6 p.m. May 12, six committee  
 members of the National Salvation Federation of Various  
 Shanghai Bodies decided to engage four Chinese lawyers to  
 defend their representatives in the above case. Meanwhile  
 it was also resolved to convene a meeting of representatives  
 of various bodies in the federation office at 4 p.m. May  
 17 to discuss measures to be adopted towards the Court's  
 decision in the case.





May 7, 1931.

Eastern Times and other local newspaper:

Assault on Mr. Quo Tai Chi.

At 8 a.m. yesterday, four representatives of the Various Public Bodies National Salvation Federation visited Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Vice minister of Foreign Affairs, at his residence at No. 2 Rue Camille Roriot. They were received by Mr. Quo Tai Chi in person who explained to them that the Japanese demand that no Chinese troops be stationed in the district south of the Soochow Creek and in Pootung has not been accepted, but that China has agreed, for the time being, not to cause any transfers among the soldiers stationed at these places. Mr. Quo promised to produce for their information the agreement for the cessation of hostilities.

At about 8.30 a.m. representatives of the Federation of citizens public bodies and of the University Students of Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Federation and call on Mr. Quo Tai Chi and asked him to produce the draft agreement.

At about 9 a.m. another batch of about 20 persons rushed into the drawing room where Mr. Quo was receiving the representative Mr. Quo to the representatives the Chinese text of the agreement, but the callers demanded to the English text as well. Mr. Quo consented and while he was reading the first article, a certain representative suddenly rushed forward, seized the document which Mr. Quo was reading and tore it into pieces. Some of the crowd then hurled coppers and tea cups at Mr. Quo wounding him in the face.

The watchman, hearing the commotion, called up the French Police, but when the police arrived most of the assailants had already made good their escape but eleven persons were taken to the Police Station, two of whom, Ying Tsz Ping and Lee Sz San, representatives of the Various Public Bodies National Salvation Federation were afterwards released at the request of Mr. Quo Tai Chi.

According to Mr. Quo Tai Chi, the Peace Conference will not be postponed. After the occurrence of the incident, the British, American and Cuban Ministers and the Italian and Chilean Charges d'Affairs called upon Mr. Quo Tai Chi to express their sympathy.



8. 3608

1. 2.

Political

Assault on Mr. Guo Tai-chi

At 8.30 a.m. May 3, Li Ts-san (李次山), representative of the Chinese Bar Association, Ma Sen King (謝承平), representative of the professors of universities, Cheng Tsao-zu (沈祖儒), representative of university students, Yang Keng-tai (楊經緯), representative of Chinese returned students from Japan, and Yim Ts-ling (殷芝齡), representative of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies, called at the residence of Mr. Guo Tai-chi, no. 2 Rue Camille Loriau, to ask him for an explanation of the news published in foreign and Chinese newspapers on May 1, May 2, and May 3, to the effect that the Chinese Authorities have accepted the Japanese proposals regarding the prohibition to station Chinese troops at Pootung and Mantao, and to request Mr. Guo not to sign any agreement containing this prohibition. They were received at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Guo who declared that he will not sign any agreement humiliating to the country.

At this stage in the conversation, about twenty young students entered the room shouting "Down with Guo Tai-chi". One of the intruders then seized a cup and threw it into the face of Mr. Guo while others hurled handfuls of copper at his head. The cup caused a cut just above the eyebrow of the Vice Minister. The assailants then attempted to take to flight.

A party of French Police arrived on the scene and arrested eleven of the callers. At the request of Mr. Guo,

1726  
4 MAY 1932



May 4, 1932.

Assault on Mr. Guo Tai Chi

Sheet no. 2.

two of the prisoners, who are members of the National Salvation Federation of various Shanghai bodies, 91 Bubbling Well Road, were released. Mr. Guo further requested the French Police not to charge the remaining persons but detain them until today, May 4. It is learned that the representatives concerned will tender an apology to Mr. Guo Tai Chi in the Chinese press in which they will express disapproval of the action of an ignorant and excited comrade. They will add that having learned from Mr. Guo Tai Chi himself that the draft agreement with the Japanese does not contain any clause humiliating to China they have confidence in the minister and advise the ~~Xhaxhax~~ Chinese people of Shanghai to do likewise.



May 6, 1932.

Morning Translation 132.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers

THE ASSAULT ON MR. QUO TAI CHI.

The National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies yesterday issued the following important manifesto:-

"Since May 1 Chinese and foreign newspapers have repeatedly published astonishing reports to the effect that the Japanese delegates are insisting that Chinese troops must not be stationed in Pootung and Wantao. It is also reported that the Sub-Committee is also discussing the matter and that the British Minister to China is persuading the Chinese delegates to make concessions. Our Government and diplomatic delegates have not refuted these reports.

"In pursuance of a decision reached at a meeting of the Standing Committee on May 2, we sent a telegram to the Government voicing our opposition and simultaneously detailed Li Tse San and five other representatives to call at the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to point out that all discussions of the demilitarization of Pootung and Wantao will be deeply resented by the people. As Mr. Quo Tai Chi was absent on that day, Messrs. Li Tse San, Ying Ts Ling, Zia Lung Ping and Yang Tung Wei at 8 a.m. the following day called again at Mr. Quo Tai Chi's residence. As there was great doubt in the minds of the people, a number of them, during the interview between Mr. Quo and our representatives, invaded the room and following upon an altercation, Mr. Quo was unfortunately injured. The incident was absolutely unexpected and on the same day we sent a letter consoling Mr. Quo and requesting him to continue at his work".

The Federation of the People's Various Public Bodies yesterday sent out the following telegram:-

"In a ~~previous~~ previous telegram sent out by us, we protested against the conclusion of any agreement humiliating to China. However, the text of the newly concluded agreement and the three annexes show that the rights of our country being impaired. The terms are humiliating and unreasonable. One of the annexes provides that the Chinese armies are to be stationed from Poh San on the Yangtze River to Heilee, Taichong, Anting, Ben Hyoh Kong. When in Chinese territory the Chinese armies may move about without any restriction. The text is cunningly worded. As our territorial integrity is impaired, the agreement is contrary to the resolutions of the 19 Committeemen of the League of Nations.

"The Third annex provides that the Japanese army must not use the eastern bank of the Changpu River, which includes the Shanghai-Wocsung Railway, the Tung Chi Medical and Engineering College, the Central University, the Medical College and the China College, as well as Chang Hwa Pang and Wen Tsao Pang. It would appear as if the Japanese are giving up these places as a



May 6, 1932.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

special favour to China and that China has pitifully invoked her for this favour. But the fact remains that China has lost some of her rights through this agreement, therefore this agreement is derogatory to China's prestige.

"Appendix No. 4 states that a special police of 1,500 trained Chinese will be employed and that China will engage foreign and Chinese advisors and specialists to help this police. Alas, this Police Force will be the same as the Shanghai Municipal Police of the International Settlement and will be the same as the detectives and policemen of the S.M.P.

"Although the district is not to be called a Settlement, it will have the constitution of a Settlement. The Chinese delegates cannot be accused of selling the country but it is they who have started the trouble. Will those who participate in the conference be ever pardoned by future generations?

"China does not lack clever diplomats and lawyers and we hope that all will unanimously oppose the agreement and swear not to recognize it".

6 MAY 1932



French Municipal Police

Political Department

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTER

No. D 3608.

Shanghai, May 3, 1932  
Date 1932-5-132

REPORT NO. 94/S.

Assault of Mr. Quo Tai Chi.

At 8.30 this morning, Li Se Shan, representative of the Chinese Bar Association, Zia Sen Bing, Representative of the Professors of Universities, Seng So Ze, representative of University Students, Yang Yong Wai, representative of Chinese Returned Students from Japan, and Ying Tse Ling, representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis, called at the residence of Mr. Quo Tai Chi, No. 2 Rue Lorioz, to ask him for an explanation of the news published in foreign and Chinese newspapers on May 1, May 2nd and May 3rd to the effect that the Chinese Authorities have accepted the Japanese proposals regarding the prohibition to station Chinese troops at Pootung and Mantao, and to request Mr. Quo not to sign any agreement containing this prohibition. They were received at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Quo who declared that he will not sign any agreement humiliating to the country.

At this stage in the conversation, about twenty young students entered the room shouting "Down with Quo Tai Chi". One of the intruders then seized a cup and threw it into the face of Mr. Quo while others hurled handfuls of coppers at his head. The cup caused a cut just above the eyebrow of the Vice Minister. The assailants then attempted to take to flight.

In the meantime Mr. Hsia Hsi Feng, a counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed me by telephone of what was taking place. The reserve brigade at Poste Foch was sent to the scene. About 15 persons (see attached list) were arrested and taken to the office of the Political Department for interrogation.



I then proceeded to Mr. Quo Tai Chi's residence where I saw General Gaston Wang and Mr. Hsia Hsi Feng. After consulting Mr. Quo Tai Chi, these two gentlemen asked me not to charge the persons arrested before the Chinese Court but to detain them until tomorrow. They will deal with Li Tse Sai, representative of the Chinese Bar Association, and Ying Tse Ling representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis (both of whom are not to be detained) in the following manner:-

- 1) The representatives concerned will tender an apology to Mr. Quo Tai Chi in the Chinese Press in which they will express disapproval of the action of an ignorant and excited comrade. They will add that having learned from Mr. Quo Tai Chi himself that the draft agreement with the Japanese does not contain any clause humiliating to China they have confidence in the Minister and advise the Chinese people of Shanghai to do likewise.

- 2) The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs will request the French Police not to bring the affair into Court.

The Police will say that after an investigation had been made none of the arrested persons have been recognized by the witnesses (which is true) and that in consequence there will be no prosecution.



LIST OF PERSONS ARRESTED

- Li Se Shan (李安山) representative of the Chinese Bar Association residing at No.7 Tatung Road.
- Ying Tse Ling (殷廷齡) representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis residing at No.517 Avenue Road.
- Yang Yong Wai (楊永偉) representative of Returned Students from Japan residing at No.7 Yu Yuen Fong, Yu Yuen Road.
- Seng Tso Shu (沈祖修) representative of University Students residing at No.28 Mein King Tseng, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.
- Zia Zeng Ping (謝承平) representative of University Professors residing at No.5 Yu Yuen Fong, Yu Yuen Road.
- Ou Kung Hang (吳公愷) reporter of the Jih Jih News Agency residing at No.31 Joffre Terrace, Avenue Joffre.
- Kiang Yoh Fah (蔣永達) reporter of the China Evening News residing at No. 25 Si Ho Fong, Rue Porte de L'ouest.
- Kiang Y Tse (江一之) reporter of the Jih Jih News Agency residing at No.149 Avenue Road.
- Wan Sien Gi (范雪芹) teacher of the "Tsang Chow" School, residing at No.19 Bubbling Well Road.
- Gni Se Chang (倪士昌) an employee of the Refugee Camp -- Sinza and Hart Roads.
- Tien Yuen Chi (田元芝) unemployed.



Shanghai Municipal Police  
Political Department

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C & S. B. REGISTRY No. <u>D 3608.</u> <u>6-5-32</u> <u>May 3, 1932.</u>
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At this stage in the conversation, about twenty young students entered the room shouting "Down with Quo Tai Chi". One of the intruders then seized a cup and threw it into the face of Mr. Quo while others hurled handfuls of coppers at his head. The cup caused a cut just above the eyebrow of the Vice Minister. The assailants then attempted to take to flight.

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- Gni Se Shang (倪世昌) an employee of the Refugee Camp -- Sinza and Hart Roads.
- Tien Yuen Chi (田元堂) unemployed.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3608
Date 5. 1. 32.

Le Journal de Shanghai.

May 4, 1932.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. QUO TAI CHI

The following editorial is published to-day over the initials "G. M." (Georges Moresthe, Editor):-

Among the persons who attacked Mr. Quo Tai Chi were ten students and a lawyer named Li Se Chan, a member of the Chinese Bar Association. The assailants took the precaution of carrying out their attack with the minimum of risk for they had the numerical strength of 2 to 1.

In a country like China where most of the politicians shirk their responsibilities and many of whom excused themselves when offered the difficult task of negotiating with the Japanese, <sup>Mr. Lu</sup> who is Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, may be regarded as a laudable exception. He did not hesitate to accept the heavy task which the Government gave him and he has carried out his work with great firmness in the face of threats from the agitators and the cries of the excited people who ~~furthe~~ increases in proportion to their ignorance.

One would like to ask what the lawyer Li Se Chan and the 20 or so students who attacked Mr. Quo could suggest to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai?

Despite the defeat and withdrawal of the Chinese Army, Mr. Quo has secured an armistice advantageous to the defeated, which is in itself contrary to all precedent. This is admittedly a success for Chinese diplomacy and especially for Mr. Quo Tai Chi.

Doubtless, the lawyer and the young students believe themselves qualified to give Mr. Quo a lesson in patriotism, we would very much like to know what personal sacrifices they have made for the triumph of



( 2 )

the Chinese cause. When one is young, the best way to show one's patriotism during a war is to go and join the fighters!

Mr. Quo has won a victory for China, he has saved the Shanghai district from destruction and averted a war which China is not in a position to wage with any chance of success.

The true patriots in September last year were those who advised immediate negotiations with Japan so as to prevent Japan from seizing Manchuria. Unfortunately, after the attack on Dr. C.T. Wang, the fanatics were given a free hand.

This policy of toleration and weakness towards the creators of trouble has cost China heavily and has led to so much ruin that the Government should now abandon this policy.



PAKING AND THE AGITATORS

The following editorial is published to-day by the "Journal de Shanghai" over the initials "J.M.":-

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, in the course of a statement, condemns the ruffians who organized the attack on Mr. Quo Tai Chi and declares that these agitators, under cover of patriotism, are planning disturbances which turn to their profit. It does not matter that the country will in the end suffer from their agitations.

It was in the name of patriotism that the leaders of the boycott in Shanghai committed all sorts of lawless acts which eventually brought war to our portals and led to the destruction of a large part of Chapei, the occupation of territory stretching from Manziang through Kiating to Liuho by the Japanese. At a moment when Mr. Quo is about to secure the withdrawal of the Japanese Army, these stupid people have attacked him without realizing that their criminal action may result in a prolonged Japanese occupation.

The Chinese authorities have ~~up~~ to the present, exhibited a deplorable weakness towards the enemies of public order. Mr. Wang Ching Wei made mention of fact that the agitators seek the refuge of the foreign Settlements to prepare their plots. The foreign Authorities, however, have always performed their duty in regard to dealing with these people, but the Chinese Court, on the other hand, have been extremely lenient. This renders very difficult the task of the authorities.

Of the 20 persons who assaulted Mr. Quo Tai Chi, the French Police arrested 15 including the



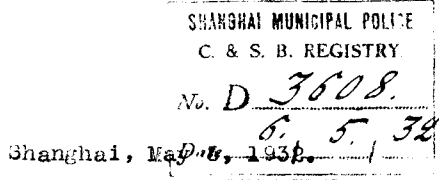
two principal offenders. Moved by an exaggerated feeling of generosity, Mr. Quo personally requested the French Police to release all his assailants.

Nevertheless, the Nanking Government yesterday issued strict orders for the punishment of the persons responsible and the prosecution of the illegal bodies. In our opinion, it would be better to draw the attention of the Chinese judges to the intolerable scandal which has been created by their decisions in cases affecting agitators or persons in their pay. In this connection, we have to draw attention to the inexcusable leniency shown on May 3 by a judge of the District Court in the French Concession towards an individual who took part in an attack against a peaceful Japanese merchant and whose guilt was recognized by the Court. It would appear that on March 31 several members of a boycott organ attacked a Japanese pedestrian on Avenue Edward VII and seriously injured him. One of the assailants named Feng Ah Dou, 30, unemployed, was arrested by the French Police. After several remands of one week each, the District Court in the French Concession eventually delivered judgment on May 3: the Judge, Mr. Wang, being unable to discharge the accused without violating the law, sentenced the man to three months imprisonment with suspension of sentence. When we recollect the severity of Chinese Judges towards minor offences, one is compelled to say that Judge Wang's decision is tainted with prejudice.

If all Chinese Judges were to continue to bow down before the agitators, the most rigorous instructions for the repression of the illegal activities of these creators of trouble will be without effect.



French Municipal Police  
Political Department



R E P O R T NO. 94/S.

Assault on Mr. Quo Tai Chi.

At 8.30 this morning, Li Se Shan, representative of the Chinese Bar Association, Zia Sen Bing, representative of the Professors of the Universities, Seng So Ze, representative of University Students, Yang Yong Wai, representative of Chinese Returned Students from Japan, and Ying Tse Ling, representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis, called at the residence of Mr. Quo Tai Chi, No. 2 Rue Lorioz, to ask him for <sup>an</sup> explanation of the news published in foreign and Chinese newspapers on May 1, May 2 and May 3 to the effect that the Chinese authorities have accepted the Japanese proposals regarding the prohibition of stationing Chinese troops at Pootung and Nantao, and to request Mr. Quo not to sign any agreement containing ~~this~~ prohibition. They were received at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Quo who declared that he will not sign any agreement humiliating to the country.

At this stage in the conversation, about twenty young students entered the room shouting "Down with Quo Tai Chi". One of the intruders then seized a cup and threw it into the face of Mr. Quo while others hurled handfuls of coppers at his head. The cup caused a cut just above the eyebrow of the Vice Minister. The assailants then attempted to take to flight.

In the meantime Mr. Hsia Hsi Feng, a counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed me by telephone of what was taking place. The reserve brigade at Poste Foch was sent to the scene. About 15 persons (see attached list) were arrested and taken to the office of the Political Department for interrogation.

*Reg. Rease for attach White  
MS 6.5.32*



I then proceeded to Mr. Quo Tai Chi's residence where I saw General Gaston Wang and Mr. Hsia Hsi Feng. After consulting Mr. Quo Tai Chi, these two gentlemen asked me not to charge the persons arrested before the Chinese Court but to detain them until tomorrow. They will deal with Li Tse Sai, representative of the Chinese Bar Association, and Ying Tse Ling, representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis (both of whom are not to be detained) in the following manner:-

1) The representatives concerned will tender an apology to Mr. Quo Tai Chi in the Chinese Press in which they will express disapproval of the action of an ignorant and excited comrade. They will add that having learned from Mr. Quo Tai Chi himself that the draft agreement with the Japanese does not contain any clause humiliating to China they have confidence in the Minister and advise the Chinese people of Shanghai to do likewise.

2) The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs will request the French Police not to bring the affair into the Court.

The Police will say that after an investigation had been made none of the arrested persons have been recognized by the witnesses (which is true) and that in consequence there will be no prosecution.



LIST OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

LI-SE-SHAN (李次山) representative of the Chinese Bar Association residing at No. 7 Tatung Road.

YING TSE LING (殷廷齡) representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis residing at No. 517 Avenue Road.

YANG YONG WAI (楊永偉) representative of Returned Students from Japan residing at No. 7 Yu Yuen Fong, Yu Yuen Road.

SENG TSO SHU (沈述書) representative of University Students residing at No. 28 Hsin Ming Tseng, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

ZIA ZENG BING (謝冰平) representative of University Professors residing at No. 5 Yu Yuen Fong, Yu Yuen Road.

OU KUNG HANG (吳公漢) reporter of the Jih Jih News Agency residing at No. 31 Joffre Terrace, Avenue Joffre.

KIANG YOH FAH (蔣道發) reporter of the China Evening News residing at No. 25 Si-Ho-Fong, Rue Porte de l'Ouest.

KIANG Y TSE (江之之) reporter of the Jih Jih News Agency residing at No. 149 Avenue Road.

WAN SIEN GI (范雪奇) teacher of the "Tsang Chow" School residing at No. 19 Bubbling Well Road.

GNI SE CHANG (倪生昌) an employee of the Refugee Camp -- Sinza and Hart Roads.

TIEN YUEN CHI (田文之) unemployed.

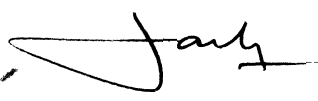


Concession Française de Shanghai  
Services de Police  
Service Politique

Shanghai, le *5<sup>th</sup> May* 1932

T.P. GIVENS, Esq.  
Officer i/c Special Branch  
Shanghai Municipal Police

For your information.

*6-11 sec*  
  
Chef du Service Politique



Changhai, le 3 Mai 1938.

SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

## C O M P T E - R E N D U N° 94/S

Objet : Voies de faits sur la personne de M. QUO-TAI-CHI

Ce matin à 8 h.30, M.M. LI-SU-SHAN, représentant de l'association des avocats, WIA-SWENG-BING, représentant des professeurs des universités, SENG-SO-ZE, représentant des étudiants des universités, YANG-YONG-SHI, représentant des étudiants chinois retour du Japon et YING-TSE-LING, représentant de l'association pour surmonter les difficultés nationales, se sont rendus chez M. QUO-TAI-CHI, 2, Rue Perloz, pour lui demander des explications sur les nouvelles publiées les 1er, 2 et 3 Mai par les journaux chinois et étrangers, disant que les Autorités Chinoises auraient accepté les propositions des Autorités Japonaises, au sujet de l'interdiction pour les troupes chinoises de cantonner à Pootung et à Nantao et pour demander à Mr. QUO, de ne pas signer d'accord dans ce sens. Ils furent reçus à 9 h.30 par M. QUO qui leur déclara qu'il ne signerait aucun accord outrageant pour le pays.

A ce moment de la conversation, une vingtaine de jeunes gens - des étudiants - pénétrèrent dans le salon où se tenaient M. QUO et ses visiteurs et se mirent à crier : "Abattre QUO-TAI-CHI". L'un de ces individus s'empara alors d'une tasse et la lança à la figure de M. QUO, d'autres lui lancèrent des poignées de coppers, à la tête. La tasse vint se briser sur le front du vice-Ministre le blessant légèrement au dessus de l'arcade sourcilière; après quoi, les agresseurs s'empressèrent de prendre la fuite.



Entre temps, M. HSIA-SHI-FENG, conseiller du Waichiaopou, m'ayant prévenu par téléphone de ce qui venait de se passer, la brigade de réserve du Poste Foch fut envoyée sur les lieux. Une quinzaine de personnes (voir liste ci-jointe) furent arrêtées et conduites au Bureau du Service Politique pour interrogatoire.

A la suite de cette affaire, je me rendis chez M. QUO-TAI-CHI, où je vis le Général Gaston WANG et M. HSIA-SHI-FENG. Ceux-ci, après avoir conféré avec M. QUO-TAI-CHI, me demandèrent de ne pas poursuivre devant la Cour Chinoise les personnes arrêtées, mais de les garder dans nos locaux, jusqu'à demain, à l'exception de M. LI-TSE-SAI, représentant de l'association des avocats et de M. YING-TSE-LING, représentant de l'Association pour surmonter les difficultés nationales, avec qui M. HSIA-SHI-FENG va essayer de régler l'incident comme suit :

*Not for press publication*

1° Les représentants intéressés feront des excuses à M. QUO-TAI-CHI, par la voie de la presse et diront qu'ils désapprouvent le geste d'un camarade ignorant et exalté. Ils ajouteront qu'ayant appris de la bouche même de M. QUO-TAI-CHI que le projet d'accord avec les Japonais ne contient aucune clause humiliante pour la Chine, ils font confiance au Ministre et conseillent à la population chinoise de Shanghai de les suivre dans cette voie.

2° Le vice-Ministre du Waichiaopou demandera en échange à la Police Française de ne pas présenter l'affaire devant la cour.



LISTE DES PERSONNES ARRETEES

- 
- LI-SE-SHAN (李次山) représentant de l'Association des avocats  
habitant au N° 7, Tatung Road
- YING-TSE-LING (殷芝齡) représentant de l'Association pour surmonter  
les difficultés Nationales - habitant au N°517  
Avenue road.
- YANG-YONG-WEI (楊鏗偉) représentant des étudiants de retour du Japon  
habitant au N°7, cité Yu-Yuen-Fang, Yu-Yuen  
road.
- SENG-TSO-SHU (沈祿儒) représentant des étudiants des universités  
habitant au N°28, cité Sing-King-Tseng, Rue  
Brenier de Montmorand
- ZIA-ZUNG-BING (謝承平) représentant des professeurs des universités  
habitant au N°5, cité Yu-Yuen Fang, Yu-Yuen  
road
- OU-KUNG-HANG (吳公漢) reporter de l'agence d'information "Je-Je"  
habitant au N° 31, Joffre Terrace, Avenue  
Joffre
- KIANG-YON-FAH (蔣永達) reporter du journal "China Evening News", habi-  
tant au N°25, cité Si-Ho-Fang, Rue Porte de  
l'Ouest.
- KIANG-Y-TSE (江一之) reporter de l'agence d'information "Je-Je"  
habitant au N°149, Avenue road
- WAN-SIEN-GI (范雪芹) professeur de l'école "Tsang-Chow" habitant  
au N°19, Bubbling Well road.
- GNI-SE-CHANG (倪世昌) employé de l'aile des réfugiés - Sinza et  
Hart roads
- TIEN-YU N-CHI (田元奎) sans profession



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 5, 1932  
To Commissioner of Police,

Sir, The notable  
to whom reference is  
made is Luo Tai Chi.

It is expected  
that the peace  
agreement between  
China and Japan  
for the settlement of  
the Shanghai incident  
will be signed this  
afternoon.

File *M. Lewis*  
W/S 1932 O. i/c Sp. B.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

S. B. Station
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY 32
Date <u>May 5, 1932</u>
No. <u>D 3608</u>
Date <u>6.1.5.132</u>

Subject (in full)..... Chinese Notable in Country Hosnital

Made by..... and..... Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

I have arranged for three foreign and three Chinese members of the Special Branch to undertake protection duty inside the hospital in accordance with instructions contained in attached memorandum. With a view to securing understanding between these men and the foreigner and Chinese from Bubbling Well Station who are patrolling the grounds, I have given Chief Inspector i/c Bubbling Well Station a perusal of your memorandum.

I attach copy of roster of duties to cover four days, any continuation being automatic.

I have also arranged with the Superintendent of the Hospital that tiffin and dinner shall be provided for the foreign member of the Special Branch on duty at these hours while the officer performing 12 m.n. to 8 a.m. tour will be provided with tea or coffee and sandwiches at some time during the night. Chinese members of the staff, however, will require to take their meals outside - there are several foodshops near the corner of Bubbling Well and Tifeng Roads, a matter of less than half a mile from the Hospital.

This protection is being reinforced to-day until dark by D.S. Tilton and two Indian Constables from S.4. These will not enter the hospital but will augment forces outside with D.S. Tilton keeping touch with the foreign officer on duty inside.

*J. W. Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*

*Sir,*

*Information.*

*H. E. G. E. G.*

O. i/c Sp. Br.  
MAY 5 1932



May 5, 1932.

There is an important Chinese notable in the Country Hospital, Room 217. With a view to his protection, arrangements have been made to have one foreigner and one Chinese constantly patrolling the compound of the hospital and one foreigner and one Chinese on duty inside the building.

The foreigner inside the building should remain in the hall downstairs and be always within calling distance of the sister's desk.

The foreigner and Chinese on duty in the compound will be supplied by Bubbling Well Station and the men inside the building by the Special Branch.

W. G. Lewis

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Duty Roster

May 5:	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	D.P.S. Jones D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih
	4 p.m. to 12 m.n.	D.S. Tscheremshansky C.D.G. 45
May 6:	12 m.n. to 8 a.m.	D.P.S. Pitts C.D.S. 96
	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	D.S. Tscheremshansky D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih
	4 p.m. to 12 m.n.	D.P.S. Pitts C.D.G. 45
May 7:	12 m.n. to 8 a.m.	D.P.S. Jones C.D.S. 96
	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	D.P.S. Pitts D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih
	4 p.m. to 12 m.n.	D.P.S. Jones C.D.G. 45
May 8 :	12 m.n. to 8 a.m.	D.S. Tscheremshansky C.D.S. 96
	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	D.P.S. Jones D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih
	4 p.m. to 12 m.n.	D.B. Tscheremshansky C.D.G. 45



FM 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai S - S - 1932  
Office of the Special Branch

Sir  
Attached extract from  
the C.C.R. Telephone Book  
forwarded as requested  
please.

*efb*  
Edward Harper  
57





"11.45 p.m. From Mr. Samuel Chang, Shanghai Branch,  
4th. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We have a report that rowdy elements are planning  
to attack Mr. Quo Tai Chee who is at present in the Country  
Hospital, Room 217. My Tel. No. is 14321 (during the day  
70705) (MR& Givens informed at 11.50 p.m.)"

"11.50 p.m. From Mr. Givens  
4th.

Ask B'Well to make adequate arrangements until the  
morning, when other arrangements will be made.

(B'Well informed)"



Special Branch,

May 5, 1932.

Superintendent Robertson :

There is an important Chinese notable in the Country Hospital, Room 217. With a view to his protection, arrangements have been made to have one foreigner and one Chinese constantly patrolling the compound of the hospital and one foreigner and one Chinese on duty inside the building.

The foreigner and Chinese in the compound should keep a watch on all approaches to the compound and all doors giving access to the building.

The foreigner inside the building should remain in the hall downstairs and be always within calling distance of the sister's desk.

The Chinese inside the building should always remain within view of the door of the notable's room. He should further be in a position at a moment's notice to summon the assistance of the officer downstairs and the two officers in the compound.

The foreigner and Chinese on duty in the compound will be supplied by Bubbling Well Station and the men inside the building by the Special Branch.

Please dispatch the men from the Special Branch and make arrangements which will ensure that they will co-operate with each other, with the men from Bubbling Well Station and with the staff of the Country Hospital.



Officer i/c Special Branch.



Special Branch,

May 5, 1932.

Superintendent Robertson :

There is an important Chinese notable in the Country Hospital, Room 117. With a view to his protection, arrangements have been made to have one foreigner and one Chinese constantly patrolling the compound of the hospital and one foreigner and one Chinese on duty inside the building.

The foreigner and Chinese in the compound should keep a watch on all approaches to the compound and all doors giving access to the building.

The foreigner inside the building should remain in the hall downstairs and be always within calling distance of the sister's desk.

The Chinese inside the building should always remain within view of the door of the notable's room. He should further be in a position at a moment's notice to summon the assistance of the officer downstairs and the two officers in the compound.

The foreigner and Chinese on duty in the compound will be supplied by Bubbling Well Station and the men inside the building by the Special Branch.

Please dispatch the men from the Special Branch and make arrangements which will ensure that they will co-operate with each other, with the men from Bubbling Well Station and with the staff of the Country Hospital.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



D 3648



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APPENDIX

May 11, 1937.

List of local Peace Preservation Corps and Central  
Military Police stationed in Shanghai

No change took place in the distribution of the local Peace Preservation Corps and the Central Military Police stationed in Shanghai during the past month.

The following is a list showing the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
1st Regiment with headquarters on Deo Pu Si Road (桃浦西路, Chenju). Commander Ngoeh Ts'en (李恩).			
1) 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	450 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, and two armed motor cycles.	Major Wu Zao-kwei (吴绍魁)	Pangpu (彭浦).
2) 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	450 infantrymen, armed with 406 rifles, 4 machine guns, and 40 pistols.	Major Zang Chi-tsung (常时宗)	Tahzeng (大场)
3) 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	450 infantrymen, armed with 412 rifles, and 38 pistols including 20 Mausers.	Major Wong Vee-ming (王维民)	Nanziang (南翔)
4) Special Service Company, attached to 1st Regimental Headquarters.	150 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陈海山)	250 Kung Woo Road (吴和路), Chapei.
2nd Regiment with headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road, Nantao. Commander Zi Hsueh-chi (齊學基).			
5) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doeng Pao-hwei (董保輝)	Chungshan Road, opposite to the Great China University.
6) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chanju (真如).
7) 3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Tan, Ts Wan Ka (譚子湾街), Chapei.



May 10, 1937.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
8) 4th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Major Chow Ngoeh-tseng (周玉衡)	210 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
9) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chungshan Road, near Kung Woo Sing Road (共和新路), Chapei.
10) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion & Battalion Headquarters.	150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Dah Yang Jao (大洋桥), Chapei.
11) 7th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	Sung's Garden (沈家花园), Chungshan Road (中山路).
12) 1st and 2nd Platoons, 8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	100 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Yu Ka Zah (余家宅), Tu San Wen (土山湾), Siccawei.
13) 3rd Platoon, 8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	50 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Zung Wang Temple (城隍庙), Wang Ka Dz (王家宅), behind the Hungjao Aerodrome.
14) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles, 6 machine guns, and 40 Mauser pistols.	-do-	Tsang Ka Zah (张家宅), Tien Yah Jao Road (天锦桥路), Siccawei.
15) Signal Company, attached to the Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Liu Heng (刘德行)	Nyien Ka Dz Tang (严家祠堂), Zia Tu Road, Nantao.
16) Special Service Company, attached to the Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Wong Ts-zung (王志成)	City Government Road, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi.
17) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns	Reg. Comdr. Zi Haueh-chi (齐学智)	Military Club (陆军俱乐部), Jin Kee Road, Nantao.
18) "Stokes" Gun Company, attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Captain Wong Nyi-ming (王佩明)	Kiangnan Arsenal (江南兵工厂), Kaochongmiao.
Total :		<u>3,342 men</u>	



May 11, 1937.

The following is a list of Central Military Police stationed in Shanghai showing their strength and disposition :-

Unit	No. of men	Commander	Billet
2nd Regiment of the Central Military Police with headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa. Commander Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝).			
"Stokes" Gun and Machine Gun Companies.	252	Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
1st Company, 1st Battalion & Battalion Hdqrs.	126	Woo Zing-zung (吳正堂)	-do-
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	126	Kwei Vee-liang (桂維良)	Wenchow Guild, Kong Ghui Road (康衛路), Nantao.
The Independent Company, of the 2nd Regiment of the Central Military Police.	126	Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120	Tsang Yung-nien (章永年)	-do-
Total :	<u>750 men</u>		



D. 3648  
25

Copy of letter from Headquarters of Peace  
Preservation Corps.

April 15, 1937.

To the Police Force of the  
International Settlement.

We beg to inform you that our Headquarters  
have been removed to the newly erected barracks  
situated off Dan Foo Si Road (真如挑浦西路),  
Chenju. Special telephone lines have been  
installed, the Special Area No. being 42075; local  
City Nos. 41161 and 41162. Please take note  
accordingly.

Headquarters of Peace Preservation  
Corps of Shanghai.

(上海市保安总队部)



11/5

POLICE FORCE

Translation of letter to Council from the  
Headquarters of the Shanghai Preservation  
Corps.

Dated 15th April, 1937.)

3648 Place

Offices removed

We have removed our Headquarters to new buildings in West 100th  
Road, Chongju. A telephone has been installed - Special District  
No. 42075, Chinese Territory No. 41161 and 41162. Please take note.  
(Chopped) Headquarters of Shanghai Preservation Corps.

(Note: Received for translation late forenoon 17th April, 1937.)

*noted  
2/4/37*





3648

21 4 37

Copy of letter from Headquarters of Peace Preservation Corps.

April 15, 1937.

To the Police Force of the  
International Settlement.

We beg to inform you that our Headquarters have  
been removed to the newly erected barracks situated  
off Dau Poo Si Road (真如桃浦西路), Chenju. Special  
telephone lines have been installed, the Special Area  
No. being 42075; Local City Nos. 41161 and 41162.  
Please take note accordingly.

Headquarters of Peace Preservation  
Corps of Shanghai.

上海市保安總團部

Conli.

S. 1. - TB

S. 2. Im

S. 3. 2

S. 4.

Q. S. C.

JBR

21/4



3648  
April 18, 1936.

- 3 -

At 10 a.m. April 18 some sixty ex-workers assembled in the Sales Office and demanded a satisfactory answer to their demand. Despite the advice of their delegates urging them to return home and wait for further information, the ex-workers were still on the premises at 10.40 a.m.

Miscellaneous

Anti-Opium Movement - meeting to be held in Chinese Chamber of Commerce

In connection with the anti-opium Movement, a meeting will be held at 10 a.m. April 20 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road. Local public bodies, schools and Kuomintang branches have been instructed by the local Tangpu to send representatives to attend the meeting.

New Commander of local Paoantui assumes office

The Shanghai Municipality Peace Preservation Corps (Paoantui) has been renamed "The Shanghai Municipality Peace Preservation Group" (Paoantuan). Major General Ki Chang-chien (吉昌簡), a former Regimental Commander of the Military Police and newly appointed Commander of the Group in succession to General Yang Hu, who was appointed to the post of Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander, assumed office at 9.30 a.m. April 17 in the headquarters at Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The cruiser "Haichow" and the gunboat "Tehaug" left Woosung for Nanking at 11 a.m. April 17.



April 17, 1936.

5  
Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE DEPORTATION OF CHINESE

Owing to the weakness of our nation, Chinese people abroad are being discriminated against. Our Ministers and Consuls in foreign countries may open negotiations over this discrimination, but their efforts usually end in nothing.

According to information secured from the Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau, 54 Chinese have been deported from Canada and 55 from Japan since this year.

It is understood that the Bureau is devising ways and means to render them relief.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

GROUP OF EIGHT CHINESE RETURN FROM SOVIET RUSSIA

A number of Chinese who have been living in U.S.S.R. arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok on the morning of the 14th. Their names are: Yih Ching Sai (叶金山) (with his Russian wife and their son and daughter), Tsiang Tuh Tsai (蒋德南) (also with a Russian wife), Yih Yoong Fee (叶耀飞) and Zung Kyi (陈记).

Yih Ching Sai together with his wife and children has been sent to his native place in Chekiang on the s.s. "Hai Ien" by the Shanghai Bureau of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission with the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. The remaining four persons including the Russian wife of Tsiang Tuh Tsai are being temporarily accommodated in the Yoch Lai Lodging House in Nantao and will later be given positions in the Overseas Chinese Village.

A reporter of this paper learned from Tsiang Tuh Tsai that this group of eight persons left Moscow for Vladivostok at the beginning of last month. At Vladivostok they had to wait more than 20 days for a ship to Shanghai. Tsiang stated that 16 other Chinese who were unable to make the trip to China because of lack of funds have applied to the Chinese Embassy at Moscow for assistance. The reporter learned that Tsiang and the others who returned with him worked as hawkers in Russia. They had put aside a little money but it was taken away from them when they boarded the ship at Vladivostok, because according to law they were not allowed to carry Russian money out of that country. As a result they were destitute.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE PEACE PRESERVATION GROUP

After General Yang Fu, the former Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, was promoted Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, the Peace Preservation Corps was reorganized into a Shanghai Peace Preservation Group.

It is understood that Mayor Wu Te Chen has appointed Chih Tsung Chi (齐宗奇) as Chief of the Peace Preservation Group with Wen Hwa Zou (文华邹) as Deputy-Chief. Chih Tsung Chi will assume office this morning.



APPENDIX

June 7, 1935

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陈卓民).			
1) 2nd & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion, and Battalion Hqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Mi Hsi (必熙)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通庵路) Chapei.
2) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Liuho (刘河).
3) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Hqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陈海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路) Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Wu Zuan Sing (吴传芬)	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Fu Zuan Guild, (福善小庄) 210 Fu Zuan Road, Chapei.
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild (广生小庄), 591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
7) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols.	-do-	381 Tai Yang Miao Road (太阳庙路), Chapei.
8) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ming (王维明)	Sing Ming Road (荣民路), near Han Chia (旱桥), Chapei.
9) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	-do-	Nanziang (南翔).



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June 7, 1935.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei. Commander Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學啓).			
10) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保輝)	61 Tan Ka Jao Road (談家橋路), Chapei.
11) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chuensha (川沙).
12) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	36 Doong Ka Zeh (董家宅), Pangpu Village.
13) Special Service Company, attached to Paoantui Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks.	Captain Wong Tsz-zung (王志成)	Former Adm. Building of the City Government, off Route Ghisi.
14) Signal Corps, Paoantui Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Liu Heng (劉衡)	Guild of Tung-chow, Jukao, Tsungming and Haimen Fellow Countrymen (通北崇海會館) on Zia Tu Road (斜土路), Nantao.
15) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	32 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Reg. Comdr. Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學啓)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.
16) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 "stokes" gunners, armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kiangnan Arsenal (兵工廠), Kaochongmiao.
17) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Ngoh-tseng (周玉楨)	Soong Ka Zu (宋家祠), an ancestral temple at San Koh Di (三角地), Siccawei.
18) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Ping Kiang (平江) Guild, 1541 Chung Hwa Sing Road (中華書局), Chapei.
19) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Sung's Garden (沈氏花園), near the No. 1 Bridge on Chungshan Road.



June 7, 1935.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
20) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	Hsu's Garden (徐家花园), Si Kwang Foh Road, (西光復路), Chapei.
21) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	2659 Chungshan Road (中山路).
22) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	San Ching Miao (三圣庙) Keswick Road.

Total : 3,342 men.

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the  
Central Military Police stationed in Shanghai and vicinity :

The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence  
Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa. Commander Loo Yu-sung  
(羅友勝).

"Stokes" gun and Machine Gun Companies, attached to Regimental Headquarters.	252 gunners.	Reg. Comdr. Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.
1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 men.	Major Sung Yao Hwa (沈雅華)	-do-
4th Company, 2nd Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	126 men.	Ming Chi-shih (蔣瑞時)	Soochow. (蘇州)
5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	126 men.	-do-	Changchow (常州)
6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	126 men.	-do-	Wusih. (蕪湖)
8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men.	Woo Koo (胡欽)	Wenchow Guild (溫州會館), Kong Ghui Road, (康御路), Nantao.
7th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	126 men.	Zia Loh-kwang (謝祿光)	Sungkiang (松江).
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men.	Liu Pah-heng (劉伯恆)	Fengking (楓涇).
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 men.	Chwang Yung Nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.



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APPENDIX

May 6, 1935.

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 2nd & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion, and Battalion Hdqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Mi Hsi (必熙)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通庵路), Chapei.
2) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Liuho (瀏河).
3) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hsi-san (陳海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Wu Zuan Sing (吳傳新)	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Fu Zuan Guild, (普善山莊) 210 Fu Zuan Road, Chapei.
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild, (廣澤山莊) 591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
7) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols.	-do-	381 Tai Yang Miao Road (太陽廟), Chapei.
8) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ming (王惟明)	Sing ming Road (新武明), near Han Chiao (旱橋), Chapei.
9) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	-do-	Nanziang (南翔).



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(Confidential)

May 7, 1935.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (健記路), Siccawei. Commander Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學智).			
10) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保輝)	61 Tan Ka Jao Road (談嘉橋路), Chapei.
11) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chuensha (川沙).
12) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	36 Doong Ka Zah (董家宅), Pangpu Village.
13) Special Service Company, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks.	Captain Wong Taz-zung (王志成)	Former Adm. Building of the City Government, off Route Ghiai.
14) Signal Corps, Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Liu Heng (劉衡)	Guild of Tungchow, Jukao, Taungming and Heimen Fellow Countrymen (通如陳海會報) on 21a Tu Road (斜土路), Nanteo.
15) Guards attached to 2nd Regiment-armed with 34 al Headquarters. rifles and 4 light machine guns.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Reg. Comdr. Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學智)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road (健記路), Siccawei.
16) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 "stokes" gunners, armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kiangnan Arsenal (英工廠), Kaochongmiao.
17) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Ngh-tseeng (周玉頌)	Soong ha Zu (宋少祖), an ancestral temple at San koh Di (三角地), Siccawei.
18) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Ping Kiang (平江) Guild, 1541 Chung Hwa Sing (中華新街) Road, Chapei.
19) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Sung's Garden (沈家花園), near the No.1 Bridge on Chungshan Road.



May 7, 1935.

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(Continued)

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
20) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Meuser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	Hsu's Garden (徐家花园), Si Kwang Foh Road (西光佛路), Chepei.
21) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	2659 Chungshan Road (中山路).
22) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	San Ching Miao (三圣庙), Keawick Road.
Total : 3342 men.			

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the Central Military Police stationed in Shanghai and vicinity :

The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa. Commander Loo Yu-sung (罗友胜).

"Stokes" Gun and Machine Gun Companies, attached to Regimental Headquarters.	252 gunners.	Reg. Comdr. Loo Yu-sung.	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 men.	Major Sung Yao Hwa (沈雄华)	-do-
2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 men.	Ming Chi-shih (明时济)	-do-
8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men	Woo Koo (胡秋)	Wenchow Guild (温州会馆), Kong Chui Road (康衢路), Nantao.
7th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	126 men	Zia Loh-kwang (谢禄光)	Sungkiang (松江)
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men	Liu Pah-heng (刘伯恒)	Fengking (枫泾)
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 men	Chwang Yung-nvien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.



THE CHINESE NATIONAL ARMY  
 S. I. : CHINA  
 No. D 2648  
 10. 11. 1955

APPENDIX

April 4, 1955.

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

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The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陈卓明).			
1) 2nd & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion with Battalion Hdqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Mi Hsi (米希)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通庵路), Chapei.
2) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Nanziang (南翔).
3) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陈海山)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Wu Zou Sing (吴作新)	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Pu Zuan Guild (普善山庄), 210 Pu Zuan Road, Chapei.
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild (光草山庄), 591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
7) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols.	-do-	381 Tsi Yang Miao Road (太阳庙路), Chapei.
8) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ming (王维明)	Sing Ming Road (新民路), near Han Chiao (旱桥), Chapei.
9) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	-do-	Liuhoo (浏河).



April 4, 1935.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei. Commander Hsu Hsueh-chi.			
10) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Hwei (童保輝)	61 Tan Ka Chiao (談家橋), Chapei.
11) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chuensha (川沙).
12) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	36 Doong Ka Zah (童家宅), Pangpu Village (彭浦).
13) Special Service Company, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks.	Captain Wong Tsz-zung (王志成)	Former Adm. Building of the City Government, off Route Ghisi.
14) Signal Corps, Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Liu Heng (劉衡)	Guild of Tungchow, Jukao, Tsungming and Haimen Fellow Countrymen (通如崇海會館) on Zia Tu Road (鐵土路), Nantao.
15) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Reg. Comdr. Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學啓)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.
16) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 "stokes" gunners, armed with 6 "stokes", 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kiangnan Arsenal (高昌廟兵工廠), Kaochongmiao.
17) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Ngoh-tseng (周玉棟)	Soong Ka Zu (宋家祠), an ancestral temple at San Koh Di (三角地), Siccawei.
18) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Ping Kiang (平江) Guild, 1541 Chung Hwa Sing (中華新隆) Road, Chapei.
19) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Sung's Garden (沈家花園), near the No. 1 Bridge on Chungshan Road.



April 4, 1935.

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Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
20) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 machine gun- ners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	Hsu's Garden (徐家花園), 81 Kwang Foh Road (光復路), Chapei.
21) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	2659 Chungshan Road.
22) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	San Ching Miao (三淨廟), Keswick Road.
Total :-	3342 men.		

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the Central Military Police in Shanghai and vicinity.

The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.  
Commander Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝).

"Stokes" Gun and Machine Gun Companies, attached to Regimental Headquarters.	252 gunners.	Reg. Comdr. Loo Yu-sung.	Woo <sup>ang</sup> -Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 men.	Major Sung Yao Hwa (沈耀華)	-do-
2nd Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	378 men	Ming Chi-shih (明齊時)	-do-
8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men.	Woo Koo (胡顧)	Wenchow Guild (溫州會館), Kong Ghui Road (康衢路), Nantao.
7th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	126 men	Zia Loh-kwang (謝祿光)	Sungkiang (松江)
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men	Liu Pah-heng (劉伯恆)	Fengking (楓洋)
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 men	Chwang Yung- nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3648  
Date 18, 3, 35

March 18, 1935.

Military

Movement of Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps

*D 3648*  
The 3rd Battalion (450 strong), 6th Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps arrived at Nantao Bund for Haimen by the s.s. "Chusan" at 6 a.m. March 17 and left for Hangchow at 9.50 a.m.

Military Uniforms for Yunnan

The 10,000 uniforms for the troops under the command of General Loong Yung (龍雲), Chairman of Yunnan Provincial Government, which arrived here from Nanking on March 15, were shipped to Kwangtung by the s.s. "An Shing" at 5 p.m. March 17, en route to Yunnan.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3648  
13, 3, 35

March 13, 1935.

Political (4)

North Eastern Problems Research Society

The office of the North Eastern Problems Research Society was on March 10 removed from 375 Route Villion to Lane 166, No.4 Rue Tenant de la Tour.

Cotton Mill Owners Association - members to reduce working expenditure

Thirteen members of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association at a tiffin held in their office at 260 Avenue Edward VII on March 12, decided to urge all members to reduce the overhead charges of their plants in order to maintain operations.

Opposition to increase in telephone rates

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce on March 12, sent a letter to the S.M.C. requesting it not to approve the increase in the telephone rate. X

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Military

Movement of Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps

80 men of the Machine Gun Company, 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps, arrived at Shanghai South Station from Hangchow at 8 a.m. March 12 and left Nantao Bund for Taichow, Chekiang, by the s.s. "Tah Shing" at 5 p.m. the same day.



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 2648

APPENDIX

March 28, 1935.

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 2nd & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion with Battalion Hqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Li Hsi (李熙)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通庵路), Chapei.
2) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Nanziang (南翔).
3) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Hqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陳海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Wu Zeu Sing (吳傳新)	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Pu Zuan (普善山莊) Guild, Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild (廣肇山莊), Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
7) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ming (王惟明)	Sing Ming Road (新民路), near Han Chiao (旱橋), Chapei.
8) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	-do-	Liuho (瀏河).
9) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols.	-do-	381 Tai Yang Miao (太陽廟), Chapei.



March 8, 1935.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei. Commander Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學啓).			
10) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保輝)	531 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
11) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chuensha (川沙).
12) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mausser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	36 Doong Ka Zah (董家宅), Pangpu Village (彭浦).
13) Special Service Company, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks.	Captain Wong Tsz-zung (王志成)	Former Adm. Building of the City Government, off Route Ghisi.
14) Signal Corps, Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Liu Heng (劉衡)	Guild of Tungchow, Jukao, Tsungming and Haimen Fellow Countrymen (通如崇 海會館) on Zia Tu Road (敍土路), Nanteo.
15) Guards attached to 2nd Regi- mental Hdqrs.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Reg. Comdr. Zi Hsueh-chi (齊學啓)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.
16) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 "stokes" gunners armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mausser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kiangnan Arsenal (高昌廟兵工廠), Kaochongmiao.
17) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mausser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Tseu Ping (鄧斌)	Soong Ke Zu (宋家祠), an ancestral temple at San Koh Di (三角地), Siccawei.
18) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Peilungkiang (白龍港), Pootung.
19) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Sung's Garden (沈家花園), near the No. 1 Bridge on Chungshan Rd.
20) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mausser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	Hsu's Garden (徐家花園), Si Kwang Feh Road (沈復路), Chapei.



March 8, 1935.

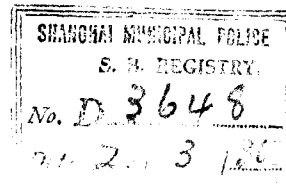
Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
21) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	2659 Chungshan Road.
22) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	San Ching Miao (三聖廟), Keswick Road.
Total :-	3342 men.		

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the Central Military Police in Shanghai and vicinity :

The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.  
Commander Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝).

"Stokes" Gun and Machine Gun Companies attached to Regimental Headquarters.	252 gunners.	Reg. Comdr. Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝).	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 men.	Major Sung Yoo Hwa (沈耀華)	-do-
2nd Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	378 men.	Major Ming Chi-shih (明希時)	-do-
8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men.	Woo Koo (胡碩)	Wenchow Guild (溫州會館), Kong Ghui Road (康衛路), Nantao.
7th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	126 men.	Zia Loh-kwang (謝祿光)	Sungkiang (松江).
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 men.	Liu Peh-heng (劉伯恆)	Fengking (楓平).
Total :-	1386 men.		
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 men.	Chwang Yung-nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.





March 2, 1935.

Military

Munitions - sent from Kiangnan Arsenal to Nanking

Six small calibre guns, 2,000 shells for same, and 1,680 rifles, hitherto stored in the Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao, were sent to Nanking by rail at 9.15 a.m. March 1.

Wounded and Disbanded soldiers - arrive in Shanghai

Some 200 wounded soldiers formerly accommodated in the Field Hospital of National Troops engaged in bandit-suppression in Fokien, arrived at Nantao Bund by the S.S. "Fu Loong" at 1 p.m. March 1 and will leave for Nanking by the same vessel on March 2 for the purpose of receiving medical treatment in hospitals there.

Some 150 disbanded soldiers of the 9th, 80th and 83rd Divisions in Fokien, who arrived in Shanghai by the same steamer, dispersed on their arrival.

Trained recruits for Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps  
arrive at Shanghai

Some 160 recruits who have received the necessary course of training at the Hangchow Training Depot, arrived at Shanghai by rail at 9.30 a.m. March 1. They are now at Shanghai South Station pending ship accommodation to Wenchow where they will join the 1st Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps.



D 3648

Feb 12 1935

February 14, 1935.

Military

Aged and Unfit soldiers - en route from Fokien to Nanking

Some three hundred unfit and aged soldiers of the 49th, 78th and 88th Divisions of the Eastern Route (Fokien) Field Headquarters arrived at Pootung from Fokien on February 12, 1935, and were repatriated to Nanking by train at 11 p.m. February 13. Each of them, it is learned, was given 20 cents before departure by a representative of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Movement of Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps

73648 The 3rd Company (some 120 strong), 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps, which arrived here on February 3 (Vide I.R. 13/2/35), left the South Station for Hangchow at 10 a.m. February 13.

Artillery en route from Fokien to Ichang

At 10 a.m. February 13, some 500 troops of the Artillery Battalion of the 4th Division, together with 7 small calibre guns, 3 mountain guns, and 6 "Stokes" guns, in addition to military accoutrements, arrived at Nantao Bund by the s.s. "Yuan An" and left by the same boat for Ichang at 6 a.m. February 14.

Some 90 disbanded soldiers of the Eastern Route (Fokien) Field Headquarters arrived on the same boat from Fokien. Of this number, fifty disembarked on arrival here, while the remaining forty continued on to Ichang.



No. D 3648  
Date 13. 2. 1935

Political (4) February 13, 1935.

*12058  
Cautious*

A meeting of the committee in question was scheduled to be held on February 12 for the purpose of discussing the increase in telephone charges but owing to the differences in opinion, proved abortive. Yih Kai-shing's opponents submitted a proposal that all military or quasi-military men should be excluded from participation in Citizens' movements (Yih Kai-shing is Chief of the Shanghai Office of the 26th Division of the Nationalist Army and once used his military status to escape the jurisdiction of the Court (Hau Ngoeh-ying Case - Vide I.R. 5/4/34). Yih and his supporters retaliated by demanding an audit of the accounts of the funeral affairs of the 'patriot' Pan Hung Sung. The meeting thereupon broke up in disorder.

X

Military

*120648* Movement of Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps

The 3rd Company (some 120 strong), 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation, stationed in Taichow, arrived at Nantao Bund from Haimen by the s.s. "Mou Lee" at 8 a.m. February 13. They subsequently proceeded to Shanghai South Station and remain there pending transportation to Hangchow.



February 9, 1935.

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 2nd & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion with Hqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Mi Hsi (米熙)	222 Tien Tung An Road (通巷路), Chapei.
2) 1st Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	433 Paoshan Road, (寶善路) near Pao Tung (寶通路) Road, Chapei.
3) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Hqrs.	-do-	Captain Chen Hsi-sen (陳海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	-do-	Major Wu Zew Sing (吳作新)	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	210 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	591 Kwangtsao Road (廣肇路), Chapei.
7) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ming (王維明)	Sing Ming Road (新明路), near Han Chiao (旱橋), Chapei.
8) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols & 4 pistols.	-do-	Liuho (瀏河).
9) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols.	-do-	Changhwepang Station (張華法), Woosung.

The Headquarters of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Regiment, is established at No. 381 Tai Yang Miao Road, Chapei.



February 9, 1935.

*D3648*  
*Current*

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (錦記路), Siccawei. Commander Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學奇).			
10) 1st and 2nd Companies, 1st Battalion.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保輝)	531 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
11) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	36 Doong Ka Zah (董家宅), Pangpu (彭浦).
12) Special Service Company, attached to Paoentui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks.	Captain Wen Hwa Lei (文華雷)	Former Adm. Bldg. of the City Government, off Route Ghisi.
13) Signal Corps, Paoentui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Lt. Loh Yoch-ling (陸毓林)	Guild of Tungchow, Jukeo, Tsungming and Haimen Fellow Countrymen (通和興海會館) on Zia Tu Road, Nanteo.
14) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Hdqrs.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Reg. Com. Hsu Hsueh-chi (許學奇)	Military Club, Jin Kee Road (錦記路), Siccawei.
15) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 "stokes" gunners, armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kiangnan Arsenal (南京西兵工廠), Kaochongmiao.
16) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Ping (鄒平)	Soong Ka Zu (宋家祠), an ancestral temple at San Koh Di (三角地), Siccawei.
17) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Lunghwa Road, next to the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.
18) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Zu Hong Guild (諸公祠), Chung Shen Road (near the No. 1 Bridge on the road).
19) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	Hsu's Garden (徐家花園), Si Kwang Foh Road, (西光復路), Chapei.



February 9, 1935.

113648  
(continued)

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
20) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Regiment.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien Chien (周天健)	2659 Chung Shan Road (中山路).
21) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	-do-	-do-	San Ching Miao (三圣庙), Keswick Road.

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the Central Military Police in Shanghai.

The 5th Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lungwa.  
Commander Lai Yui Tung (雷運東).

"Stokes" Gun Company.	126 "stokes" gunners.	Chao Soh-ping (曹叔平)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lungwa.
Machine Gun Company.	126 machine gunners.	Tai Yoo-tien (戴克天)	-do-
Headquarters of the 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment.		Chen Taang-moh (陈同模)	-do-
2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	126 men.	Yang Shao-chien (杨绍基)	-do-
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	126 men.	Sung Ming-tsei (孙明世)	Wenchow Guild, Kong Ghui Road (福州会馆), Nantso.
1st Company, 1st Battalion.	126 men.	Zeng Tuh (曾德)	Sungkiang.
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 men.	Chwang Yung-nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lungwa.



No. D 3648  
Date 9. 1. 35

January 9, 1935.

APPENDIX

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陈卓民).			
1) 1st & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion with Battalion Hdqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Mi Hsi (米熙)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通庵路), Chapei.
2) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Nanzhang Railway Station (南翔车站).
3) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陈海珊)	250, Kung woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Wu Zou Sing (吴传新)	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Changhwapang (张华浜), Wocsung.
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild (康宝隆), 591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
7) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ming (王惟明)	Sing Ming Road (新昌路), near Han Chiao (旱桥) Chapei.
8) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	-do-	Liuho (浏河).
9) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols.	-do-	210 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.

The Headquarters of the 3rd Battalion, 1st Regiment, is established at No. 381 Tai Yang Miao Road, Chapei.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

- 2 -

January 1935

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Address
2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Lee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.			
10) 1st and 2nd Companies, 1st Battalion	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保暉)	531, Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
11) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	36, Doong Ka Zah (董家宅), Pangpu Village (彭浦).
12) Special Service Company, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks.	Captain Wen Hya Lai (文華雷)	Former Adm. Bldg. of the City Government, off Route Ghiesi.
13) Signal Corps, Paoantui Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Lt. Ioh Yoech-ling (陸毓林)	The Guild of Tung-chow, Jukao, Tsungning and Haimen Fellow Countrymen (通也樂海會館) on Zia Tu Road, Nantao.
14) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Hdqrs.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Reg. Com. Zi Heush-chi (齊學啓)	Military Club, Jin Lee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.
15) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	150 "stokes" gunners, armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kiangnen Arsenal (高昌南兵工廠), Ksochongmiao.
16) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	Major Tseu Ling (謝祇斌)	Soong Ka Zu (宋嘉祿), an ancestral temple at San Koh Di (三角地), Siccawei.
17) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Lunghwa Road, next to the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.
18) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Tsu Hong Guild (諸巷廟) Chungshan Road near the No. 1 Bridge on the road.
19) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien Chien (周天健)	San Ching Miao (三聖廟), Keswick Road.

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No. D

January 20, 1935.

- 3 -

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Canting

	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
20) 9th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	2659 Chungshan Road.
21) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion	150 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Hau's Garden (徐家花園), Si Kwang Foh Road, (西光復路), Chapei.

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the Central Military Police in Shanghai.

The 5th Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.  
Commander Lai Yui Tung (藍運東).

"Stokes" Gun Company.	126 "stokes" gunners.	Zao Soh-bing (曹叔平)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
Machine Gun Company	126 machine gunners.	Tai Yao-tien (戴堯天)	-do-
2nd Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs.	126 men.	Chen Tsong-moh (陳聰模)	-do-
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	126 men	Sung Ling-tsay (孫明齋)	Wenchow Guild (溫州會館), Kong Ghui Road (康衢路), Nantao.
1st Company, 1st Battalion.	126 men	Zeng Tuh (曾德)	Sungkiang. (松江)
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 men	Chwang Yung-nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3648  
Date 8. 12. 1934  
December 8, 1934.

APPENDIX

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 1st & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion with Hdqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Li Hsi (李海)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通巷路), Chapei.
2) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Nanzhang Railway Station (南翔車站)
3) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-sen (陳海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion with Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles	Major Wu Zeu Sing (吳德新)	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	Changhwapang (張華浜), Woosung.
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild, (廣肇山莊), 591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
7) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ling (王維明)	Ming Tuh Road (民德路), near Han Chiao (旱橋), Chapei.
8) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	-do-	Liuho (瀏河).
9) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols.	-do-	210 Fu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.

The Headquarters of the 3rd Battalion is established at No. 381 Tai Yang Miao Road, Chapei.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. REG. DIV.  
No. D  
Date 1 / 1 / 1934

- 2 -

December 8, 1934.

Unit

113648  
Canton

The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club  
(陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.  
Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學啟).

- |   |   |                              |   |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| 10) 1st and 2nd Companies, 1st Battalion with Battalion Hqrs. | 300 infantrymen, armed with rifles.   | Major Doong Pao Hwei (童葆暉)   | 531 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.                                       |
| 11) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.                               | 150 infantrymen, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.       | -do-                         | 36 Doong Ka Zah (童家宅), Pangpu Village (彭浦).                           |
| 12) Special Service Company, Paoantui Hqrs.                   | 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks.                              | Captain Wen Hwa Lai (文華雷)    | Former Adm. Building of the City Government, off Route Ghisi.         |
| 13) Signal Corps, Paoantui Hqrs.                              | 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.   | Lt. Loh Yoeh-ling (陸毓林)      | Chao Wei Guild (潮惠山莊), Zia Tu Road (斜土路), Nantao.                     |
| 14) Guards attached to 2nd Regiment at Headquarters.          | 42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.                      | Reg. Com. Zi Hsueh-chi (齊學啟) | Military Club, Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.                          |
| 15) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.        | 150 "stokes" gunners, armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles. | -do-                         | Kiangnan Arsenal, (高昌廟兵工廠) Keochongmiao.                              |
| 16) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.   | 150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.   | Major Teeu Ping (蔣斌)         | Soong Ka Zu (宋家祠), an ancestral temple at San Koh Di (三角地), Siccawei. |
| 17) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.                               | 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.   | -do-                         | Lunghwa Road, next to the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.        |
| 18) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion                                | 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles  | -do-                         | Chungshan Road near Hungjao Road.                                     |
| 19) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.   | 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.   | Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)  | San Ching Miao (三淙廟), Keswick Road.                                   |



December 8, 1934.

Date

Unit Strength & Equipment Commander Billet

20) 9th Company, 150 infantrymen, Major Chow 2659 Chungshan  
3rd Battalion. armed with rifles. Tien Chien Road (中山路).  
(周天健)

21) 12th Company, 150 machine gunners -do- Hsu's Garden  
3rd Battalion armed with 6 (徐家花園), Si  
machine guns, 40 Kwang Foh Road,  
Mauser pistols and (光復路),  
106 rifles. Chapel.

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the Central Military Police in Shanghai.

The 5th Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioners' Headquarters, Lunghwa.  
Commander Lai Yui Tung (藍通東).

"Stokes" Gun Company.	126 "stokes" gunners.	Zao Sch-bing (曹叔平)	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
Machine Gun Company	126 machine gunners.	Tai Yao-tien (戴堯天)	-do-
2nd Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	126 men.	Chen Tsong-moh (陳聰謨)	-do-
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	126 men.	Sung Ming-tsai (孫明齋)	Wenchow Guild (溫州會館), Kong Ghui Road (康衛路), Nantao.
1st Company, 1st Battalion.	126 men	Zang Tuh (張德)	Sungkiang (松江)
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 men	Chwang Yung Nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.



D.C. (CRIME)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

...

Intelligence Report

Political

November 22, 1934.

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at Chenju at 2.30 p.m. November 21:-

Koo Meng Yu, Minister of Railways.

Arrived at 7.40 a.m. November 22:

H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. November 21:-

Yu Yeu Jen, President of Supervisory Yuan.

Lieu Vung Tiao, Ambassador to Italy.

Wu Tieh Shen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Tan Tassing, Vice President of the Legislative Yuan.

Fu Jui Ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Pei Yuin Ti, -do-

Ma Tsao Tsing, -do-

Special Kuomintang of the Pacantui - telegraphs to Gen. Chiang re Bandit Suppression Campaign

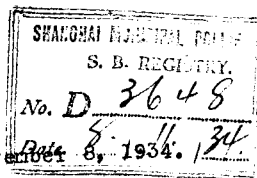
13648  
The Special Kuomintang Headquarters of the Pacantui despatched a telegram on November 21 to Gen. Chiang congratulating him on his success in the bandit suppression campaign and urging him to continue his efforts in order to eliminate such lawlessness in China.

Shanghai People's Military Training Committee - convenes meeting of military instructors of local schools

In answer to the summons of the People's Military Training Committee, some 30 military instructors of various local universities, colleges and middle schools assembled in the office of the body, Dah Chih Road, Nantao, at 4.30 p.m. November 21. Tsiao Tsih Hwa (葉績華),







# APPENDIX

November 8, 1934.

## Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

7.3648 The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 1st & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion with " Hdqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Mi Hsi (米熙)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通庵路), Chapei.
2) 1st and 2nd Sections, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	100 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Nanziang Rly. Station (南翔車站)
3) 3rd Section, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	50 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Hwangtu Rly. Station (黃渡車站)
4) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陳海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei.
5) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion with Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Wu Zeu Sing (吳傳薪)	-do-
6) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Changhwapang (張華浜), Wobsung.
7) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild, (康肇路), 591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
8) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 132 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Major Wong Vee Ming (王惟明)	Ming Tuh Road (民德路), Chapei.
9) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 6 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	-do-	Liuho (潞河).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PRISON  
S. S. P. C. T. Y.  
No. D  
Date        /        /       

- 2 -

Nov. 8, 1934.

Unit  
10) 3648  
12th Company,  
3rd Battalion.  
(Canton)  
Strength & Equipment  
150 infantrymen  
armed with 106  
rifles and 10  
pistols.  
Commander  
Major Wong  
Vee Ming  
(王惟明)  
Billet  
210 Pu Zuan Road  
(普善路), Chapei.

The Headquarters of the 3rd Battalion is established at  
No. 381 Tai Yang Miao Road, Chapei.

The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club  
(陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei.  
Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學奇)

11) 1st Company, 150 infantrymen, Major Doong 531 Pu Zuan Road  
1st Battalion, armed with rifles. Pao Hwei (普善路), Chapei.  
and Battalion Headquarters. (董葆暉)  
12) 2nd Company, 150 infantrymen, -do- Siao Zang Miao  
1st Battalion, armed with rifles. (小場廟) Temple, Chenju.  
13) 4th Company, 150 infantrymen, -do- 36 Doong Ka Zah,  
1st Battalion, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 (董家宅) Pangpu  
Mauser pistols and 106 rifles. Village (彭浦鄉).  
14) Special Service 150 infantrymen, Captain Wen Former Adm.  
Company, armed with rifles Hwa Lai Bldg. of the  
Pacantui Hdqrs. and 3 motor trucks. (文華雷) City Government, off Route Ghisi.  
15) Signal Corps, 150 infantrymen, Lt. Loh Yoeh Chao Wei Guild  
Pacantui Hdqrs. armed with rifles. Ling (潮惠), Zia  
(陸毓林) Tu Road, Nantao.  
16) Guards attached 42 infantrymen, Reg. Com. Military Club,  
to 2nd Regiment- armed with 34 Zi Hsueh-chi Jin Kee Road,  
al Headquarters. rifles and 4 Siccawei.  
light machine guns.  
17) "Stokes" Gun 150 "stokes" gun- -do- Kiangnan Arsenal,  
Company, 2nd ners, armed with Kaochongmiao.  
Regiment. 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols  
and 106 rifles.  
18) 8th Company, 150 machine gun- Major Tseu Soong Ka Zu  
2nd Battalion, ners armed with (宋家祖), an  
and Battalion 6 machine guns, ancestral temple  
Headquarters, 40 Mauser pistols at San Koh Di  
and 106 rifles. (邵斌) (三南池), Siccawei.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D  
Date / /  
November 8, 1934.

- 3 -

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
19) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Tseu Ling.	Lunghwa Road, next to the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.
20) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chungshan Road, near Hungjao Road.
21) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien-chien (周天健)	San Ching Miao (三泽庙), Keswick Road.
22) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	2659 Chungshan Road.
23) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Hau's Garden (何家花园), Si Kwang Foh Road, Chapei.

The following table shows the disposition and strength of the Central Military Police in Shanghai :-

The 5th Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioners' Headquarters, Lunghwa.  
Commander Lai Yui Tung (李運東).

"Stokes" Gun Company and Machine Gun Company attached to Regimental Headquarters.	126 gunners each.	Zao Soh-shee (曹叔希) and Tai Yao-tien (戴尧天)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
2nd Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	126 soldiers.	Chen Tsong-moh (陳聰謨)	-do-
1st Company, 1st Battalion.	126 soldiers.	Zang Tuh (常德)	Wenchow Guild (溫州會館), Kong Ghui Road (康衛路), Nantao.
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	126 soldiers.	Sung Ming-tsai (孫明齋)	Sungkiang (松江).
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 soldiers.	Chwang Yung Nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3648
Date	18 / 10 / 34

October 18, 4.

### Military

#### Paoantui in Chapei - instal military telephone wires

113648. The 1st Regiment of the local Peace Preservation Corps, with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road, Chapei, is now installing four military telephone wires, one from the Headquarters to Shanghai North Station, one to Chenju Railway Station, one to Nanziang Railway Station and another to Hwangtu Railway Station, in order to facilitate communications between headquarters and the men stationed at these places. The work is expected to be completed in four days' time.

#### Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps - cotton padded uniforms arrive at Shanghai en route to Taishun, Chekiang

1,000 suits of cotton padded uniforms for the 1st Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps, stationed at Taishun, Chekiang, arrived at Shanghai South Railway Station from Hangchow at 10 a.m. October 17 and are now stored there pending transportation to their destination.

#### Movement of Naval Ships

The gunboat "Kienkong" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Tungchow at 10 a.m. October 17.

The small gunboat "Kyungsing" left Kaochongmiao for Wosung at 9 a.m. October 17.



D 3648

APPENDIX

19. C. (Crime)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
October 9th, 1934.  
No. D 3648  
Date 9/10/34

Peace Preservation Corps and Central Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength

and equipment of the local Peace Preservation Corps :-

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 1st & 2nd Companies, 1st Battalion with Battalion Hdqrs.	300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor trucks.	Major Mi Hsi (必熙)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通庵路), Chapei.
2) 1st & 2nd Sections, 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	100 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Nanziang (南翔) Railway Station.
3) 3rd Section, 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	50 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Hwangtu (黃渡) Railway Station.
4) Special Service Company, 1st Regimental Hdqrs.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Chen Hai-san (陳海珊)	250 Kung Woo Road, Chapei.
5) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion, with Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Wu Zuen Sing (吳信新)	-do-
6) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Workers' School, Changhwapang (張華浜), Woosung.
7) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Kwangtsao Guild (廣肇山莊), 591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei.
3rd Battalion Headquarters.		Major Wong Vee Ming (王維明)	381 Tai Yang Miao Road (太陽廟路), Chapei.
8) 1st & 2nd Sections, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	100 infantrymen, armed with 82 rifles, 14 Mauser pistols and 4 pistols.	Captain Sih Ching-tsung (薛景春)	Liuho (瀏河).
9) 3rd Section, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	50 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Captain Wang Kia Ping (王家賓)	Yang Ling Road (楊林路), Liuho.





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October 9, 1934.

- 10) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion. 150 infantrymen, armed with 140 rifles, 4 Mauser pistols and 6 pistols. Captain Liu Yocng (劉榕) Ming Tuh Road (民德路), near Hanjao (旱橋), Chapei.
  - 11) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion. 150 infantrymen, armed with 106 rifles and 10 pistols. Captain Ngiao Tsou-wu (饒祖武) 210 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
- The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei. Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學啟).
- 12) 1st & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion and Battalion Hdqrs. 300 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles. Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保暉) 531 Pu Zuan Rd. (普善路), Chapei.
  - 13) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion. 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles. -do- 36 Doong Ka Zah (董家宅), Pangpu Village.
  - 14) Special Service Company, Paoantui Hdqrs. 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks. Captain Wen Hwa Lai (文華雷) Former Adm. Bldg. of the City Government, off Route Ghisi.
  - Signal Corps, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs. 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles. Lt. Loh Yueh Ling (陸毓林) -do-
  - 15) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters. 42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns. Reg. Comdr. Zi Hsueh-chi (齊學啟) Military Club, Jin Kee Road, (謹記路), Siccawei.
  - 16) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters. 150 "stokes" gunners armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles. -do- Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao.
  - 17) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion with Battalion Headquarters. 150 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles. Major Tseu Ping (鄒斌) Soong Ka Zu (宋家祠), an ancestral temple at San Koh Di (三角地), Siccawei.
  - 18) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion. 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles. -do- Lunghwa Road, next to the Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.
  - 19) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion. 150 infantrymen, armed with rifles. -do- Chungshan Road near Hungjao Rd.



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Confidential

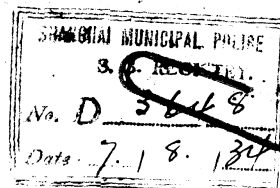
October 9, 1934.

20) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Chow Tien Chien (周天健)	San Ching Miao (三经庙), Keswick Road.
21) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	2659 Chungshan Road.
22) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion.	150 machine gun- ners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 106 rifles.	-do-	Hsu's Garden (徐家花园), Si Kwang Foh Road, Chapei.

The following table shows the disposition of the Central  
Military Police in Shanghai :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 5th Regiment with Headquarters in the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa. Commander Lai Yui Tung (藍運東).			
2nd & 3rd Companies, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	252 soldiers.	Chen Tsong Moh (陳聰謨)	Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.
"Stokes" Gun Company, attached to Regimental Hdqrs.	126 soldiers armed with 6 "stokes" guns.	Zao Soh-shee (曹叔希)	-do-
"Machine" Gun Company, attached to Regimental Headquarters.	126 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns.	Tai Yao-tien (戴尧天)	-do-
1st Company, 1st Battalion.	126 soldiers.	Zang Tuh (常德)	Wenchow Guild (温州会馆), Kong Ghui (康衛路) Rd. Nantao.
Guards attached to Woosung Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 soldiers.	Chwang Yung Nyien (章永年)	Defence Commissioners' Headquarters.





August 6-7, 1934.

Military

D. 3648-

Paoantui in Chapei - re-organized

In compliance with the instruction of Gen. Yang Hu, commander-in-chief of the Peace Preservation Corps, the 1st Regiment of the Corps, stationed in Chapei has been recently re-organized. Under the new scheme each battalion consists of only three companies instead of four as previously. The surplus men have either been absorbed by other sections or assigned for duty at the Headquarters of the Regiment.

Recruits - leave for Hangchow

30 recruits for the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps left Shanghai South Railway Station for Hangchow at 9.55 a.m. August 6. These men were recruited in Nantao by the Recruiting Office of the Corps in the Coal and Charcoal Merchants' Guild, Foh Yeu Road, City.

Troops from Hankow to Fokien

The 294th Regiment of the 49th Division arrived at the Peh Piao Wharf, Shih Hwei Kang, near Kaochongmiao, between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. August 6 on the following six steamers:-

S.S. "Kiangtien", S.S. "Kiang Yua", S.S. "Fu Yang",  
S.S. "Wan Hsiang", S.S. "Doong Hwa" and S.S. "Tsing Pu".

The Regiment which is en route from Hankow to Fokien is 2,000 strong and has with it, in addition to equipment, ten mountain guns and twenty machine guns.

These troops are now billeted in the Coal Godown at the Wharf, pending transportation to their destination.



THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1,

C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3648  
Date 13 | 3 | 34

## CHARGES AGAINST SPECIAL POLICE

Ex-Employees Of Japan-  
ese In Chapei Said To  
Be Mistreated

It has been revealed to Japanese authorities that the Chinese special police, now on duty in Chapei and adjoining areas, are mistreating local Chinese inhabitants on the ground that they had worked for Japanese military officials. A number of such innocent Chinese are said to have been arrested and locked up by these police, who are branding the arrested men as "traitors."

Japanese officials and residents here are indignant at the fact that Chinese gangsters and others in Chapei and elsewhere, garrisoned by the Japanese until recently, have desecrated various places where had stood wooden tablets or stones marking the spots where Japanese officers and men fell during the Sino-Japanese engagements. These tablets or tombstones have been pulled up and the spots otherwise desecrated. The wooden tablets have either been used as firewood or simply destroyed.

No Chinese tombstone in the areas garrisoned by the Japanese until recently has ever been pulled up or otherwise destroyed by Japanese naval or military officers or men, and the acts of the Chinese, therefore, are arousing deep indignation among the Japanese.

—Press Union.



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. C. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3648
Date 8 / 1 / 34
January 8, 1934

### Military

D3648

#### Movement of Paoantui

Some fifty nine members of the 1st Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps, stationed at Wenchow, passed through Shanghai between 6 a.m. and 7.40 a.m. January 8 en route to Hangchow. They arrived at the Kyung Lee Yuan Wharf, French Bund, by the s.s. "Kia-wo" and left Shanghai South by rail. It is learned that they will undergo a course of training at Hangchow.

#### Movement of Naval Ships

The Coastal Defence Gunboat "Hai-ou" arrived at Kaochongmiao from the Chekiang-Fokien border coast at 4 p.m. January 6.

The Gunboat "Kiangyuan" left Kaochongmiao for Wenchow at 3 p.m. January 6.

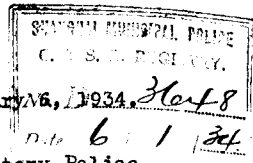
The Gunboat "Chungshun" left Kaochongmiao for the Chekiang-Fokien border coast at 8 p.m. January 6. It carried a sum of \$200,000 for the pay of men of naval ships cruising off the Chekiang-Fokien coast.

The Gunboat "Ninghai" and the Training Cruiser "Yingsui" arrived at Woosung at 3 p.m. January 6 from the Chekiang-Fokien coast.



APPENDIX

January 26, 1934. *Herf 8*



Local Paoantui or Peace Preservation Corps and Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the Paoantui :-

*D3648*

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共武路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Companies, 1st Battalion, with Battalion Hdqrs.	500 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Chow Ping Yuan (周炳遠)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天同庵路) Chapei.
2) Special Service Company, attached to 1st Regiment.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Reg. Com. Chen Tso-ming.	250 Kung Woo Road, Chapei.
Signal Corps and 2nd Battalion Hdqrs. 1st Regiment.	42 infantrymen, armed with pistols	Major Liu Wan Chun (劉萬鈞)	-do-
3) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	Han Jao (旱橋), Shanghai North Station.
4) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	210 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
5) 3rd Section, 7th Company, 2nd Battalion.	44 infantrymen, armed with Mauser pistols.	-do-	Nanziang Station. (南翔車站)
6) 1st Section, 7th Company, 2nd Battalion.	40 infantrymen, armed with Mauser pistols	-do-	Chenju Station. (真茹車站)
7) 2nd Section, 7th Company, 2nd Battalion.	40 infantrymen, armed with Mauser pistols.	-do-	Hwangtu Station. (黃渡車站)
8) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 80 rifles.	-do-	591 Kwangtsao Rd. (廣肇路), Chapei.
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club (陸軍俱樂部), Jin Kee Road (謹記路), Siccawei. Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊雪杞).			
1st Company, 1st Battalion, with Battalion Headquarters.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Bao Hwei (董葆暉)	273 & 531 Pu Zuan Road, Chapei.



January 6, 1934.

- D3648  
(Continued)
- |  |  |                                    |   |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 10) 2nd Company,<br>1st Battalion.                                     | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles.   | Major Doong<br>Pao Hwei.           | 1541 Chung Hwa<br>Sing Road, Chapei.                                      |
| 11) 4th Company,<br>1st Battalion.                                     | 124 machine gunners,<br>armed with 6 machine<br>guns, 40 Mauser<br>pistols & 80 rifles.        | -do-                               | 36 Poh, Doong Ka<br>Zah (重家宅),<br>Pangpu Village.                         |
| 12) Special Service<br>Company,<br>attached to<br>Paoantui Hdqrs.      | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles<br>and 3 motor trucks.                                   | Gen. Yang<br>Hu (楊虎)               | Shanghai Muni-<br>cipality (市政府)  |
| 13) Guards attached<br>to 2nd Regiment-<br>al Headquarters.            | 42 infantrymen,<br>armed with 34<br>rifles and 4 light<br>machine guns.                        | Reg. Com.<br>Zi Hsueh Chi<br>(齊雪池) | Military Club,<br>Jin Kee Road,<br>Siccawei.                              |
| Signal Corps,<br>-do-  | 42 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles   | -do-                               | -do-  |
| 14) "Stokes" Gun<br>Company, 2nd<br>Regiment.                          | 124 stokes gunners,<br>armed with 6<br>"Stokes" guns, 40<br>Mauser pistols,<br>and 80 rifles.  | -do-                               | Kiangnan Arsenal,<br>(兵工廠)<br>Kaochongmao.                                |
| 15) Signal Corps,<br>attached to<br>Paoantui Hdqrs.                    | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles  | Gen. Yang<br>Hu (楊虎)               | Zia Tu (斜土路) Rd.<br>and Tung Kiao Jao<br>Road ( )<br>corner, Nantao.      |
| 16) 8th Company,<br>2nd Battalion<br>with Battalion<br>Headquarters.   | 124 machine gun-<br>ners, armed with 6<br>machine guns, 40<br>Mauser pistols and<br>80 rifles. | Major Tseu<br>Ping<br>(鄒斌)         | Soong Ka Zu (保壽祠)<br>Ancestral Temple,<br>San Koh Ka, (三角街),<br>Siccawei. |
| 17) 5th Company,<br>2nd Battalion.                                     | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles  | -do-                               | Pahlungkiang<br>(白龍港)   |
| 18) 6th Company,<br>2nd Battalion.                                     | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles  | -do-                               | Chungsan Road<br>near Hungjao Road.                                       |
| 19) 10th Company,<br>3rd Battalion,<br>with Battalion<br>Headquarters. | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles.   | Major Tang<br>Seu Tsz<br>(唐守芝)     | San Ching Miao<br>(三經廟),<br>Jessfield.                                    |
| 20) 9th Company,<br>3rd Battalion.                                     | 124 Machine gun-<br>ners, armed with 6<br>machine guns, 40<br>Mauser pistols and<br>80 rifles. | -do-                               | 1657 Chungsan<br>Road.  |
| 21) 12th Company,<br>3rd Battalion.                                    | 124 Machine gunners,<br>armed with 6 machine<br>guns, 40 Mauser<br>pistols and 80 rifles.      | -do-                               | Hsu's Garden,<br>(徐家花園), Si<br>Kwang Foh Road.                            |

Total :- 2,734



January 6, 1934.

The following table shows the disposition of the  
Military Police :-

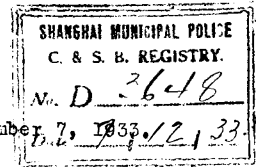
The 4th Regiment with Headquarters in the Lunghwa  
(龍華寺) Temple, Lunghwa.  
Commander Chih Chwang Chien (吉華僑).

(Continued)	Stokes" Gun Company, attached to Regimental Headquarters.	126 "stokes" gunners.	Reg. Com. Chih Chwang Chien.	Lunghwa Temple.
	Machine Gun Company, -do-	126 machine gunners.	-do-	-do-
	Ordnance Company, -do-	126 infantry- men.	-do-	-do-
	7th Company, 3rd Battalion with Battalion Headquarters, 4th Regiment.	126 infantry- men	Commander Chang Pao Kwang (張寶光)	-do-
	8th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 infantry- men.	-do-	120 South Station Road, Nantao.
	9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 infantry men.	-do-	Chu Tseng Jen Temple, Joeh Meng Road, Nantao.
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	Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.	120 infantrymen		Woosung-Shang- hai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa.

Total :-

876





APPENDIX

December 7, 1933. 12, 33

Local Pacantui or Peace Preservation Corps and Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the Pacantui :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road, (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tao-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Companies, 1st Battalion, with 2 of a light Battalion Hdqrs. pattern and 2 motor cycles.	500 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns,	Major Chow Ping Yuan (周炳遠)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天同巷路) Chapei.
2) Special Service Company, attached to 1st Regiment.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	Major Liu Wan Chun (劉萬鈞)	250 Kung Woo Road, Chapei.
Signal Corps	42 infantrymen, armed with pistols	-do-	-do-
3) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	-do-
4) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	210 Pu Zuan Road (普善路), Chapei.
5) 7th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with Mauser pistols	-do-	381 Tai Yang Miao Road (太陽廟路).
6) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 80 rifles.	-do-	591 Kwangtsao Road (廣肇路), Chapei.
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Military Club, 1. Jin Ke's Road, Siccawei. 陸軍俱樂部. Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學啓).			
7) 1st Company, 1st Battalion with Headquarters.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保暉)	273 & 531 Pu Zuan Road (普善路) Chapei.
8) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	Ping Kiang (平江) Guild, 1541 Chung Hwa Sing Road.
9) 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	124 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles.	-do-	36 Poh Doong Ka Zah, Pangpu Village.



- |  |   |                              |   |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| 10) Special Service Company, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs.     | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles with 3 motor trucks.                           | Gen. Yang Hu (楊虎)            | Shanghai Municipality.  |
| 11) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters           | 42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.                    | Reg. Com. Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學啟) | Military Club, Jin Kee Road, Siccawei.                          |
| Signal Corps, -do-   | 42 infantrymen, armed with rifles   | -do-                         | -do-  |
| 12) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regiment.                      | 124 stokes gunners, armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols, and 80 rifles. | -do-                         | Kiangnan-Arsenal Kaochongmiao (高昌廟兵工廠)                          |
| 13) Signal Corps, attached to Paoantui Hdqrs.                | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles  | Gen. Yang Hu (楊虎)            | Corner of Zia Tu and Tung Miao Jao Rds, Nantao.                 |
| 14) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion with Battalion Headquarters.  | 124 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.  | Major Tseu Ping (鄒斌)         | Soong Ka Zu (宋家祠), an ancestral temple at San Koh Ka, Siccawei. |
| 15) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.                              | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles  | -do-                         | Pahlungkieng (白龍港)  |
| 16) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion                               | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles  | -do-                         | Chungsan Road near Hungjao Rd.                                  |
| 17) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion with Battalion Headquarters. | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles  | Major Tang Seu Tsz (唐守芝)     | San Ching Miao (三經廟), Jessfield.                                |
| 18) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion.                              | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles  | -do-                         | 1657 Chungsan Road.   |
| 19) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion                              | 124 Machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.   | -do-                         | Hsu's Garden (徐家花園), Si Kwang Foh Road.                         |

Total :- 2,734



The following table shows the disposition of the Military Police :-

The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Lungwa Temple (龍寺), Lungwa.  
Commander Chang Tseng (張鎮).

"Stokes" Gun Company	126 "stokes" gunners.	Lungwa Temple, Lungwa.
Machine Gun Company,	126 soldiers	-do-
Ordnance Company	126 soldiers	-do-
1st Company, 1st Battalion with Battalion Headquarters.	126 soldiers	-do-
Signal Corps	42 soldiers	-do-
2nd Company, 1st Battalion	126 soldiers	Jui Tsen Jen Miao, Chueh Meng Road, Nantao.
3rd Company, 1st Battalion	126 soldiers	Hsin Lungwa Station.
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner.	120 soldiers	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lungwa. (龍寺).

Total :- , 918



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3648
Date 3 12 1933

December 3, 1933.

Morning Transactions

China Times and other local newspapers:

PRINCE RAJAH SINGH ENTERTAINED

Prince Rajah Singh of Nepal gave an address on the evening of December 1 at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession. The subject of his address was "Humanity and the peace of the world."

Prince Rajah Singh was invited yesterday to a tiffin party by Mr. Chang Min (張敏), former Special Envoy to Nepal, at the Oriental Hotel, Nanjing Road.

In the course of the function, Prince Rajah Singh said that he regretted the rebellion in Fukien and that he would send a telegram to President Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek requesting permission to allow him to proceed to Fukien to advise Chen Min-shu, Li Chi-shan and others involved in the uprising.

Prince Rajah Singh concluded by saying that if the permission was not granted, he would go to the battle field and place himself between the lines of the opposing sides to show his willingness to sacrifice himself in the cause of peace and the unity of China.

China Times and other local newspapers:

ANTI-CIVIL WAR LEAGUE

Yesterday at 2 p.m. a meeting of the Anti-civil War League took place at the Bankers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road. The chair was taken by Mr. Lin Keng-hou and many members including Wang Shiao-lai, Tu Yuh-sun and Chen Lih-Ding attended. As no reply was received from Generals Tsai Ting-kai and Chiang Kwang-nai, it was decided at the meeting to despatch a telegram to them, reminding them of the advice in the first telegram and warning them of the consequences of their rebellion.

China Times and other local newspapers:

PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS ON PARADE

A parade of the Peace Preservation Corps took place at 12.30 a.m. yesterday at the Lungwa Aerodrome, Nantao. About 2000 members of the Corps under the command of General Yang Hu, Commander of the Corps, were inspected by Major Wu Te-chen. A sham battle was staged in which rifles, machine guns, trench mortars and other weapons were used.

D 3648



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 3648 Date 2 / 12 / 33
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December 2, 1933.

Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS PARADE TO-DAY

General Yang Hu (楊虎), Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps has decided to hold a parade of the Corps at 9 a.m. this morning at the Lung Hwa Aerodrome, Nantao.

The parade will be inspected by Mayor Wu Te-chen, Garrison Commissioner of the Shanghai-Woosung Area. Commissioners of the various Bureaux of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and leading officers of public organizations have all been invited to attend the parade.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3648  
December 2, 1933

### Military

#### Passage of Paoantui through Shanghai

One hundred and fifty recruits for the Chekiang Provincial Peace Preservation Corps, who have finished a course of training at Hangchow, passed through Shanghai on December 1 to join the 6th Regiment of the Corps stationed at Taichow. These men arrived at Shanghai South by rail at 1.15 p.m. and left Nantao Bund by the s.s. "Dah Hwa" at 5.30 p.m.

#### Military equipment - sent to Wenchow

The uniforms, thermos bottles, etc. for the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps at Wenchow which arrived at Shanghai on November 29 (Vide I.R. 30/11/33) were shipped to their destination by the s.s. "San Kiang" of the Dah Shing Steamship Navigation Co. from the Nantao Bund at 6.30 p.m. December 1.

#### Paoantui - review at Aerodrome to-day

The local Peace Preservation Corps will be reviewed at 9 a.m. to-day, December 2 at the Lungwa Aerodrome when Mayor Wu Tieh Chen and General Yang Hu will be present.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3648
Date	6/10/33

APPENDIX - "B"

October 6, 1933

Local Pacantui or Peace Preservation Corps and Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the Pacantui :-

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment.</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd Companies and 1st & 2nd sections of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, with Battalion Headquarters.	460 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 4 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles	Major Chow Ping Yuan (周平遠)	222 Tien Tung An Road (天通菴路) Chapei.
2) 3rd Section, 4th Company, 1st Battalion.	40 infantrymen, armed with rifles, and 2 machine guns	-do-	In a Fire Brigade Station, corner of Paoshing and Paotung Roads, Chapei.
3) Special Service Company, 2nd Battalion with " Hdqrs.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	Major Liu Wan Chun (劉萬鈞)	250 Kung Woo Road, Chapei.
4) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	-do-
Signal Corps	42 infantrymen, armed with pistols	-do-	-do-
5) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	210 Fu Zuan Road (普善路) Chapei.
6) 7th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with Mauser pistols	-do-	381 Tai Yang Miao Road (太陽廟路).
7) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 80 rifles.	-do-	591 Kwangtsao Rd. (廣肇路) Chapei
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Sze Kia Zu (施家祠), an ancestral temple at Sung Ka Zah (沈家宅), Siccawei. Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學啓).			
8) 1st Company, 1st Battalion with Battalion Headquarters.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	Major Doong Pao Hwei (董偉輝)	273 & 531 Fu Zuan Road (普善路) Chapei.



- 113612  
Section
- |  |   |                                    |   |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 9) 2nd Company,<br>1st Battalion                                     | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles.  | Major Dong<br>Pao Hwei             | Foh Sing No.1<br>Flour Mill, 4<br>Siao So Du Road,<br>Chapei.               |
| 10) 1st and 2nd<br>Sections, 4th<br>Company, 1st<br>Battalion.       | 84 machine gunners,<br>armed with 4 machine<br>guns, 28 Mauser<br>pistols & 52 rifles.        | -do-                               | Yien Zu (延緒山莊)<br>Guild, 36 Chung<br>Hwa Sing Road,<br>Chapei.              |
| 11) 3rd Section,<br>-do-   | 40 machine gunners,<br>armed with 2 machine<br>guns, 12 Mauser<br>pistols and 28<br>rifles.   | -do-                               | Siao Hung Miao<br>(小紅廟) at<br>Pangpu.                                       |
| 12) Special Service<br>Company,<br>attached to<br>Paoantui Hdqrs     | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles<br>with 3 motor trucks                                  | Gen. Yang<br>Hu (楊虎)               | Shanghai<br>Municipality<br>(市政府)   |
| 13) Guards attached<br>to 2nd Regiment-<br>al Headquarters.          | 42 infantrymen,<br>armed with 34<br>rifles and 4<br>light machine<br>guns.                    | Reg. Com.<br>Zi Hsueh<br>Chi (齊學啓) | Sze Ka Dz (施家祠)<br>Sung Ka Zah,<br>Siccawei.                                |
| 14) "Stokes" gun<br>Company, 2nd<br>Regimental<br>Headquarters.      | 124 stokes gunners,<br>armed with 6 "stokes"<br>guns, 40 Mauser<br>pistols, and 80<br>rifles. | -do-                               | Kiangnan Arsenal,<br>Kaochongmiao<br>(高昌廟兵工廠)                               |
| 15) Signal Corps,<br>-do-  | 42 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles.   | -do-                               | Tinghai Guild,<br>Sing Jao Road,<br>Nentao.                                 |
| 16) 8th Company,<br>2nd Battalion<br>with Battalion<br>Headquarters. | 124 machine gunners<br>armed with 6 machine<br>guns, 40 Mauser<br>pistols and 80 rifles.      | Major Tseu<br>Ping (鄒斌)            | Soong Ka Zu<br>(宋家祠), an<br>ancestral temple<br>at San Koh Ka,<br>Siccawei. |
| 17) 5th Company,<br>2nd Battalion                                    | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles   | -do-                               | Pahlungkiang<br>(白龍港)   |
| 18) 6th Company,<br>2nd Battalion                                    | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles   | -do-                               | Chungsan Road near<br>Hunghao Road.   |
| 19) 10th Company,<br>3rd Battalion                                   | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles   | Major Tang<br>Seu Tsz<br>(唐守芝)     | San Ching Miao<br>(三誼廟),<br>Jessfield.                                      |
| 20) 9th Company,<br>3rd Battalion                                    | 124 infantrymen,<br>armed with rifles   | -do-                               | Hungjao Aero-<br>drome (虹橋飛機場).   |
| 21) 12th Company,<br>3rd Battalion<br>and Battalion<br>Headquarters  | 124 Machine gunners<br>armed with 6<br>machine guns, 40<br>Mauser pistols and<br>80 rifles.   | -do-                               | Hsu's Garden<br>(徐家花園), Si<br>Kwang Foh Road.                               |

Total :- 2,610



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(cont 311)

The following table shows the disposition of the Military Police :-

The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Lunghwa Temple (龍華寺), Lunghwa. Commander Chang Tseng (張鎮).

1st & 3rd Companies, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	252 soldiers.	Lunghwa Temple, Lunghwa.
2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 soldiers	-do-
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 soldiers	-do-
Signal Corps	42 soldiers	-do-
"Stokes" Gun Company.	126 "stokes" gunners.	-do-
Machine Gun Company	126 soldiers	-do-
2nd Company, 1st Battalion	126 soldiers	Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao.
Guards attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner	120 soldiers	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Lunghwa (淞滬警備司令部).

Total :- 1,296



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 3648 September 29, 1933
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Military

Movement of Pacantui

II 3648  
34 soldiers attached to the 3rd Battalion, 1st Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps, stationed at Wenchow, escorting a pirate, arrived at the French Bund by the s.s. "Chia Wu" at 5.15 a.m. Sept. 28. They left Shanghai South for Hangchow by train at 7.40 a.m. the same day.

Recruits

At 9.55 a.m. September 28, some 30 recruits enlisted for the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps left Shanghai South for Hangchow by train.

Movement of Naval Ships

The small gunboats "Kyungsing" and "Shunsung" left Kaochungmiao for Nanking at 2.15 p.m. September 28.

The transport "Chingan" arrived at Kaochungmiao from Mamoi at 9 a.m. September 28.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3648
Date	30, 8, 33

August 30, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

The Shun Pao: China Times:-

AUTUMN DRILL OF PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS

The Control Committee of the Peace Preservation Corps yesterday ordered the Corps to prepare for the autumn drill to be commenced from September 1. This drill will last for three months.

On October 10, Mayor Wu Te Chen will review the entire Corps and a prize distribution ceremony will be held on the same day.

The China Times:-

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN FRENCH CONCESSION

The local Weights and Measures Inspection Department commenced the inspection of weights and measures in the French Concession on August 28 in connection with the enforcement of the new system.

The inspection will be completed in one or two days.

The China Times:-

CHINESE MUNICIPALITY TO COLLECT LAND TAX

The collection of land tax by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai is being apposed by land-owners. According to an important official of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the collection must be made.

The rate of the tax in Chinese territory is far lower than that in the Settlements. The Municipality commenced the collection from August 1.

The China Times:-

SUN FO'S MOTHER LEAVES FOR HONGKONG

Madame Lu, mother of Mr. Sun Fo, chairman of the Legislative Yuan, will leave for Hongkong with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sun Fo, at 6 a.m. to-day by the s.s. President Jefferson.

Yu Min, Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been instructed by Sun Fo to proceed to Canton on the same steamer to undertake certain negotiations with the Canton Government.

Chao Te Chang will act as Chief of the Department during the absence of Yu.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3648
Date	22, 8, 33

August 22, 1933.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

THE AFFAIRS OF THE PEACE MAINTENANCE CORPS.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, the Peace Maintenance Corps Control Committee held an emergency meeting to discuss the case of Yang Chen Shing (楊仁馨), Captain of the Second Squadron Peace Maintenance Corps in Pangpu District, who has declined to hand over his command.

The following resolutions were passed:-

- 1) That a time limit be given to Yang Chen Shing to hand over his command by August 25.
- 2) That Captain Yang be considered as having resigned from his post.
- 3) That one of the Vice-Captains of the Second Squadron Peace Maintenance Corps in Bangpu District be appointed to take charge of the Squadron for the time ~~being~~ being.

At 9 a.m. yesterday, the entire body of men of the Second Squadron Peace Maintenance Corps in Bangpu District submitted a demand to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai that the order discharging Yang Chen Shing from the post of Captain of the 2nd Squadron Peace Maintenance Corps be withdrawn.

Mr. O.K. Yue, Chief-Secretary of the Municipality who received them, promised to deal with the matter according to law.

D3648



August

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
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Miscellaneous (2)

Merchant Volunteers - efforts of Authorities  
to induce Pangpu section commander to vacate  
his post

D3648

Seven members of the Shanghai Municipality Merchant Volunteer Corps Control Committee held a meeting in their office at 1 Jao Ka Pang, City, between 4.15 and 5.45 p.m. August 21 and discussed the refusal of the commander of the 2nd Section Office of the Pangpu District to vacate his post.

The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That Yang Jen-shing (楊仁生), Commander of the 2nd Section Office be instructed to give up his post not later than August 31.
2. That the order for his dismissal be rescinded in order to give him an opportunity of tendering his resignation.
3. That pending the return of Yang Jen-shing from Hangchow, the Vice Commander be instructed to take charge of the office.

At 9 a.m. August 21, about 100 members of the 2nd Section Office of the Pangpu District called at the Shanghai Municipality at 9 a.m. August 21 and applied for rescission of the order dismissing Yang Jen-shing from his post as commander of the 2nd Section Office of the Pangpu District. They were promised that their request would be recorded and the matter would receive careful attention.

Proposed parade of Merchant Volunteers

Thirty members and instructors of the Shanghai Municipality Merchant Volunteer Corps Control Committee held a meeting in their office at No.1 Jao Ka Pang Road,



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
August	No. <u>1D 3648</u>
Date <u>19/8/33</u>	

August

### Military

#### Recruits

Twenty recruits enlisted at Taichow for the 33rd Division arrived at Nantao Bund by the s.s. "Taichow" at 5 a.m. August 18. They subsequently proceeded to the Recruits Transportation Office, Kwang Foh Sz Temple on Fang Pang Road, City, and left Shanghai South for Hangchow by train at 4.20 p.m. the same day.

Another batch of 11 recruits enlisted at Wenchow for the 88th Division who arrived at French Bund by the s.s. "Hsiyien" at 2.30 p.m. August 17, left Shanghai South for Hangchow by the 10.10 a.m. train on August 18.

#### Movement of Pacantui

The 24 soldiers attached to the 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps at Taichow who escorted 14 bandits and a consignment of munitions to Hangchow (Vide I.R. 18/8/33) arrived at Shanghai South at 1.05 p.m. August 18, and left Nantao Bund for Taichow at 4.30 p.m. the same day by the s.s. "Dah Hwa".

1D 3648



# APPENDIX

## Military

July 24, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. REGISTRY No. <u>D. 3648</u> Date <u>24</u> <u>7</u> <u>33</u>
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### Local Paoantui or Peace Preservation Corps and Military Police

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the Paoantui.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
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The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road, (共和路), Chapei.  
Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).

- |  |  |                            |  |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1) 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.             | 500 infantrymen, armed with rifles 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles | Major Chow Ping Yuan (周平遠) | 222 Tien Tung An Road, Chapei. (大道庵路)              |
| 2) Special Service Company & 2nd Battalion Headquarters. | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles   | Major Liu Wan Chun (劉萬鈞)   | Police Training Depot, Kung Woo Road, Chapei.      |
| 6th Company, 2nd Battalion                               | 124 infantrymen armed with rifles  | -do-                       | -do-   |
| 3) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion                            | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles   | -do-                       | Liuho (劉河)   |
| 4) 7th Company, 2nd Battalion.                           | 124 infantrymen, armed with Mauser pistols.  | -do-                       | Chien Kiang Guild, 381 Tai Yang Hiao Road, Chapei. |
| 5) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion                            | 124 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 80 rifles.                      | -do-                       | 591 Kwangtsao Rd. Chapei (廣肇路)                     |
| 6) Signal Corps  | 42 infantrymen, armed with pistols   |                            | 116 Kung Woo Sing Road, Chapei.                    |

The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Sze Kia Zu (施家宅) Temple, Sung Ka Zah (沈家宅), Siccawei.  
Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學啟).

- |  |  |                            |                                      |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7) 1st Company, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.                                    | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles   | Major Doong Pao Hwei (董保輝) | 273 & 531 Pu Zuan Road, Chapei (普喜路) |
| 8) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion  | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles   | -do-                       | 4 Siao So Doo Road, Chapei (小沙渡路)    |
| 9) 4th Company, 1st Battalion  | 124 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles   | -do-                       | Pangpu (彭浦)                          |
| 10) Special Service Company, Paoantui Headquarters.  | 124 infantrymen, armed with rifles and 3 motor trucks                          |                            | Shanghai Municipality Road (市政府)     |
| 11) Guards attached to 2nd Regiment with 34 rifles and 4 al Headquarters light machine guns. | 42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 al Headquarters light machine guns. |                            | Sung Ka Zah, Siccawei (沈家宅)          |



12) "Stokes" Gun Company, 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	124 stokes gunners, armed with 6 stokes guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles	Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao. (高昌南兵工廠)
13) Signal Corps, -do-	42 infantrymen, armed with rifles	Tinghai Guild, Sing Jao Rd, Nantao.
14) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	124 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles	Major Tseu Soong Ka Zu (朱少松) Ping (鄧斌) 2nd, San Koh Ka (三角街) Siccawei
15) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do- Pahlungkiang (白龍港)
16) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do- Chungsan Road, off Hungjao Rd (中山路虹橋路)
17) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	Major Tang Seu Tse (唐守世) San Ching Miao (三正廟) Jess-field.
18) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do- Chungsan Road (中山路)
19) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	124 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.	-do- Hau's Garden (侯家花園), Si Kwang Foh Road.

The following table shows the disposition of the Military Police :-

The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Lunghwa Temple, Lunghwa. Commander Chang Tseng (張鎮). (龍華)

1st & 3rd Companies, 1st Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	252 soldiers	Lunghwa Temple, Lunghwa.
2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 soldiers	-do-
9th Company, 3rd Battalion	126 soldiers	-do-
Signal Corps	42 soldiers	-do-
"Stokes" Gun Company	126 "stokes" gunners	-do-
Machine Gun Company.	126 soldiers	-do-
2nd Company, 1st Battalion	126 soldiers	Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao.

120 soldiers attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.

Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters (駐滬司令部).

D3648



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
CHINA  
No. D 3648  
July 21 7:33  
Date 21 7 33

### Military

#### Training Institute of Paoantui - formed

*D3648*

A Training Institute for the purpose of organizing a Training Company of the Peace Preservation Corps otherwise known as Paoantui was inaugurated at 9.30 a.m. July 20 on the premises formerly used by the Lungwa Branch of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Lungwa when Mayor Wu Tieh-chen, General Yang Hu, Commander of the Corps and about 40 representatives of Chinese Authorities were present. The function lasted about an hour. There are now 150 cadets who have been selected from various units of the Paoantui and the training will last three months.

#### Recruits

53 recruits enlisted in Nantao and Pootung for the 88th Division left Shanghai South for Hangchow by train at 4.20 p.m. July 20.

#### Movement of Naval Ships

The Transport "Ting-an" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Nanking at 7 a.m. July 20.

The Gunboat "Chungsan" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Woosung at 8 a.m. July 20.

The Gunboat "Yih-sien" left Kaochongmiao for Nanking at 10 a.m. July 20.



0.3648

APPENDIX

June 15, 1933. 61-6-133

Military

Local Pacantui or Peace Preservation Corps and Military Police

In addition to the 7th and 11th Companies of the 2nd Regiment of the Pacantui or Peace Preservation Corps which have been dissolved and their members absorbed by other units (Vide Appendix to I.R. 27/4/33), the 3rd Company of the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Regiment has also been dealt with in the same manner.

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the Pacantui.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Kung Woo Road, (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso-ming (陳卓民).			
1) 1st Battalion and Headquarters.	500 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Chow Ping Yuan (周平遠)	222 Tien Tung An Road, Chapei. 天通巷路
2) Special Service Company & 2nd Battalion Headquarters.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Liu Wan Chun (劉萬鈞)	Police Training Depot, Kung Woo Road, Chapei.
6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	-do-
3) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do-	Liuho 瀏河 太陽廟路錢江會館
4) 7th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with Mauser pistols.	-do-	Chien Kiang Guild, 381 Tai Yang Miao Road, Chapei.
5) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 80 rifles.	-do-	591 Kwangtsao Road, Chapei. 廣肇路
6) Signal Corps.	42 infantrymen, armed with pistols.		共和新路 116 Kung Woo Sing Road, Chapei.
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Sze Chia Zu (施家祠) Temple, Sung Ka Zah, Siccawei. Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齊學啟).			
7) 1st Company, 1st Battalion and Headquarters.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Doong Pao Ling (董保輝)	273 & 531 Pu Zuan Road, Chapei. 普善路
8) 2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	4 Siao So Doo Road, Chapei. 小沙渡路
9) 4th Company, 1st Battalion	124 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles.	-do-	Pangpu. 彭浦鄉南小紅廟
10) Special Service Company, Pacantui Headquarters.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles & 3 motor trucks.		Shanghai Municipality Road. 市政府



11) Guards attached to 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	42 infantrymen, armed with 34 rifles and 4 light machine guns.	Sung Ka Zah, Siccawei (徐家匯 沈家宅)
12) "Stokes" Gun Company, -do-	124 stokes gunners, armed with 6 stokes guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles.	Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao (高昌廟兵工廠)
13) Signal Corps, -do-	42 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Tinghai Guild, Sing Jao Rd, Nantao (新橋路定海會館)
14) 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	124 machine gunners Major Tseu Soong Ka Zu (宋家 鄭斌) Ping (鄭斌) San Koh Ka guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.	(三角街) Siccawei.
15) 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do- Pahlungkiang (白龍港).
16) 6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles	-do- Chungsan Road, off Hung Jao Road (中山路虹橋路)
17) 10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Tang Seu Tse (唐守芝) San Ching Miao (三溼廟) Jess-field.
18) 9th Company, 3rd Battalion	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do- Chungsan Road (中山路) (大夏大學對面)
19) 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	124 machine gunners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.	-do- Hsu's Garden (徐家花園), Si Kwang Foh Road. (西光復路). 曹家渡 (渡北)

The following table shows the disposition of the Military Police :

The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Lunghwa (龍華) Temple, Lunghwa. Commander Chang Tseng (張鎮).

1st & 3rd Companies, 2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	252 soldiers.	Lunghwa Temple, Lunghwa.
2nd Battalion and Battalion Headquarters.	378 soldiers.	-do-
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	126 soldiers.	-do-
Signal Corps.	42 soldiers.	-do-
"Stokes" Gun Company.	126 'stokes' gunners.	-do-
Machine Gun Company.	126 soldiers.	-do-
2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	126 soldiers.	Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao. 兵工廠內
120 soldiers attached to Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.		Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Hdqrs. Lunghwa. 警備司令部



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 3648

Date 27, 12, 1933

APPENDIX

Military

Local Reorganization of Peace Preservation Corps and Military Police

Another reorganization has been introduced in the Peace Preservation Corps whereby the 7th and 11th Companies of the 2nd Regiment have been dissolved and about half of the members thus affected have been absorbed by the other units, and the remainder have been formed into a "Special Company," which, it is believed, is to serve as a Service Corps with three motor trucks.

The following table gives the present disposition, strength and equipment of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot, 250 Hung Wo Road (火和路), Chapei. Commander Chen so ling (陳學明).			
Special Service Company of the 1st Regiment	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.		Police Training Depot, Hung Wo Road, Chapei.
Signal Corps, 1st Regiment.	42 infantrymen, armed with pistols.		66 Ling Li Road, Chapei.
1st Battalion	500 infantrymen, armed with rifles, 6 machine guns, 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Chow Ping-yuan (周平遠)	221 Hien Tung An Road, Chapei.
6th Company of the 2nd Battalion and Battalion Hdqs.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles	Major Liou an Chun (劉鵬鈞)	Police Training Depot, Hung Wo Road, Chapei.
7th Company.	124 infantrymen, armed with Mauser Pistols.	-do-	Chien Liang Guild, 381 Tai Yang Hiac Road, Chapei.
8th Company.	124 Infantrymen, armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 80 rifles.	-do-	Canton Guild, 591 Kiangchow Road.
5th Company.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Liuho.
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Sze Chia Zu (施家祠) Temple, Sung Ka Zah, Siccawei. Commander Si Hsueh Chi (席學啟).			
5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	Major Tseu Ping (鄧斌)	Pahlungkiang, Footung.
"Stokes" gun Company attached to the 2nd Regimental Headquarters.	124 stokes gunners armed with 6 "Stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles.		Kiangnan Arsenal, Maochongmiao.



## Military (2)

<u>Unit</u>			
Signal Corps, 2nd Regiment.	21 infantrymen, armed with rifles.		Tinghai Guild, Sing Jao Road, Hantao.
-do-	21 infantrymen, armed with rifles.		Sing Jao Guild, Tien Yeh Jao Road, off Siccawei.
4th Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment and Battalion Headquarters.	124 machine gun- ners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.	Major Li Song Tsung (李士宗).	Pangpu.
1st Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Yangchow Guild, 273 Lu Yuan Rd., Chapei.
2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Doh Sing 3rd. * Flour Mill, Chung- san Road.
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	San Ching Miao (三庆庙), Jessfield.
8th Company, 2nd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	124 machine gun- ners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.	Major Tseu Ping (鄒平)	Soong Chia Zu (宋家祖) Temple, San Hoh Li, Siccawei.
6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	Chu Hong Guild, Chungsan Road.
12th Company, 3rd Battalion, and Battalion Headquarters.	124 machine gun- ners, armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 80 rifles.	Major Tang Seu Hse (唐守之)	Hsu's Garden, Kwang Poh Road.
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	2687 Chungsan Road.
10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 infantrymen, armed with rifles.	-do-	enchow Guild, Hong Chui Road.
Special Service Company.	124 armed with rifles with three motor trucks.		Shanghai Muni- cipality.

The following is the disposition of the Military Police :

The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Lunghua Temple.  
Commander Chang Tseng (張鎮).

1st & 2nd Battalions.	1008 soldiers.	Lunghua Temple.
Stokes Gun Company, 1st Regiment.	126 stokes gunners.	Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Hdqrs.
Signal Corps	42 infantrymen	-do-
Machine Gun Company and Infantry Company, of the 3rd Battalion.	252 soldiers.	Kiangnan Arsenal, Kaochongmiao.



HONGKONG MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. S. B. REGISTRY

D. 3648

March 13 1933

March 13 33.

Dear Warren,

With reference to your inquiry, the two armed Chinese on duty opposite Jessfield Park are guarding No. 947 Brennan Road, the Central Research Institute, where Chinese products intended for exhibition at the Chicago Fair are at present on exhibition. These armed men belong to a party of thirty members of the Pacantui (Peace Preservation Corps) who have been lent by General Yang Hu to protect the exhibits at the exhibition. They will soon be withdrawn.

Yours sincerely,



Captain C.F. Warren,  
Brigade Major,  
Yu Yuen Road Camp.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date March 11, 1933.

Subject (in full)..... Armed Chinese on duty at entrance to Central

Research Institute, 947 Brenan Road.

Made *✓* and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson.

The two armed Chinese *(on duty opposite Jessfield Park)* referred to in attached

memo) are members of the Pacantui (Peace Preservation Corps) from which unit some thirty men in uniform and armed have been supplied by Pacantui Headquarters (General Yang Hu) to the Exhibition of Chinese Products Intended for Exposition in the Chicago Fair located in the Central Research Institute at 947 Brenan Road (opposite Jessfield Park). These men will be withdrawn shortly as the Exhibition was closed on March 5, its staff at the moment being engaged in winding up affairs.

*John Robertson*

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 10:30 1933  
To SE,

The Argyll  
and Sutherland  
Highlanders  
report that a ~~couple~~  
couple of armed  
Chinese are on duty  
opposite Jessfield  
Park and have  
through Capt. Warren  
requested information  
as to who they are.

W.H.



N. D. 3648

1941-1942

Military

Movement of Personnel

03648  
The 8th Company (154 infantrymen armed with rifles) attached to the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the local police reservation corps under the command of Major Liu Han-hua 刘万钧, which was stationed in a Chinese dwelling at the corner of Dingning and Ningshin Roads, Chigai, left for Niuhe at 6 a.m. February 15, for the purpose of carrying out bandit suppression at that place.

Recruits

Seventeen recruits enlisted in Nantao and looking for the 59th Division stationed at Yangchow left Shanghai South by train for their destination at 4.30 p.m. February 15.

Movement of Naval Ship

The gunboat "Yungui" left Kooahongpaio Jetty for Hankow at 6 a.m. February 15.



*Journal of Management Education* 36(7) 809-824

Q 3648

[illegible]

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., for the year 1960:

100-443887-1000

教授所 共和湯 陳卓民

[illegible]

154 1000 Legum  
and will  
with.

068. Company  
of the 2nd  
Infantry.

214 Infantrymen  
armed with  
rifles.

Major Liu  
Tien-tsun  
(劉東訓)

-10-

5th Gen Army, 1st Infantry Div. -40- In Chinese  
and attached road with duckling, corner  
rifles. of lighting and  
Ningshing Road,  
H.K.

7th Company, 1st Infantry -40- 3rd Heavy Bn.,  
1st Battalion, armed with 100mm 3rd Inf. Bn.,  
mortars.



11th Regt.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Armament</u>	<u>Location</u>
1st Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with 4 machine guns, 40 pistols and 32 rifles.	Major Li and staff	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang Village.
The 1st Regiment with Chinese troops in the area of Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Hsiang Hsiang. 20 miles N. of Chung Hsiang. 齐敬.			
	42 guards at- tached to the 1st Regimental HQs. armed with 34 rifles and light machine guns.		Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
2nd Company, 1st Battalion.	124 "banned" gun art army attached - armed with 6 "banned" guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 32 rifles.		Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
3rd Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Major Li and staff	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
4th Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
5th Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
6th Company, 1st Battalion.	124 machine gun- ners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols and 32 rifles.	-do-	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
7th Company, 1st Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Major Li and staff	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
8th Company, 1st Battalion.	-do-	-do-	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.
9th Company, 1st Battalion.	-do-	-do-	Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang, Chung Hsiang.



February

Appendix (3)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Address</u>
8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	104 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Moser pistols, and 80 rifle.	Major Tien 鄧斌.	1st Line 1st Bn, 100 Yeh Joo Kuan, off 1st Bn.
10th Company, 2nd Battalion Adjut.	104 machine gun- ners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Moser pistols & 80 rifle.	Major Kong cy Tai (康乾).	1st Line 1st Bn, 100 Kong Y.
9th Company, 2nd Battalion.	104 inf. strymer armed with rifle.	-do-	1st Line 1st Bn, 100 Kong Y.
10th Company, 2nd Battalion.	104 infantrymen armed with rifle.	-do-	-do-
11th Company, 2nd Battalion.	-do-	-do-	Administration office of the Shanghai Municipality of 1st Bn Chief.



December 23, 1932.

Public Sale of Opium in Shanghai.

"The Special Service Department" of the Paotui, the controlling organ of the opium monopoly in Chinese controlled territory was in the middle of December annexed and incorporated en bloc into the Bureau of Public Safety in accordance with the instructions of Mayor Tu Te-chen.

This step was taken by the Mayor it is reported in order to facilitate his control over the drug combine as Chen Sung-an, the Chief of the Bureau, is a follower of his, while Yang Hu (楊虎), the Commander of the local Paotui, is a nominee of Tu Yueh Sung and not under the influence of the Mayor.

So far no protest against this change has been forthcoming from Yang Hu and it is thought that he is waiting until the Spring of 1933 when the Paotui will have been enlarged by the addition of two regiments, permission for the organization of which as well as the supply of arms and ammunition has been promised by General Chiang Kai-shek through the Military Committee of the National Government.

The Chief of the "Special Tax Bureau of the whole Province of Jiangsu" (江蘇全省特稅局) located at Chinkiang which controls the opium monopoly in Jiangsu is one Loo Tuh Yun (盧獨雲) alias Loo Ying Min (盧映明), native of Fokien and ex-Commissioner of Finance of the Kueh Provincial Government. The original plan to appoint the Commissioner of Finance Concurrently to this post has not been adhered to.



3648

Extract from Intelligence Report 9.12.32.

- : -

Local Paoantui or Peace Preservation Corps

The Paoantui recently received from Nanking 12 machine guns, eight of which have been distributed to the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st Regiment for use. The 3rd Battalion of this Regiment is still in the course of formation.

The following table gives the present disposition strength and equipment of the local Paoantui or Peace Preservation Corps.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Strength &amp; Equipment</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Billet</u>
The 1st Regiment with Headquarters in the Police Training Depot (警察所), Kung Woo Road (共和路), Chapei. Commander Chen Tso Ming (陈卓明).			
1st Battalion	500 infantrymen armed with rifles, 6 machine guns 2 of a light pattern and 2 motor cycles.	Major Chow Ping Yuen (周协元)	221 Tien Tung An Rd., Chapei.
5th, 6th & 8th Companies, 2nd Battalion.	372 infantrymen armed with rifles 6 machine guns 2 of a light pattern and 4 motor cycles.	Major Lieu Van Chun (刘万钧)	Police Training Depot, Kung Woo Sing Rd., Chapei.
7th Company, 2nd Battalion	124 infantrymen armed with Mauser pistols	-do-	Tai Yang Miao, a temple on Tai Yang Miao Rd. Chapei.
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 unarmed cadets.	(Officer not yet appointed)	Yoh Ying Tong Benevolent Society No. 11 Sing Ma Road, Chapei.
10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 unarmed cadets.	(Officer not yet appointed)	Sung Ching Zoe (董经舟), 770 Chung Hwa Sing Rd., Chapei.
The 2nd Regiment with Headquarters in the Shaoshing Guild, Chueh Mung Road, Nantao. Commander Zi Hsueh Chi (齐学智).			



Unit	Strength & Equipment	Commander	Billet
	42 guards attached to the 2nd Regimental Hdrs. armed with 34 rifles & 4 light machine guns.		Shaoshing Guild, Chueh Tung Road., Nantao.
"Stokes" gun Company attached to the 2nd Regimental Hdrs.	124 "stokes" gunners armed with 6 "stokes" guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles.		Tinghai Guild Sing Jao Rd., Nantao.
1st Company, 1st Battalion	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Major Li Song Tsung (李士宗)	Kweun Ying Koh Temple, Fah Hwa Village.
2nd Company, 1st Battalion	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	Fah Hwa Village.
3rd Company, 1st Battalion	124 infantrymen armed with rifles	-do-	San Ching Miao (三經廟).
4th Company, 1st Battalion.	124 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols & 80 rifles.	-do-	Fah Hwa Village.
5th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	Major Tseu Ping (鄒斌)	Sung Ka Z Temple, Siccawei Village.
6th Company, 2nd Battalion.	-do-	-do-	Chu Kong Guild Chung San Rd.
7th Company, 2nd Battalion.	-do-	-do-	Mung Chiao Guild, Tien Yah Jao Road, off Siccawei.
8th Company, 2nd Battalion.	124 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols, & 80 rifles.	Major Tseu Ping (鄒斌).	Mung Chiao Guild, Tien Yah Jao Road, off Siccawei.
12th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 machine gunners armed with 6 machine guns, 40 Mauser pistols, & 80 rifles.	Major Tong Seu Tse (唐守之).	Hunan Guild, Arsenal Rd., Nantao.
9th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	Chaowei Guild Zia Tu Road, Nantao.
10th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	-do-
11th Company, 3rd Battalion.	124 infantrymen armed with rifles.	-do-	Administration Office of the S'hai Mun. off Route Ghisi



POLICE FORCE

Nov. 1932

58611/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
REGISTRY

3648

COPY

Translation of despatch No. 10 from the  
Shanghai Peace Preservation Corp to Council.

Dated 3rd November, 1932.

Peace preservation appointments.

Instructions (No. 346) have been received from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, appointing Yang Hu (楊 虎) as Commissioner for Peace Preservation in Shanghai, and also Instructions (No. 347), appointing Tseng seh-seng (曾 則 生) as the Assistant Commissioner. In pursuance of these instructions both the appointees reported for office on the 1st instant. Apart from reporting this fact and issuing the necessary orders, in connection therewith, the Council is hereby informed of the appointments.

(Chopped) Shanghai Peace Preservation Corp.

Quity

10/11/32

SI, Please note and return to Registry. 6:11:32.



### Correspondence

#### WHAT IS GAMBLING?

The recent gambling raid in Racecourse Road seems to have created quite a stir in Tientsin, especially among the foreign community, many of whom maintain that the raid was not warranted and that the establishment in question was merely a private club where members adjourned for a quiet little game of poker.

The gambling laws are both complicated and elastic, not only in China but in other countries as well, especially Great Britain. In the latter country sweepstakes are prohibited and considered as illegal, no matter for what purpose they may be held, even for charity, as for instance the Irish Hospital Sweeps. Even in the British concession in Tientsin which comes under British law, the selling by any person or any firm of an Irish Hospital sweep is regarded as illegal and against the law, although hundreds of Irish hospital sweeps are openly sold and bought within the precincts of the British Concession. Sweep tickets are sent to Tientsin from Ireland to firms and individuals, even books of tickets, with a free ticket for anybody who sells, though - strictly and legally speaking it is against the law. One can go to any private club in Tientsin for that matter and play poker, nap, bridge, "beat your neighbour out of doors", or any other card game, and - legally

speaking---it is within the law, but to play poker for any monetary stakes among friends, say at one of the local hotels, would be infringing the law, according to the British standpoint. Roulette, of course, is tabooed, it is a mechanical game, and therefore is a pure game of chance, with most chances in favour of the "house."

There is certainly a great need for changing the "gambling laws." A little flutter now and again adds a certain amount of filip to one's existence, nothing is said about taking a ten dollar sweep ticket on the "Champions". Everybody does it, Chinese and foreigners alike, it is a big money making proposition for the clubs who issue the tickets, charities benefit by the takings, somebody wins a big prize and the majority lose. But there is never a grouse on the part of those who have tempted fortune, even if they do lose. They will try again next year. Sweep tickets are sold wholesale on the Paper Hunts, the Baseball games, in fact any old chance of getting a big return for a small outlay is eagerly indulged in by the optimistic public. But nothing is heard about it, the law does not pounce down upon the sellers of the tickets or those fortunate or unfortunate ones, as the case may be, who try their luck in the hope of amassing a few extra dollars for a small outlay. After all, it is only human nature. But to open a gambling house where the public may assemble and play poker, to her card games or roulette---that



is a crime and is punishable by law. What is the difference between taking a chance on the Champions or putting a few paltry dollars on the red, black or white in a roulette game? China ponies are just as elusive and uncertain as the roulette wheel, but just because some individual with a reforming turn of mind decided to make a law against gambling, this person or individual succeeded in getting the rather stupid law passed. It was evaded in all kinds of subtle ways, but those who happened to be caught paid the penalty.

The most significant part about the Racecourse Rd. raid is that it was carried out according to Chinese law & strict instructions from Nanking, we will admit. Yesterday morning's raid on the gambling house in Racecourse road, to speak frankly, was a real farce, and the only redeeming feature about the whole affair was the fact that the foreigners who were caught in the trap were 'courteously treated', thanks to the presence of General Ralph Lulu, a well known and much respected Chinese resident of Tientsin, who has many foreign friends, even amongst those whom he was compelled to arrest, according to instructions and according to the law. Some Russians and Chinese were also caught in the "net". We do not know what is going to happen, perhaps they will be made an example of. Whether they will be fined or imprisoned we do not know, but in the interest of law and justice we trust our Chinese friends and our Russians friends, who enjoy no extra-territorial rights will be treated with the same courtesy as afforded those foreigners enjoying extra-territorial rights and privileges.

We believe that yesterday morning's "bag" included quite a number of respectable and well known foreign residents of Tientsin, both military and civilian. They underwent an unfortunate experience through the unexpected raid, they were arrested at the point of the pistol, bundled into waiting motor cars and whisked off to police headquarters, detained there for several hours while a certain amount of red tape was gone through, inconvenienced and annoyed, but finally released on giving their full names, addresses and occupation. Beyond that there was nothing to be really worried about, neither do we think that any stigma is attached to their names because they were unfortunate enough to be caught in a gambling house "unofficially" authorized while engaged in a quite human pastime of trying to get rich with the minimum amount of outlay.

Gambling is gambling, no matter in what form, but to try and split hairs about what form this gambling should be indulged in, is farcical to say the least. In our opinion playing a poker game -- which is a game of "bluff" -- for money, placing ten dollars on a roulette wheel, or taking a chance on a China pony in a sweepstake all comes under the category of taking a chance or a flutter to tempt Dame Fortune, or in the words of the law it is "gambling." We fully concur with a certain individual who said that the law "is an ass" and this applies to the "Gambling Law" as well, as it stands at present.

Yours truly,

GAMBLER.



North China

# Daily Mail.

華北日報

HUA-PEI-JIH-PAO

Friday, September 16th, 1932

## The Gambling Raid

**W**E cannot say that we are surprised that the Chinese authorities raided the gambling house in Racecourse road. It was only to be expected. Although it has been in existence only for a comparatively short period, and was supposed to have the protection of the local Chinese authorities in return for a certain sum to be paid down monthly as "commission" on the takings, sooner or later the screw would have been applied, and as subsequent events have clearly proven the "screw" was applied followed by an unexpected raid. The "bag" cannot be said to have been a very big one, and neither from the financial point of view was any large amount of money found on the premises. It was unfortunate that some foreigners were caught on the premises at the time of the raid, but beyond a visit to the police station, the taking of names and addresses and a forced and inconvenient stay at police headquarters the raid was quite a tame affair. It was carried out in an orderly and quiet manner—as far as the foreigners were concerned—and the presence of General Ralph Lulu, Chief of Police of the First, Second and Third Special Areas tended to assure the foreigners that no harm would come to them.

It was only a few years ago when Tientsin boasted of several gambling establishments, some of which were quite luxurious places, but one by one they were all closed down by the Chinese authorities, the last one to go being the "Louvre" where the rather childish game of "lotto" was indulged in. It must also be borne in mind that when General Lulu received instructions from Nanking to make a clean-up of all gambling dens and other undesirable haunts, he carried out his orders to the letter. Therefore, it was only to be expected that any person whether foreign or Chinese, who ignored these orders would have the law upon them. The "protection" game is now old fashioned and out-of-date. Even supposing the police officials had been bribed to allow the gambling den to be open and run under police protection or supervision, the protection soon ceases when any rift in the lute occurs. In this particular instance, the raid was nothing of a sensational nature, so far as no fines were imposed and nothing taken away from the foreigners of a private or personal nature.

Undoubtedly, the presence of General Lulu made things much easier for the foreigners caught in the raid. It should be a lesson not to visit gambling houses in Tientsin, no matter what the wily proprietors may say about police "protection" and so forth.

It is all "bunkum."



TIENTSIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1932

## GAMBLING HOUSE ON RACE COURSE ROAD RAIDED BY POLICE

Ten Foreigners And Fifteen  
Employees Of House Taken  
To Safety Bureau; Chinese  
And Two Russians Held In  
Custody

Thirty armed police of the Public Safety Bureau, led by Major-General Ralph Lulu, gun in hand, raided a gambling house on Race Course Road, just beyond the Villa West Lake, in the early hours of yesterday morning. Five dollars Mex. (eighty disappeared in the excitement), five British, two Americans, two Russians, one Spaniard, fifteen Chinese employees of the House, a roulette wheel and some chips were the total result of the raid. There was only one casualty, one Chinese policeman shot in the leg with his own gun.

All the persons arrested were rushed in automobiles along Victoria Road and Rue de France over two bridges into the Bureau of Public Safety. Mr. Lawless of the British Police arrived shortly after five a.m. and rescued the five British subjects. Acting Consul-General Atchison came about ten minutes later and took out the two Americans, while the Spanish gentleman, manager of the House, who is under Belgian protection, was released after telephonic communication with the Belgian Consul-General. Negotiations are in progress regarding the release of the Russians and Chinese who are to extrajudicial rights or privileges.

Peaceful At 4 A.M.

All was quiet and peaceful at two a.m. yesterday morning. The wheel of fortune (or misfortune on this occasion) was spinning merrily. The Spanish manager had had a good night. A group of five military officers, from one of the foreign contingents, had just left the place and their money. A couple of other foreigners were also fortunate enough to have departed early. One American citizen and five British subjects, all local taipans, or near-taipans, still remained testing their luck. Another American

citizen was seated in the next room, before a Henderson Radio, perched on top of the ice box, where refreshments were stored. Music from a grand opera in Moscow had just been tuned in to encourage the guests, not to play but to buy the machine, which owing to the difference in time could not be demonstrated in any other place opened in the wee hours of the morning.

Suddenly at 2.20 a.m. the operatic music was jarred by the discordant ringing of three bells, the prearranged signal of alarm which was quickly followed by a revolver shot. The American radio operator shut off his music and rushed into the main room, just as General Lulu and his armed police, all with drawn and cocked guns, entered the other door. The foreigners were all covered and forced at the point of guns to one side of the room. One of the Chinese attendants who was near the table was thoroughly battered by the police who finally stopped at the foreigners' protest.

### Wheel Located

General Lulu asked for the wheel which had mysteriously disappeared, but was later found outside the window on the verandah. He then asked for the money but the draw containing it had also disappeared. When it was finally recovered it contained only five dollars Mex. The Spanish manager explained that they did not keep much cash, but paid winnings by check. He explained that there should have been eighty-five dollars in the drawer and declared that the police had taken the eighty that was missing. General Lulu then said that the manager must open the safe, but the manager explained that they had no safe in the house and a search by the police showed this to be a fact.

In the early part of the excitement the wounded policeman was brought in and placed in a chair. At first nobody paid much attention to him, but later an argument ensued as to how he was shot. The foreigners declared that he stumbled and shot himself. He first said that one of the Russians beat him in the face and he shot himself in the leg. Later he claimed that one of the foreigners pushed his gun down and it went off. All agreed that he was shot by his own gun.

### Lady Not Arrested

When the shot was fired a lady

who was sleeping on the floor above sprang from her bed and locked her door. The police broke through it and ordered her to put on her clothes and come down. The lady flatly refused and stuck to her bed. Finally the police went off and left her there.

In the meantime the foreigners vehemently protested against their arrest and demanded to phone their various consular authorities. But the police absolutely refused and kept them covered with guns of half a dozen different kinds and calibres. One of the foreigners who knew General Lulu rather well stepped forward to talk to him but the gun of a policeman pushed him back.

General Lulu explained that the gambling house was not in his Special Area and that he had just been called in to assist the City Police. He added that the foreigners should "be glad he was there." He left the party as they were all loaded into motor cars and taken with armed guards on the running boards to the Bureau of Public Safety. Here they were kept for an hour or more before they were permitted to get into communication with their consular authorities.

### Searched For Arms

They were asked to sign statements that the police had not treated them badly but they flatly refused, although each one gave his name, address and nationality. They were searched for arms by the police when they were first arrested but nothing was taken from them. They were not allowed water or anything else to drink. Although some of them by a simple verbal order could ordinarily dispose of millions of cigarettes their supply ran out in the Public Safety Bureau. One of the more friendly policemen offered his pack of smokes which was at once exhausted.

All of the Chinese employees were taken to the Bureau of Public Safety, except the cook who, the foreigners say, was left to cook for the policemen who remained on guard at the house. Some of the foreigners declared that the gambling house, which had been running for about six weeks, had been given permission by the police of the area in which it is located, and that only the day before the raid cumshaw for the Mid Autumn Festival had been paid.

Chits All Safe



The existence of the gambling house has been generally known throughout the town, and foreigners have gone there quite openly and freely. The patrons, both men and women, included well known members of the community, officials, army officers, their wives and others.

The chits are all safe, and it is said they will be presented in due course. One of the foreigners caught in the raid was nine hundred dollars down, but there was no signing of chits after the police arrived.



## NORTH CHINA STAR

TIENTSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

MAJOR-GENERAL LULU  
RESUMES HIS DUTIES  
IN SPECIAL AREAS

Major-Gen. Lulu

Major-General Ralph Lulu, who headed the 1,150 Peiping special police and proceeded to Shanghai last spring to take over the areas evacuated by the Japanese troops following the Sino-Japanese conflict in that city, has returned to Tientsin. General Lulu had been indisposed for the past few days and was able only yesterday to resume his duties as Commissioner of the First, Third and Fourth Special Areas.

The General expressed satisfaction that there had been no difficulty in taking over the terri-

tory from the hands of the Japanese, and also voiced appreciation for the assistance accorded him by the police authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai.

The Peiping special police patrolled in the evacuated areas during the past three months. Later a portion of the force was reorganized and combined with the Chinese municipal police of Shanghai. The remainder, numbering over six hundred men, have returned to the north. The Chinese authorities in Tientsin and Peiping are endeavoring to secure some work for these six hundred men.

General Lulu will now stay in Tientsin permanently and will devote his entire time in the administrative affairs of the three special areas.

## Gen. Lulu Puzzled

One fact which puzzled the public as well as General Lulu himself is that immediately after his departure from Shanghai, the vernacular press of that port printed an article that Lulu, accompanied by six hundred of the Peiping special police, had returned to the north. The next day, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai approached the newspapers concerned and asked for a correction to be made to the effect that General Lulu did not return to the north but was on temporary leave of absence. As General Lulu is not connected with the Shanghai Municipality it was unnecessary to obtain leave of absence from the municipal authorities.

Reg. Please attach file  
re General Lulu. JH  
23:9:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

D. S. B. RECORDS

3648

28, 8, 32

Extract from Intelligence Report 27.8.32.

- : -

Peace Preservation Corps.

Major General Lulu, Commander of the Peiping policemen despatched to Shanghai in June, 1932, to take over the area in Chapei evacuated by the Japanese troops, left Shanghai for Nanking by train on August 25 en route to Peiping.

Members of the Peace Preservation Corps of the Shanghai Municipality were issued their wages ranging from \$12.50 to \$15 for the month of July on August 22.



4580

POLICE FORCE  
FOR INFORMATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY 8/8/32

Translation of Despatch No. 3 to Council  
from Pao An Ch'u, Municipality of Greater  
Shanghai.  
Dated 25th August, 1932.

Pao An Ch'u: Vigilance Department.

We have received the following instructions from the  
Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, (Order 212):-

Following telegram received from the Executive Yuan :

'The regulations governing the Pao An Ch'u (Vigilance  
Department) have been noted. The Pao An Ch'u was  
instituted in Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Kiangsi with the  
sanction of the now defunct Headquarters of the Army,  
Navy and Air Force Commander-in-Chief. Following  
precedents, the regulations were submitted to the  
Military Affairs Commission for consideration; they  
have now been approved, and you are hereby notified  
by wire.'

Copy of Regulations enclosed. You are directed to organize  
the Pao An Ch'u without delay and to report on the matter."

With the Order was enclosed a copy of the Regulations.

On the same date Order No. 1127 was received:

"An official seal bearing the inscription 'Seal of Pao An  
Ch'u, Municipality of Greater Shanghai (上海市保安處關防)  
and ivory chop with the characters 'Chief of Pao An Ch'u,  
Municipality of Greater Shanghai' (上海市保安處處長)  
and two ivory chops for the Deputy Chiefs, bearing the  
characters 'Deputy Chief of Pao An Ch'u, Municipality of  
Greater Shanghai (上海市保安處副處長) ~~have been engraved~~  
~~and~~ are hereby issued to the Pao An Ch'u for use."

The above-mentioned official seal of wood and three  
ivory chops have been received. In pursuance of the above-quoted  
orders, the Pao An Ch'u was inaugurated on the 18th instant. The  
seal and chops are in use. Please take note.

Wu Teh-cheng,

Concurrently Chief of Pao An Ch'u.

26 AUG. 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch 3: 3648 Station, 32

Date August 17, 1932.

Subject (in full) Peace Preservation Corps

Made by D.I. Lin Tse-liang

Forwarded by Lt. Robertson, Supt

Col. Huang <sup>明</sup> Ming, Commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Peace Preservation Corps, who has already submitted resignation to Mayor Wu, has not attended his office in Chapei for the last three days, and Li Pah-long (李白郎), Vice Commander of the 1st Regiment, is now officiating in his place.

Major Kwan <sup>明</sup> Ming, Commander of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, who, it is reported has been at variance with Col. Huang Ming, has been transferred by the order of Mayor Wu to be the Vice Commander of 2nd Infantry Regiment.

It is reported that the ill-feeling between Col. Huang and Major Kwan originated from the latter's direct application sometime ago to ~~xxx~~ Mayor Wu, who is Kwan's relative, for an officer to be appointed as the Commander of the 2nd Company of his Battalion. Kwan's failure to report the vacancy of this post to Col. Huang Ming, his immediate superior, has so enraged the latter that during a conference Major Kwan was severely reprimanded by Col. Huang. Subsequent to this incident, Major Kwan was transferred and on August 13, a secret order was received by Col. Huang from Mayor Wu instructing him to put under arrest the following officers :-

Commanders of the 3rd & 4th Companies, 1st Battalion,  
Vice Commanders of the 1st and 2nd Companies,  
1st Battalion.

This order was instantly carried out and these four officers are still detained in the Regimental Headquarters, Chapei, although no charge has been



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

preferred against them. It is generally believed that the officers ~~xxx~~, being followers of Col. Huang, were responsible for carrying to him information to the detriment of Major Kwan. They have been removed from their posts by Mayor Wu at the instigation of Major Kwan. On August 14, four new officers were sent by the Peace Preservation Bureau to fill the post vacated. Looking upon this act as an indication of the Mayor's dissatisfaction with him, Col. Huang decided to resign his post as Commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment. It is reported that his resignation has not yet been formally accepted but a new Commander will be sent by the Bureau on or about 20/8/32 to take over the command of the Regiment.

*Sik Tse Liang*  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SI. Please let me know if  
Supt. Tan has any information  
on this subject.*

*No further information has  
so far been received.*

*Commissioner & Mr. Tan 18/8*

*Sir, information of Mr. Evans*

*18/8/32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 32  
S. B. Station  
Date Aut. Mat. 15, 1932

Subject (in full) Peace Preservation Corps

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-ling

Forwarded by

Thos. Robertson, Supt

With reference to the attached <sup>report</sup> on the subject of Peace Preservation Corps, further enquiries indicate that the matter referred to in paragraph 1 has been settled by the Chinese Municipality which has agreed to issue the wages to the non-commissioned members of the Peace Preservation Corps according to their original scale, viz: \$15 to \$17.

With reference to the quarrel of Col. Huang Ping and Captain Kwan Kun, referred to in paragraph 2, the former has the support of General Yen and the latter is backed up by Mayor Gu Teh-chen and so far this trouble has not yet been settled.

Tan Shao-ling  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,

Information.

M. Guens

1678

SL

As usual and pass to  
Reg. White please.

16:8:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 368  
C. & S. B. REGISTER  
S. I. No. 825 Station,  
Date August 12, 1932

Subject (in full) Peace Preservation Corps

Made by D. I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supl.*

It is reported that non-commissioned members of the Peace Preservation Corps have not yet been issued wages since its inauguration. According to the original scale, the wages of these members ranged from \$15 to \$17 but about a fortnight ago a secret order was issued by the Shanghai Municipality to reduce the sum to \$13.50 and \$15.00 which is even less than the wages of the constables of the Public Safety Bureau. Consequently a rumour is rife among the members of the Corps, particularly those formerly belonging to the Peiping constabulary, that as soon as this order is formally adopted, the majority of their number would resign. In order to prevent sudden disorder, the issue of wages has been withheld pending some new arrangement to ameliorate the situation.

It is reported that Col. Huang Ming, Commander of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Peace Preservation Corps and Major Kwan Kung, Commander of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment have both recently submitted their resignation from their respective posts to Mayor Wu Teh-chen. This is said to be the outcome of bad feeling between these two officers and it is further reported that the latter named, who is a relative of Mayor Wu, is arrogant and insubordinate to Col. Huang Ming, his immediate superior.

*Sih Tse Liang*  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SI, Please include in Daily Intelligence Report. Suppl. Jan and information about this matter?*

*15:8:32*



FM 1

Memorandum.

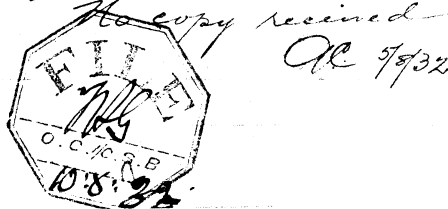
POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 5:8:1932  
Reg.

Please let me  
know if a copy of  
Bulldogwell  
Station Report was  
sent to the Sp. Br.

*[Signature]*  
H.S.

*[Signature]*  
Sir,





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Bubbling Well Station,

Date 3rd August 1932.

Subject (in full) Arrival of members of the Peace Maintenance Corps & billeted  
at a Chinese Temple off Amherst Road, O.O.I.

Made by S.I. Dalgetty

Forwarded by

*R. Dalgetty*

Sir,

I beg to report that at 9.30 a.m. 3-8-32, P/S.336 McArdle (M/cycle patrol) came to the station and reported that Chinese soldiers were billeted at a Chinese Temple situate off Amherst Road O.O.I. Enquiries were made by the undersigned and ascertained that 150 men in uniform, known as "Peace Maintenance Corps" and armed with rifles and bombs, in charge of Captain Sung arrived from Sungkiang on the 3-8-32 on instructions received from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. So far they have received no instructions as to their objective in Shanghai, but from what I could gather they are to be posted as guards on the outlying roads for the purpose of keeping good order. At present they maintain an armed guard consisting of two men at the entrance of the Temple doorway. Capt. Sung states that a further 100 men of the same Corps armed with machine guns will arrive in a few days from Sungkiang.

Further enquiries are being made to ascertain their object in coming to Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R. Dalgetty*

D. O. "B".

Sub-Inspector.

*S.I. (Div.)*  
*Information*

Commissioner of Police

*Informing*  
*Red Springfield*

D. C. (Division)

AUG. - 3 1932

*a camouflage  
garment  
J.B.*

*hals  
4/8*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch Gr. 1 ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date August 4, 1932.

Subject (in full) Pacantui - Peace Preservation Corps

Made by D.I. Sin Tsz-liang

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Sup't*

With reference to my report of July 27 on the subject of the Pacantui or Peace Preservation Corps, the 6th Regiment of the Military Police was incorporated into this Corps as the 2nd Infantry Regiment on August 1, 1932 at Sungkiang with Col. Zee Hsueh-chi as Commander. It consists of three Battalions each of which is divided into three companies of infantry and one company of machine gunners. In addition the Regimental Headquarters directly control 42 signal men and 130 stokes gunners with 6 stokes guns, and a medical staff of ten men. These soldiers arrived at Shanghai from Sungkiang in two batches, one at 8.30 a.m. August 2, 1932 and the other at 8 a.m. August 3, 1932. These soldiers are now distributed as follows :-

Unit & No. of Men	Billet
The 1st Battalion (372 infantry men, 124 machine gunners) <i>with 6 machine guns</i>	South West of Jessfield Village and Zaowuking.
The 2nd Battalion (372 infantry men, 124 machine gunners) <i>with 6 machine guns</i>	Loh's Garden, Lungwa
The 3rd Battalion (124 machine gunners) <i>with 6 machine guns</i> -do- (124 infantry men of the 7th Company) -do- (248 infantry men of the 8th & 9th Companies)	Hunan Guild, Arsenal Road. Chinese Building on Municipality Road. Chaowei Guild, Zia Tu Road.
Headquarters of the Regiment with 42 Signal <i>men</i> .	Shaoshing Guild, Li Yuen Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

Unit & No. of men

Billet

130 Stokes Gunners with  
*six Stokes guns*

Polytechnic School,  
Lunghwa Road.

*Sch. Tse Liang*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SI, Please include in Daily Intell  
Report and pass W. Reg. file. It  
would be useful if we could obtain  
particulars of the number of machine  
guns, stokes guns, etc. in possession  
of the local Chinese forces.*

*JH*  
4:8:32

*Incl in I.R of 5/8/32  
with particulars of machine guns etc*

*JH*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch D. 1 Station, 2648

Date July 27 1932.

Subject (in full) Paoantui or Peace Preservation Bureau

Made by D.I. Sih Tsz-liang Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supl

Following the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chapei, a Peace Preservation Bureau was organized by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai on July 5 and with Mayor Wu Tieh-chen and General Wen Ying-sing, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau as the Chief and Deputy-Chief respectively, with the ostensible object of garrisoning the Shanghai area. This Bureau will control a unit to be known as "Shanghai Municipality Peace Preservation Corp" which will be composed of two Regiments to be known as Infantry Regiments, each of which will consist of 3,000 men.

According to the project under contemplation this corps will not only consist of Infantry but also will embody a motor cycle company, cavalry, a tank corps, communication corps and a medical section.

The 1st Infantry Regiment has been formally organized. The Chief is Colonel Huang Ming. It consists of three Battalions. Each Battalion is divided into four companies with 124 policemen in each company. The 1st Battalion is composed of members of the Reserve Unit of Public Safety Bureau, the 2nd Battalion is composed of the Peiping Policemen and the 3rd Battalion is still in the process of organization although the Commander Kiang Shing-tao (江聲濤) has been appointed.

With reference to the 2nd Infantry Regiment, it is learned that it will be organized out of the 6th Regiment of Military Police which has returned to Sungkiang from its Bandit Suppression Campaign in Kiangpeh. It is not known yet, however, when this



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

organization will take place as the Nanking Government  
is still hesitating to openly incorporate soldiers with  
the Corps for fear of possible opposition from other  
foreign powers.

*Sik Tse Liang*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*SI, Please include in Daily  
Intelligence Summary and pass  
Registry file.*

*Enclosed in  
I.R. 28/7/32*

*JR*

*27.7.32*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To SI, Shanghai, 16:7:1932

Please make  
investigations  
about parts marked  
and report.

JW



WHAT IS PAOANTUI ?

SHANGHAI, JULY 15.

THE SO CALLED PAOANTUI OR PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS, WHICH HAS BEEN ORGANIZED RECENTLY FOR THE OSTENSIBLE OBJECT OF PRESERVING THE ORDER IN THE AREA EVACUATED BY THE JAPANESE MARINES, IS COMPOSED OF ONE REGIMENT OF FULLY ARMED SOLDIERS, DIVIDED INTO THREE BATTALIONS. THE CHIEF OF THE PAOANTUI IS COLONEL HUANG MING.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPS ARE NOT ONLY EQUIPPED WITH RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS AND OTHER REGULAR WEAPONS OF SOLDIERS BUT THEY ALSO POSSESS TANK CORPS, COMMUNICATION CORPS AND MEDICAL SECTION. IN ADDITION, THE PAOANTUI HAS ITS OWN TRAINING CORPS WHICH ARE TO GIVE MILITARY TRAINING TO CANDIDATES TO MEMBERS OF THE CORPS. IT IS SAID THAT THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES ARE PLANNING TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF THESE PAOANTUI MEN TO AS MANY AS 6,000 IN THE NEAR FUTURE. - PRESS UNION.

-----



自日軍撤退後，吳市長即籌畫組織保安處，實力三千，由市府直接管轄。保安隊共分三團，仍陸軍三制。

為由團部組織機關槍連、騎一隊、飛一隊（即機密腳踏車隊）

鐵甲車隊及通信隊等。每團實力三千。第一團則由上

海公安局之原有保安隊及北平警察組成。團長為黃

明。其第三團即以前中央憲兵第六團改組，但迄言已

成立者，祇有第一團黃明部之第一大隊與單部。

及第二大隊劉萬鈞部。每一大隊又分四中队，中隊

長，有長警一百十名。其第一大隊為公安局原來之

保安隊所改編者。第二大隊即北平警察所改編者。現

均駐防南北。其第三大隊長竺已委任江声清，但現

正駐在城中心。其第三團因中央尚有問題，故在停頓

中耳。

保安處長吳鐵城 副處長溫應星

正主任曾則生 副主任羅任猷

第一科長溫克剛

第三科長陳卓民



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. S. B. READING

No. D

Div. 1

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1932

The second draft of 500 Peiping policemen to reach Shanghai was formally incorporated in the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Peace Preservation Bureau on Sunday as the 2nd. Company, with Liu Wan-chun as commander. Headquarters of the unit is in the Chien Chwang Guild, 576 Road.

712

10



C.P. •

arranged his phone.  
on June 16.

7/6. S.H.P.  
P.A.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. S. S. S. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

D 2678  
Date 7 16 1932

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Despatch bearing Character No. 454 from the Public  
Safety Bureau.

Translation of

June 16, 1932.

To

Commissioner Gerrard,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

This Bureau has decided to despatch a police force of 100 men, armed, under the command of senior officers to proceed to Chapei at 8 a.m., to-morrow (17th instant) in connection with the taking over of the district west of Sawgin Creek and east of the (Shanghai Woosung) Railway line. The party will pass through the Settlement via Szechuen and North Szechuen Roads. Apart from permission for the free passage being obtained through arrangements already made with you by an officer from this Bureau who was sent for the purpose, I would request that the police stations concerned be informed of the foregoing, and greatly oblige.

(Signed):

Wen Ying Hsing  
Chief of the Bureau.

SKHO:

16  
17/6



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTER  
Kashang Road Station,  
No. D. 3648.  
Date 29th May 1932  
12th 6 132

Subject (in full) further to report on opening of Chinese Police Station at  
118 Ling-Ping Road, Chapel.

Made by D.S.I. Willgoss.

Forwarded by *Drift 110045*

Sir,

The above mentioned Police Station is under the  
command of Inspector Wu Ding Shun (吳廷勳) of the Peiping  
Police, and he has under him 100 uniform Police and 6 Detectives.  
The station is known as the 3rd Section, 5th District  
Police Station.

D.D.O. "D". P.C. 30/5

*Willgoss*

D.S.I.

D. C.

(brim)

*CP*  
*KmB*  
*ad C.*

30 MAY 1932

*My*  
*275*



STANDARD ISSUE 1944

C. E. L. R. C. L.

Vol. D 3648.

30 | 5 | 32.

Shanghai Times, Sunday, May 29, 1932.



COMMISSIONER. Major General Ralph Lulu, Commissioner in Charge of the new Chapei Police who have arrived from Peiping.—Joseffo.

See also 10545

虛  
錄



AN ARRIVAL. Mrs. R. Lulu, wife of Major-General Ralph Lulu, Commissioner in Charge of the new Chapei Special Police.—Joseffo.

Q.C.B.

Sir

For information & return to Reisch

please.

Thanks

30:5:32

C.R. 3075



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
Sinza Police Station,  
No. D. 3648.  
Date May 24th 1932  
Date 26 / 5 / 32

Subject (in full) Increase in Police, Thapei.

Made by and \_\_\_\_\_

Forwarded by C.I. Robertson.

Sir,

I beg to report that a further contingent of the Public Safety Bureau, en route from Bantao to Thapei, were met at Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road corner at 12.45p.m. May 24 by Sub-Insptrs Ware and Ting and escorted via Thibet and Sinza Roads to the Wuchen Road Bridge.

The party consisted of 250 armed men in charge of S.I. Li Shih Ying of the 5th Division and were conveyed in 10 motor furniture vans.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W Robertson  
Chief Inspector.

D.O. "B" Division.

D.C. (Civil)

Information.

Regional Officer "B" DIV.

CP.  
Information  
sub Spring field

h/  
75 JK







SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
Sinza Police Station,

REPORT

12,3648  
Date May 20th, 1932  
D. 2415132

Subject (in full) Increase of Chinese Police in Chapei.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Robertson.

Sir,

I beg to report that in accordance with your instructions, S.I. Campbell and Inspector Mao met a further detachment of Chinese Police from Mantao at Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road and escorted them on Motor Cycle combination to the Wochan Road Bridge via Thibet and Sinza Roads en route to Chapei.

The contingent consisted of 350 armed men with their equipment under a Sergeant Major named Ng Ding Myuin and were conveyed in 13 motor furniture vans.

Chief Inspector in charge Louza was informed of the fact and route beforehand.

No untoward incident occurred.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. Robertson  
Inspector.

D.O. "B" Division.

Commissioner of Police

Information

Chao Sung-feld

Dec 10/31  
Information  
K. P. S. 1/11/32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REG.
No. D 3648.
Date 19 5 22.

Despatch bearing Character No. 356 from Public Safety  
Translation of Bureau, Shanghai.

May 17, 1932

To

Commissioner Gerrard,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

As the policing of the 5th District in Chapei will be taken over in a day or two, this Bureau will send 3 Police Companies, a force of more than 360 officers and men, armed for duty in the district handed over by the Japanese Military Authorities between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. on the 18th inst. As arranged with you through telephone, transports conveying the police force will proceed to Chapei via Thibet Road and North Thibet Road Bridge, from thence entering Chapei by the iron gate, north of Soochow Creek. Please take note and give due instructions to the police stations concerned accordingly.

Thanking you for your permission for the free passage through the International Settlement.

(Signed): Wen Ying Hsing  
Chief of the Bureau.

SKHO:

*WYH*  
*1932*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY  
Sinza Police Station,

V. D. 3648.  
Date May 17th, 1932  
18/5/32.

Subject (in full) Public Safety Bureau again policing Chapei

Made by and

Forwarded by Inspector Robertson.

Sir,

I beg to report that at about 7.30 A.M. May 16 P.S. Aston on duty at Parkham Road Bridge telephoned the Station reporting 10 motor furniture vans containing armed Chinese Police in full uniform and equipment had crossed the Bridge from the Settlement into Chapei and that there was no Settlement Police escort accompanying them.

From subsequent enquiries it was learned they had come from Mantao and entered the Settlement at Avenue Foch and Yates Road from French Town and arrived at the Bridge via Yates and Carter Roads.

They had been instructed to proceed via Thibet Road, according to an officer in charge of them named Mr. Li, but, owing to the guides not being very well acquainted with the Settlement they had made a mistake and taken the above route instead. Two more trips were made during the forenoon by the same route under foreign Police escorts supplied from Sinza to and from French Town and 300 men and their equipment transported across on each trip making a total of 900 altogether.

These men have now taken over the policing of Chapei from the Japanese Marines, the latter withdrawing their men from their posts on the Bridges in this District at about 3 A.M.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W Robertson

Inspector.

D.O. "B" Division.

Commissioner of Police

Information  
W. S. P. Field

D.C. (Div.)  
Information  
If true, it  
shows a  
lack of foresight  
in planning

17/5

W.B.

17/5

D. C. Division

32



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

May 18 1932.

To

Reg.

Please complete  
file by adding  
any information we  
possess about the  
actual entry of  
Chaper by these police

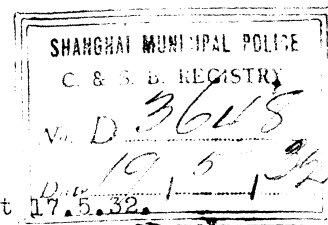
Apk.

Please attach and  
return to me

Atnewith.

18/5





Extract from Intelligence Report

Chapei - administration partially restored to Chinese Authorities.

In conformity with arrangements made, seven hundred and fifty policemen of the Public Safety Bureau took over at 9 a.m. May 16 the administration of the area in Chapei (Vide I.R. 16/5/32) evacuated by the Japanese troops. Huang Ming, Officer-in-charge of the Reserve Unit of the Public Safety Bureau, accompanied by other Chinese representatives called at the Headquarters of the 5th Company of the Japanese Marines on Kung Wu Road, formerly used as the Police Training Depot. Having handed over all document to the callers and obtained a receipt therefor, the Japanese marines, about 200 in number, left the area and proceeded eastward. Thereupon, the Chinese Authorities took over all posts, stationing one Peiping policeman and one local constable, each armed with a rifle, at all traffic points. These are assisted by four motor cycle patrols each consisting of 3 Chinese policemen armed with Mauser pistols. Martial Law was declared between 6.30 p.m. and 4 a.m. on May 16/17.

As a temporary measure, the following offices have been established by the Shanghai Municipality :-

<u>Name of the Office and address</u>	<u>Officer-in-Charge</u>	<u>No. of Staff</u>
The Chapei Office of the Public Safety Bureau, Police Training Depot, Kung Wu Road.	Huang Ming (黄明)	200 policemen.
4th District Police Station, 319 Chang An Road.	Wu Chao-ling (吴治琳)	100 "
4th District 1st Sub-Station, Mongolia Rd.	Shun Shih-jeu (盛泽球)	50 "
4th District 2nd Sub-Station, Mai Yuan Rd.	Han Tieh-sien (吴铁仙)	50 "
The Chapei Office of the Detective Department of the Public Safety Bureau, Police Training Depot, Kung Wu Road.	Loo Ying (卢英)	20 detectives



<u>Name of the Office and address</u>	<u>Officer-in-Charge</u>	<u>No. of Staff</u>
Reserve Unit Office, 1036 Sing Ming Rd. Temporary Police Quarters in Kung Sing Theatre, Mongolia Road.	Huang Ning	150 policemen. 220 "
Public Utility Bureau, Chapei Office, 66 Kung Lih Road.	Kiang Shih-zung (江世宗)	150 road cleaners (These rd. cleaning work at 3 p.m. 16.5)

The Public Safety Bureau commenced the taking of a census of residents in this area at 10 a.m. May 16. Representatives of the Bureau distributed census forms to all residents there to be filled in and forwarded to the Bureau within three days.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C & S. B. REGISTER

No. D. 3648.

Extract from Intelligence Report 1844.48.1.5.22.

Chapei- partial evacuation by Japanese military and  
resumption of administration by Municipality of Greater  
Shanghai

The Joint Commission has notified General Wen, Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety that the Japanese forces will on May 16 evacuate that portion of Chapei bounded by the railway line on the north, by Soochow Creek on the west and south and on the east by a line formed by the Chapei-Settlement Boundary from Soochow Creek to Haining Road extension and continuing direct North to the railway line. The Bureau of Public Safety propose to police this area with 750 men. The small pocket east of this area will continue to be under Japanese jurisdiction for the time being as also will the railway line including the Station and the area north thereof.



Extract from Intelligence Report 16.5.32.

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The Peiping Policemen numbering ab-out 448 arrived at Tungkadoo Wharf, Nantao Bund, by boats from Quinsan at 9 a.m. May 15 and are now accommodated in the Chien Chwang Guild, 676 Lungwa Road. They will be transferred to Chapei to-day May 16 to assist in the policing of that area evacuated by the Japanese military. At 5.30 p.m. the same day, Mayor Wu Tien-chen accompanied by Yui Hung-chun, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipality, and General Wen, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, arrived at the Guild and after an inspection of the policemen addressed them on their duties.

These policemen consist of two corps each composed of 2 groups of 112 men each. Members of three of these groups are armed with rifles while men of the fourth carry Mauser pistols. The staff members of these policemen are as follows :-

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Chief Officer-in-Charge	Major General Lulu (盧錄)
Deputy Chief	Chang Wen-chieh (張文迪).
Chief Training Officer	Ma Hung-su (馬鴻儒)
Officer-in-charge of the 1st Corps.	Liu Wan-chun (劉萬鈞)
Officer-in-charge of the 2nd Corps.	Yen Yung (嚴永).

\* See  
Lo. 5451



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3648  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
CS & SIB. REGISTR.  
Date May 15, 1932  
V. D. 3433  
D. 1815/32

Subject (in full)..... Peking Recruits for local Bureau of Public Safety

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by

The Peiping Policemen numbering about 448 arrived at Tungkadoo Wharf, Nantao Bund, by boats from Quinsan at 9 a.m. May 15 and are now accommodated in the Chien Chwang Guild, 676 Lunghwa Road. They will be transferred to Chapei to-day May 16 to assist in the policing of that area evacuated by the Japanese military. At 5.30 p.m. the same day, Mayor Wu Tieh-chen accompanied by Yui Hung-chun, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipality, and General Wen, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, arrived at the Guild and after an inspection of the policemen addressed them on their duties.

These policemen consist of two corps each composed of 2 groups of 112 men each. Members of three of these groups are armed with rifles while men of the fourth carry Mauser pistols.

*Tan Shao-liang*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*This information appears in I.R. of 16/5/32*

*FB*

*File  
18.5.32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C & S. B. REGISTR D 3648. Date 18 / 5 / 32.
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Despatch bearing Character No. 348 from Public Safety  
Translation of Bureau, Shanghai.

May 14, 1932.

To

Commissioner Gerrard,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

With reference to the handing over of Chapei to the Chinese Authorities on the 16th instant, this Bureau will send a police force of 750 strong armed for duty in the district taken over from the Japanese Military Authorities. Commencing from the morning of that day motor trucks conveying them will proceed to Chapei via Thibet Road and North Thibet Road Bridge, from thence entering Chapei by the iron gate, north of the Soochow Creek. Please give due instructions to the police stations concerned with respect to the above.

In this connection Mr. Hung Chi, Officer i/c Section for Foreign Affairs was detailed to call on you and had obtained the necessary permission from you, it will be recalled, for the party to pass through the International Settlement which I highly appreciated.

(Signed):

Wen Ying Hsing  
Chief of the Bureau.

SKHO:



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTR. Station,

Date May 14, 1932

Div. 17, 5-132

Subject (in full) Chapei - evacuation of certain area by Japanese Military

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

The Joint Commission has notified General Wen, Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety that the Japanese forces will on May 16 evacuate that portion of Chapei bounded by the railway line on the north, by Soochow Creek on the west and south and on the east by a line formed by the Chapei - Settlement Boundary from Soochow Creek to Haining Road extension and continuing direct North to the railway line. The small pocket east of this area will continue to be under Japanese jurisdiction for the time being as also will the railway line including the Station and the area north thereof.

With a view to taking over the policing of the area evacuated by the Japanese Military, the Bureau of Public Safety will on the morning of May 16 seek permission from the Municipal Police for the transit through the Settlement en route from Nantao of Constables as under:

250 to Chapei by way of Thibet Road

165 to Chapei by way of Sinza Road Bridge

335 to Chapei by way of Markham Road Bridge.

Total: 750

*J. W. Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch

*Commissioner of Police*  
*Sir,*

*Information. (A sketch (rough) showing the district in Chapei which will be evacuated by the Japanese forces on May 16 is attached herewith.*

*File 17, 5-132*

*H. E. Evans*

D. N. Sp. R.  
MAY 14 1932



ROUGH MAP OF CHAPPAQUIDDICK ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS  
SHOWING AREA TO BE EVACUATED BY JAPANESE FORCES ON MAY 16, 1943

NORTH

MARKHAM ROAD YANOS

IN JAPANESE HANDS

IN JAPANESE HANDS

EVACUATED BY JAPANESE

STILL IN JAPANESE HANDS

NORTH STATION

SETTLEMENT Boundary

SETTLEMENT

SETTLEMENT

SOUTH

CHAPPAQUIDDICK

WEST

EAST

SOJT1+



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTER  
S. 1. Station  
V. D. 3648  
Date May 16, 1932.  
Dist. 16 / 5 / 32

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality - Chapei Administration.

Made by D. I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by *Thos Robertson Supr.*

It is reported that the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has made the following arrangements for the taking over of Chapei following the evacuation by Japanese troops:

1. The Public Health Bureau will send 100 road cleaners to Chapei on May 17 to attend to the road cleaning in Chapei area.
2. The Bureau of Social Affairs is arranging to re-establish a "<sup>People's</sup> Poor/Loan Office" in Chapei with a capital of \$10,000 for the relief of poor people.
3. The Public Safety Bureau will start a movement to undertake the following:-
  - a) Taking a census.
  - b) Prohibiting erection of mud-huts and repatriating all unemployed workers to their native place.
  - c) Searching for arms and ammunition.
4. The Bureau of Public Works will attend to removing barricades and other defence works as well as filling up holes in ground.
5. The Land Bureau will attend to registering of title deeds and Fang-Tan in Chapei with a view to checking the missing or loss.
6. The Shanghai Telephone Administration is now repairing the apparatus and machines in the Chapei office at Tatung Road, as well as the trunk line to Quinsan. Efforts are firstly being made to restore the private lines connecting official organizations. The estimated loss suffered by the Company in Chapei is about \$200,000.
7. The Bureau of Education is now inspecting the war effected zone in Chapei in order to ascertain the extent of



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

damage and loss suffered by schools and cultural  
organs as a preliminary step to <sup>making</sup> ~~make~~ preparations  
for resumption of studies.

*Sik Ie Liang*  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*This information appears in I.R of 16/5/32*

*JR*

*File  
J.R.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.  
C & S. B. REGIMENT

Station,

V. D. 22/33  
Date May 10, 1932

Subject (in full) Peking Recruits for local Bureau of Public Safety

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supr*

500 Policemen from Peiping are expected at Nansiang  
this afternoon, travelling by train from Nanking.

*Tan Shao-liang*  
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*  
*Sir,*

*Information.*

*J. H. Gwinn*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

MAY 10 1932

*SI,*

*Further, in due course.*

*MS.*  
*11-5-32*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, May 5, 1932  
SI,

For further  
report please in  
due course.

JH

Subt Lon

Now that the  
Sino-Japanese Treaty  
has been signed,  
Gen. Wen may be in  
a position to give  
exact information regarding  
date of arrival of  
the mln. JH



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3648.

Date 6. 5. 32.

May 5, 1932

China Evening News.-

The Policing of Chapei.

As the Sino-Japanese peace agreement will be signed soon, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has issued an order to the Public Safety Bureau directing it to make preparations to police Chapei. Wang Ts Ching, Chief of the Second Department of the Bureau, and other officers have been appointed as duties to undertake this work. A telegram has been sent to Peiping requesting that the 500 policemen already selected be sent to Shanghai within 2 weeks.

Col. Yen Ying Sing, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, has secured permission from Mayor Lu Hsi Chen to remit to Peiping one month's pay in advance to these 500 policemen and a sum of \$2,000 as passage money.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. B. Station
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Date 4/5 B. REGISTRY 1932

Subject (in full) Peking Recruits for local bureau of Public Safety D. 3453

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

500 police recruited in Peking are scheduled to arrive in Shanghai about May 11. These men have been engaged by the Shanghai bureau of Public Safety for the purpose of policing Chapei on the restoration to the bureau of police rights in that area. There is every possibility that the arrival of these men will be delayed as there are no indications of immediate restoration to the municipality of Greater Shanghai of police rights in Chapei.

According to the plans of the bureau of Public Safety these men on arrival will be quartered in Chapei, possibly in the Training Depot of the 4th District, Kung Wo Road Extension.

*Thos Robertson*

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*

*for*

*Information*

*M. Guin*

*O. i/c Sp. B.*

*4/5 PA*

MAY 4 1932



## Peiping Police For War - Torn Areas Due Soon

1,000 Due This Week  
To Police Chapei  
And Woosung

Expert Peiping police, numbering more than 1,000, are expected here this week to join the police force of the Bureau of Public Safety when that body regains its authority in Chapei, Woosung and Kiangwan after Japanese troops have withdrawn.

The Peiping "cops," according to bureau officers, are better equipped than the Shanghai constables and their strength will greatly facilitate policing duties in those areas.

Besides other preparations required for taking up its duties in the three areas, the bureau will petition Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai, to make representations to Japanese authorities for an earlier date for the carrying out of the agreement.

Investigators sent out by the bureau to Chapei, Woosung and Kiangwan submitted their reports to bureau on conditions of the various police stations in those areas yesterday. The Chapei investigators reported that the 5th Divisional Police Station, largest Chinese police station in Chapei was destroyed while the 4th and 7th stations have sustained little damages.

They said that Japanese troops were not much in evidence, and while they still occupy the Chenju station, they have vacated other stations.

The 5th and 7th Divisional stations in Woosung and Kiangwan and their branches were reported to have been burned down. New buildings will either be erected or rented by the bureau.

72  
S.I. Please attach to file  
J.H.



29.3  
Form 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S. L. Shanghai May 3 1932

Please keep in touch with this phase of the Shanghai situation and report fresh developments.

*[Signature]*

Seen by S. (1)

See also S. 31145 on "Shanghai Puppet Administration."

*[Signature]*  
6/7/32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. REGISTRY  
S. 1. Station,  
No. D. 5588  
Date May 2, 1932.  
Day 2 5 1 32.

Subject (in full) Plan of Chinese Authorities for restoration of Police  
right in Chapei and Woosung.  
Made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang Forwarded by John Robertson Insp.

A committee consisting of ten members including  
Mr. Wong Tz King (王激), Chief of the 2nd Department,  
Feng Su Lan (冯淑兰), Secretary, Lu Ying (卢英), Chief  
Detective, Dr. Hung Chi, (洪纪), Secretary in foreign  
affairs, has been formed in the Public Safety Bureau with  
the object of restoring the police administration in Chapei  
and Woosung in case of Japanese evacuating these areas.

Mr. Wong Tz King, accompanied by a Japanese  
speaking interpreter, had an interview with certain Japanese  
Consular officials with a view to securing permission for  
their party to visit Chapei for the purpose of making an  
inspection. This permission was not granted officially  
but certain officers of the bureau visited Chapei recently  
and the Committee is now compiling for the information of  
the Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety an estimate for  
the re-organization of the police forces in Chapei and  
establishment of new ~~stations~~ in that area.

Whether this scheme will meet with success  
depends on the progress of the Sino-Japanese peace negotiations.

Tan Shao Liang  
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,

Information

J. H. Evans

Q. 4c Sp. Br.  
MAY 2 1932



## Bureau Of Public Safety Conducts Survey Of Chapei

Accord Reached Recently Between Japanese And Mayor Wu

A preliminary investigation into the conditions of Chinese police stations in Chapei, Woosung, and Kiangwan as the first step towards the actual resumption of patrolling duties in those areas by Chinese police was conducted yesterday by 10 members of Bureau of Public Safety.

The investigators are expected to turn in their reports to General Wen Ying-hsing, head of the bureau today. The Police Duties Resumption Committee which consists of Mr. Feng Su-lang, secretary of the bureau, Mr. Lu Ying, head of the detective department and three other department heads will make a careful study on the subjects of how to best rebuild police stations demolished by fire, and other matters pertaining to the policing of those areas.

Interviewed yesterday by a China Press representative Mr. Feng Su-lang, secretary of the bureau said that there has been an understanding between Mayor Wu Teh-chen and Japanese authorities on the matter some time ago, but the committee ordered by him only met on April 29. Several important resolutions were reached.

### Reorganisation First Step

The chief problems confronting the committee, it was stated, are

those pertaining to finance and re-organization of the police in the devastated areas. There were before the war 13 divisional police stations in the three areas and each of these needs approximately \$2,000 for repair. Expense for their equipment were said to be high and hard to figure out unless investigators can do the job with care.

Conscription of new policemen was said to be another problem. Formerly the bureau had 1,700 men in Chapei, Woosung and Kiangwan, but half of them are missing. Their disappearance may constitute a danger to the city in view of the fact that they possess guns. The bureau however, is trying to collect those guns and will re-admit those policemen to its service if they return with guns.

### To Use Japanese Interpreters

The head of the 5th Division of Chinese Police in Chapei will be changed. Wang Shih-ting, head of the second department of the bureau was recommended but the final decision rests with General Wen Ying-hsing.

Japanese interpreters will be temporarily hired by all police divisions in Chapei, Woosung, and Kiangwan because when the bureau takes up the administration regional negotiations with Japanese may necessitate their employment, it was said.

The attempted assassination of Japanese officials here retarded the progress of the resumption of Chinese police duties, it was stated further.

SI, For verification and  
report only please.  
JH



April 5, 2.

Miscellaneous (3)

Census of residents in Santos and City.

The Public Safety Bureau on April 4 commenced a census of residents in Santos and City.

Rice Rong Bazaar

In compliance with a decision reached on March 2 (Vide L.N. 30/3/32), the Chapei Rice Rong Bazaar have rented 38 Tsung Tshai (李德) Chokiang Road to be used as a rice bazaar which will open to the public on April 6, 1932.

Chapei Police - re-organized

attach  
to file  
re Chapei  
Police

The 400 Chinese policemen formerly attached to the 4th and 5th District Police Stations, Chapei, who assembled in the Mei King Guild, Arsenal Road on March 4 (Vide L.N. 5/3/32) were reorganized into the Reserve Unit of the Chinese Police in the middle of March.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. Registry

N.S.D. 3433

Date April 1, 1932.

Subject (in full) Proposed reorganization of the Chinese Police

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by The Robertson Supt

Dr. Rudolph Muck, Police Advisor to the national Government, is expected in Shanghai from Nanking in a few days to discuss with General Wen Ying Sing certain measures for the re-organization of the Chinese Police administration. I understand that amongst other things, he has suggested that a special office be formed with foreigners (Europeans) employed as members so as to deal with cases wherein foreigners are involved. He has also, it is reported, suggested that the service of every employee in the force should be made permanent.

The recruiting of 500 policemen from Peking was made at his advice.

Tan Shao-liang  
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,  
Information and forms  
of return.  
J. H. Stevens

File  
J. H. Stevens  
2:4:32



### **PEIPING POLICE COMING HERE**

**500 Northerners Are Ordered  
Selected For Shanghai**

PEIPING, March 28.—(Reuters).—The excellent reputation they have long enjoyed promises to get yet another job for the Peiping police. The Ministry of Home Affairs has sent instructions to the local Bureau of Public Safety to select 500 Peiping police for service in the Shanghai area.

The ministry says that when Japanese forces evacuate the areas they now hold police will be needed to maintain order and that as the police of this city are generally considered the best in the country 500 of them must be drafted southwards.

In compliance with this instruction the bureau is selecting 10 commissioned officers, 30 sergeants and 460 constables for service in Shanghai.

It will be recalled that after the capture of Peiping by the Nationalists in 1928 a large body of Peiping police was drafted southwards to take over the policing of the new capital, Nanking.

SI,

Please check and note in  
Daily Intelligence Report. *Wg*

30:3:22.



D. 3650.



D. 3650.

Murder of Zao Ling Zung.  
detective of P. S. Bureau  
by communist assassins.  
16. 5. 32.

Seizure of ammunition at 296  
Thibet Road on 18. 7. 32.

S. Box #119



**FLASH**

**NO.**

**1**



D 36 84



Form No. 2  
100-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D. 3684  
Date June 13, 1932.  
Date 14/6/32

Subject (in full) Municipal Advocate's opinion on Bookstores selling

pro-communist books.

Made by D.P.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by *[Signature]*

In compliance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, the three attached books - "Marx's Wages, Price and Profits", "Economic Organisation of Soviet Russia" and "Le Monde et La Chine" - were placed before the Municipal Advocate for his opinion regarding the institution of legal proceedings against the bookstores selling these volumes.

I was informed by the Municipal Advocate that these books, with the exception of "Economic Organisation of Soviet Russia" are not included in the list of publications proscribed by the Central Kuomintang Party and he therefore was unable to recommend that the booksellers be prosecuted under the "Communist Law".

It was possible, however, to make a charge under the "Publication Law", but in this particular instance he did not think it advisable to press charges, as he felt sure convictions would be difficult to secure.

"Economic Organisation of Soviet Russia" is included in the list of books proscribed by the Central Kuomintang Party, but according to the Municipal Advocate, should the vendor be charged and be found guilty, a small fine only would be inflicted. Therefore he did not consider it advisable to press a charge.

I submit herewith a list issued by the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters, showing books and periodicals that are prohibited or proscribed in China. Vendors or printers of such publications can be proceeded against under the "Publication Law."

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*B. D. J. Prince*  
*Please note carefully*  
*and pass to Registry with file.*  
*14/6/32*

*[Handwritten initials and date]*  
*14/6*

*[Signature]*  
D. P. S.



# TRANSLATION

List of Prohibited Reactionary Books and Periodicals,  
issued by the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai  
Special District Kuomintang Headquarters.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
Proletarian Youth. (無產青年)	--	Propagating communism and instigating class struggles.
Bolshevik. (布爾塞維克)		ditto
Wilderness (洪荒)	Yen Dai (現代) Bookstore, Shai.	Reactionary propaganda. It is inflammatory and deals with the theories of class struggles.
War Traces (戰跡)	--	Communist propaganda.
I I D E C	--	Propagating communism and instigating labourers & peasants to start uprisings.
Rail-less Train (無軌列車).	1st Line Book Store (第一線書店), Shai.	Proletarian literature instigating class struggles.
Slogans relating to the 11th Anniversary of the October Revolution of Soviet Russia. (蘇俄十月革命十一週年紀念標語)	--	Propagating communism and instigating uprisings.
The Blood Tide (血潮)	Lee Juin Book Store (勵羣), Shai.	Proletarian literature propagating communism.
White China (白華)	--	ditto
Red Flag (紅旗)	--	Propagating communism & denouncing the Kuomintang.
Lenin Youth (列寧青年)	--	Communist propaganda for the youths.
Bogus Central Semi-Monthly. (偽中央半月刊)	--	Communist propaganda
The God of Happiness (快樂之神)	--	Another name of "Red Flag".
Chinese Workers (中國工人)	--	Communist propaganda.



(2)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for prohibition.</u>
Resolutions of the 4th General Meeting of Representatives of the Red International Labour Union. (红色职工国际第四次代表大会) 决议案	--	Propagating communism.
Mo Loh (摩洛)		ditto
Cho Fung (菊芬)	Yen Dai Book Store (现代), Shai.	ditto
The Last Sigh. (最后的微笑)	ditto	ditto
Our Monthly (我们月刊)	Shou Shan Book Store (晓山), Shai.	ditto.
Trumpet (喇叭)	Tsaung Zau Zo (创造社), Shai.	ditto
Dawn (未明)	ditto	ditto
Tsaung Zau Monthly (创造月刊)	ditto	ditto
Ideal Monthly (理想月刊)	ditto	ditto
The Firefly (流萤)	ditto	ditto
Lake Wave. (湖波)	ditto	ditto
Mixed Fight (混战)	--	ditto
Manifesto of the Communist Party (共产党宣言)	--	ditto
People's Rights (民权导报)	--	ditto
Guide to Activities in Cities and Villages. (城市农村工作指导)	--	Working plans of the Communist Party.
My Boyhood (我的幼年)	Kwang Hwa (光華) Book Store, Shanghai.	Propagating communism.
Dances & Happiness (欢乐与舞蹈)	Yen Dai (现代) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Propagating communistic theories.
Hungry Men and Hungry Eagles. (餓人与餓鷹)	ditto	ditto



(3)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
The Night Before Storm. (暴风雨前夕)	Tai Toong(泰東) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Advocating class struggles.
The Workers' Guide. (工人寶鑑)	---	Propagating communism and advocating class struggles.
The origin, organization, and activities of the Secretariat of the Pan Pacific Trade Union. (太平洋勞動會議秘書處的 起源組織綱領及工作).	---	ditto
Youth (青春)	Yen Dai(現代) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Denouncing the Kuomintang.
The Workers' Way (工人之路)	---	Propagating communism.
The Engine Monthly (引擎月刊)	Chi Ts Book Store (啓智), Shanghai.	Advocating class struggles.
"The Anniversary of the May 30 Tragedy will soon approach". (五卅慘案紀念日快要到了)	---	Reactionary handbill issued by the Communist Party.
Letter to Countrymen in connection with the killing of Chang Yeh Liang by British Troops. (英兵毆斃華民呂同胞).	----	Ditto
Our Slogans (我們的口號)	---	ditto.
Letter to Labouring & Poor Masses in connection with the 4th Anniversary of the May 30 Tragedy. (五卅四週年紀念告勞苦群眾)	---	ditto
Story of a Lover (溺情記)	---	Communist propagan- da.
Manifesto of the 6th National Conference of the Communist Party. (共黨第六次全國代表大會 宣言)	---	ditto
Letter to Students in connection with the May 4 Anniversary. (為五卅紀念告學生).	---	ditto
Letter to Students and Revolutionary Youths in connection with the May 4th Anniversary. (為五卅紀念告全國學生及 革命青年)	---	ditto



(4)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Reason for prohibition</u>
"Capose World War" (反对世界大戦)	--	Communist propaganda.
Fundamental Problems of China's Revolution. (中国革命的根本问题)	--	ditto
Morning Bell of the Boong Island. (蓬岛晨鐘)	--	ditto
The Short Pants Party (短裤党)	Tai Toong (泰东) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Advocating class struggles and uprisings.
Yih Foo Weekly (列火周刊)	--	ditto
Political Matters (政治材料)	--	ditto
Manifesto on the May 1 Anniversary (五一纪念宣言)	--	Communist propaganda.
"What shall we do?" (吃力哉能办呢)	--	ditto
Letter to all oppressed people from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.	--	ditto
Letter to young labourers from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group, in connection with May 1 Anniversary.	--	ditto
Letter to Labouring Youths from the Kiangsu Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Group	--	ditto
Love Stories. (恋爱故事)	--	ditto
Far Eastern Newspaper (远东公报)	--	ditto
Red Tide (赤潮)	--	ditto
The Sea Wind Weekly (海风周报)	--	ditto
Sacrifice (牺牲)	--	ditto
Imperialism and War. (帝国主义与战争)	--	ditto
Modern Book Series: The Arts. (现代丛书艺术篇)	--	ditto
The Power of Literature (力的文苑)	Voong Toong (滂步), Shanghai.	ditto



(5)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
Letter to Labourers, Peasants, Soldiers, and poor people, to oppose war among militarists.	--	Communist propaganda.
Economic and political influence and diplomacy of various Powers in China.	--	Ditto
Shanghai Pao (上海報)	--	Ditto
The Pacific Pao (太平洋公報)	--	Ditto
Red Light (紅光)	--	Ditto
Wheel (車輪)	--	Ditto
Singing (鳴)	--	Ditto
Nation and Revolution (國家與革命)	--	Ditto
Anti-Imperialist Youth (反帝青年)	--	Ditto
Marx's Nationalism (馬克思民族社會)	--	Ditto
National Ideas. (國家概念)	--	Ditto
Chinese Prison Life (中國監獄生活)	--	Ditto
Anatomy of the White Terrorism of the Kuomintang. (國民黨白色恐怖政策的解剖)	---	Ditto
Waves and Foams (浪花)	--	Ditto
The Talk Weekly (談話旬刊)	--	Advocating uprisings
Labour Weekly (勞動周刊)	--	ditto
Sun Kwong Three Days Periodical. (中光三日刊)		ditto
N. Lien Hwo Loh (Name of a song). (新改良連花路)		ditto
The Labourers and Peasants Defender of China. (中國工農月刊)		Communist and Anti-Kuomintang.
The Chinese Record		ditto



6.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
The China Herald		Communist and Anti-Kuomintang.
New Livelihood (新生活)		Propagating Communism.
The Learning Semi-Monthly (學習半月刊)		"
Catholism of Communism (共產主義問答)		"
Strategy of Struggles of the Proletarian Classes. (無產階級鬥爭之策略)		"
The Soviet Government of Hai Lok Foon (海陸軍之蘇維埃)		"
Our International Youth (我們的國際青年)		"
The Anti-Imperialist Paper (反帝報)		"
The World Weekly (世界週刊)	Tsung Yah(春野) Bookstore, Shai.	"
Hai Zaung Jih Pao (海上日報)	--	"
Before and After Rebellion (反正前鋒)	Yen Dai(現代) Bookstore, Shanghai.	"
Special Issue on Arts Exhibition. (美術特刊)		"
Tai Toong Monthly (泰東半月刊).	Tai Toong(泰東) Bookstore, Shai.	"
Oversea Chinese workers. (華僑工友)	Chinese Workers Federation at Philippine.	ditto.
New Civilization (新文化)	Kiangnan Bookstore (江南)	ditto
Morning Pictorial (晨報副刊)		ditto
General Principles of Propaganda on the Harbin Incident.		ditto
The Harbin Incident and the Responsibility of the Chinese Labouring masses.		ditto
Manifesto opposing the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway by Kuomintang Militarists at the instigation of imperialists.		ditto



(7)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
The Question of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Attack upon Soviet Russia by the Imperialistic Kuomintang.		Communist propaganda
General Principles of the Movement against the Attack upon Soviet Russia by the Imperialistic Kuomintang.		ditto
Labour Federation Weekly (工联周刊)		ditto
Plans of Autumn Harvest Struggles. (秋收斗争的策略路线)		ditto
Practical Plans of September 1 Anniversary. (九一工作工作计划)		ditto
Bloody May (血的五月)		ditto
General Principles of Propaganda of Soviet Socialists.		ditto
Ten Principal Slogans.		ditto
The Sea Lamp. (海灯)		ditto
Communications of the Soviet News Agency. (苏联通讯社稿)		ditto
The Meaning of the May 30 Incident (五卅的意義及教训)		ditto
War Drum (戰鼓)		ditto
New Idle Talks (新山海經)		ditto
Life on Horse Back (马上生涯)		ditto
Explosive Shell (炸弹)		ditto
Workers' Demands (工人的要求)		ditto
3rd Letter to Postal Workers at Peking		ditto
The Workers' Weekly.		ditto



(3)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for prohibition.</u>
Manifesto Urging Peasants, Soldiers & Poor people to support Soviet Russia.		Communist propaganda
Letter to Labouring Youth protesting against Chinese Militarism, from the Executive Committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.		ditto
History of the Ypi Woo Tuen (義和團演義)		Denouncing the Kuomintang and advocating the uprising of peasants and labourers.
Guide to the Enforcement of the plans of the "Central" to carry out activities among students.		Plans of the Communist Party.
Railway Workers.		Communist Propaganda.
Modern Text Book, contg. the resolutions and manifesto of the 2nd National Conference of the Communist Party.		ditto
"History of Chiang Kai Shek," containing the resolutions and manifesto of the 5th Conference of the Chinese Communist Youth League.		ditto
Staling's "The General Principles of Leninism."		ditto
The Way of Social Revolution. (社會革命的道路)		ditto
China's Revolution and the task of the Central Communist Party.		ditto
The Torrent (奔流)	Foh Sing (北平) Bookstore, Shai.	ditto
The Small World Weekly (小世界周刊)		ditto
To-day		ditto
?		ditto
Pang Fah Series (澎湃集)	Lee Juin Bookstore (勵群書店), Shai.	ditto



(3)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
Land Regulations of the Chinese Communist Party.	--	Communist Propaganda
Responsibility of Chinese Labourers, Peasants, and Poor Masses.	--	Ditto
Brief History of October Revolution.	--	Ditto
Letter to Shanghai Labourers in connection with the dismissal of 400 workers by the management of Nanyang Tobacco Company.	--	Ditto
Anatomy of Capitalistic Society (資本主義的社會解剖)	Ming Sang (民聲) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Ditto
Materialistic Sociology (唯物社會學)	Sing Yui Zou (新宇宙) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Marxism and Communism.
Hoong Sz Annual Special Issue (洪水週年增刊)	Tsaung Zau Zo (創造社), Shanghai.	Propagating Communism.
West and East (西方與東方)	Tsung Yah Bookstore (春野), Shai.	Ditto
Labour Federation Three Days Periodical. (工聯三日刊)	--	Advocating Communist Uprising.
Letter to People in connection with the 12th Anniversary of the October Revolution.	--	Ditto
Manifesto Opposing the War Among Militarists.	--	Ditto
New Star (新星)	Sing Yah (新野) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Anti-Kuomintang & Pro-Soviet Propaganda.
Letter to Northern Workers in connection with the October Revolution.		Communist propaganda.
Vanguard (先鋒)	Labourers and Peasants League of the U.S.A.	Propagating Communism.
Brightness (光明)	--	ditto
Economic Organization of Soviet Russia. (蘇聯的經濟組織)	--	ditto
Present Situation of Soviet Russia (蘇俄的現勢)	--	ditto



(10)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
Letter to People in connection with the Anniversary of September 1.	--	Advocating uprisings.
"All people rise up and protect Soviet Russia".	--	Communistic propaganda
Manifesto Opposing the attack upon Soviet Russia by Imperialists.	--	"
Letter to Chinese Labouring & Poor Masses, from the Executive Committee of the Communist International.	--	"
The Harbin Incident.	--	Communistic handbill.
General Principles of Propaganda relating to the August 1 Anniversary.	--	Ditto
"The So-Called Evidence of the Kuomintang" (國民黨所謂證據)	--	Ditto
Red Medicine (紅丹)	--	Communistic propaganda.
War (戰爭)	--	Ditto
New Womenhood in Western Europe (西歐新婦女)	--	Ditto
Theory and Practice of the Communistic Youth Movement.	--	Ditto
"The Night Before Last" (前夜)	--	Ditto
The Elimination Clique and their Doctrine (取消主義與取消派).	--	Ditto
Revolutionary Books (革命叢書)	--	Ditto
China's Revolution and Opportunism.	--	Ditto
China's Problems after the 6th <del>National</del> Conference of the Communist International.	---	Ditto
The True Newspaper (真理實情報)	--	Ditto
The Worker Jih Mar (工人傳夢)	Chi Ts Bookstore (啟智), Shai.	Ditto



(11)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>	<u>Reason for Prohibition</u>
Self Salvation & Mutual Aid (自救和互濟)	--	Communist propaganda.
The Four Word Classics on the Kuomintang (國民黨四字經)	--	Ditto
Political Intelligence (政治報告)	--	Ditto
A Curve (曲線)	--	Ditto
A Study into Kuomintang Problems. (中國國民黨問題研究)	--	Ditto
Small Articles (小物件)	Yen Dai (現代) Bookstore, Shanghai.	Ditto
"Cannot Look At" (看不得)	--	Ditto
Livelihood in Modern Society (現代社會生活)	Kwang Hwa Bookstore (光華), Shanghai.	Advocating class struggles.
How to establish democratic rule? (怎樣樹立民主勢力) (怎樣實現民主政治)	--	Reactionary literature.
Small Shun Pao (小申報)	--	Communist propaganda.
Hai Kwong Weekly Pictorial. (海光星期畫報)	--	Ditto
Manifesto of the Free Movement League to call a general meeting of representatives (自由大同盟召集全國代表大會宣言)	--	ditto
New Juin Yah (新瓊崖)		
The People's Right Weekly (民權旬刊)		
School Life (學校生活)		
International Monthly (國際月刊)		
Art of Controlling Dogs (伏狗術)		
The Eastern Daily (東方日報)		



(12)

Title

Village Life in  
Soviet Russia  
(苏俄农村生活)

Revolutions in  
Colonies  
(殖民地革命)

Cultural War  
(文化斗争)

Extra Issue of Kuo Ming Zo  
(国民党额外)

Publication ~~Monthly~~ Monthly  
(出版月刊)

Iceberg  
(冰山)

Labourers and Peasants  
League (劳工同盟会),  
published by the Loh  
Juin (乐群) Bookstore,  
Shanghai.

The Far Eastern Worker  
(远东工人)

Critic Weekly  
(评论周报)

White Tide Weekly  
(白潮旬刊).

The People's Rights Weekly  
(民权旬刊)

War Tactics  
(特洛伊策略),  
published by Hwa Shing  
(华兴) Bookstore.

Below Sea Level  
(水平线下),  
published by Lien Huh  
(联合) Bookstore.

New Arts (新兴艺术),  
published by Yen Dai  
(现代) Bookstore, Shai.

Title

China's Revolution and Classes  
(中国革命与中国社会各阶级)

Political Movements of Labour  
Unions.  
(工会的政治运动)

Kuo Ming Jih Pao  
(国民日报)

Young Friends Weekly  
(青年之友周刊)

Trade Union Movement in China  
from 1929 to 1930.  
(中国职工运动状况)

A.B.C. of Political Economy,  
published by Kwong Hwa (光华),  
Bookstore, Shanghai.

The Great Wind Daily News  
(大风日报)

Tide and Wave  
(浪潮)

National Salvation  
(救国真金)

Advice to Chinese Youths  
(致告中国青年),  
published by Min Tsong Zo (民钟社).

Fundamental Problems of  
Marxism. (马克思主义根本问题),  
published by Tsung Mei Zoen (真美社)

The Iron Principles of Social  
Evolution (社会进化的铁则),  
published by Chi Ts (启智)  
Bookstore, Shanghai.

Soviet Peasants and their  
Revolution (俄国农民革命),  
published by Tai Tsong Bookstore  
(泰东书局), Shanghai.

Transitional Period Economy  
(过渡期经济学) Hwa  
published by Loh Tsun (乐群)  
Bookstore, Shanghai.



(13)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Publishers</u>
Revolutionary Movements Semi-Monthly. (革命運動半月刊)	Movement Committee of the Social Democratic Party in China.
New Political Science 新政治學	Loh Juin(魯群) Bookstore, Shanghai.
Sunday Pictorial (星期畫報)	
A.B.C. of Materialistic Conception of History. (唯物史觀 A.B.C.)	Ping Vai(平尾) Bookstore.
China Soviet China Weekly (中國蘇維埃週報)	
Peasant Problems (農民問題)	Yuen Tsong(遠東) Bookstore.
New Educational Principles (新教育大綱)	Nan Jang(南強) Bookstore.
Modern Middle School Student (現代中學生)	Modern Middle School Students Society(現代中學生社).
Political Weekly (政治週報)	
Historical Sources of Scientific Socialism (科學社會主義的歷史來源)	Woo Ping Book Store(滄平書局), Shanghai.
Coal Machine (碾煤機)	Loh Hwa(洛華) Bookstore.
Modern Youth (摩登青年)	Woosung Bookstore(吳松), Woosung.
Hongkong Dah Doong Jih Pao (香港大同日報)	
Arta (The real name of this book being: Armed Uprising). (藝術論原名武裝暴動)	
New Land Monthly (新地月刊)	
Social Resconstruction (社會改造)	Published in Peking.
Dauntless Weekly (大無畏週刊)	
Kaung Sz Poems (光壽詩集)	
New Ideas Monthly (新思想月刊)	
What is the Western Hill Clique? (西山會議派是什麼)	



TitlePublishers

Modern Social Monthly  
(现代社会月刊)

Sing Ming Book Reading  
Society(新民读书会),  
Peking.

Rules & Regulations of  
Chinese Social Scientists  
League.  
(中国社会科学联盟简章)

Arts  
(艺术论).

Kwang Hwa Bookstore(光华),  
Shanghai.

New Literature  
(新兴文艺论集)

Sung Li (胜利) Bookstore,  
Shanghai.

Labour Protection Law  
(劳动保护法)

The Consequences of  
Capitalism.  
(资本论下底分晓)

Kwang Hwa Bookstore(光华),  
Shanghai.

Soldiers' Talk  
(兵士的话)

Soh Lung Monthly  
(沙路月刊)

The Voice of Ah Teu  
(阿斗之聲)

The Foundation and  
Explanation of Things  
(物的根据和解釋)

Whangpoo Weekly  
(黄浦周刊)

Published in Fokien.

Outlines of World History  
(世界史綱).

Tsaung Zau Zo(创造社),  
Shanghai.

Fundamental Problems of  
China's Revolution  
(中國革命的根本問題)

Rebellion or Strong  
Fire  
(叛乱即烈火)

History of Revolutionary  
movements in Russia  
(俄国革命運動史)

Social Science Textbooks  
(社会科学教科书)

Tsung Tsieu(春秋) Bookstore,  
Shanghai.

China's Revolution and  
the Opposition Clique  
(中國革命与反对派)

Red Flag Jih Pao  
(红旗日报)

Principles of Communist International  
(Other name: Population and Food  
Problems) (共產國際綱領, 化名为人口食糧問題)

Sing Yah Wei Zo  
(新學出版社), Shai.



TitlePublishers

System of Marxism  
(馬克思主義體系)

Bing Vai Book Store(平瓦),  
Shanghai.

Racial Revolution of  
Marxism.  
(馬克思主義的民族革命論)

Historical Materialism  
(歷史的唯物論)

Plans of the Communist Party  
(共產黨的計劃)

New Tide  
(新潮)

Soviet China (Other name:  
First Step to People's Rights)  
(中國蘇維埃, 化名, 民權初步)

Printed by the San Ming  
Co.(上海三民公司), Shanghai.

China's Revolution and the  
Three Principles of the  
People  
(中國革命之三民主義)

Bogus Three Principles of the  
People(偽三民主義)

Modern Literature Readers  
(現代文學讀本)

Modern Bookstore(現代),  
Shanghai.

Resolutions on China's  
Problems  
(中國問題決議案)

The Protection of Soviet  
Russia and the Opposition  
Clique.  
(保衛蘇聯與反對派)

Proletarian Society  
(無產者社)

World Monthly  
(世界月刊)

130 Yoong Oen Li(永安里),  
North Szechuen Road.

Youth Weekly  
(青年旬刊)

The Peasant Problems of China  
(中國農民問題)

Bing Vai Book Store(平瓦)  
Shanghai.

Scientific Socialism  
(科學的社會主義)

Ditto.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2 Station

Date June 11, 1952

Subject (in full) Bookstores selling pro-communist books.

V. D. 3684

Date 11 6 1952

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by *SLP*

With reference to the attached memo of the Officer  
i/c Special Branch relating to the sale of pro-communist books  
by the Kai Bing Bookstore (開平書店), Tuh Shing Lee (德興),  
Carter Road, and the Dah Fong (大方) Bookstore, Y.69 Ferry Road,  
I have to report that investigations have been made with the  
following results :-

1) Kai Bing Book Store (開平書店), Tuh Shing Lee, Carter Road

No communist books were on show when the shop was  
visited by a member of this office. It was ascertained, however,  
that the pro-communist books "Soviet Russia's New Policy" and  
"Soviet and the Proletariat" were previously stocked by this  
shop, but were sold out sometime previous, no further copies  
being available.

2) Da Fong (大方) Bookstore, Y.69 Ferry Road

The following pro-communist books were purchased  
from this shop by C.D.C.280 Lee Hai Fong (specimen copies and  
bill attached) and are forwarded herewith:-

Title	Contents
Marx's Wages, Price and Profits	Chinese translation of Marx's "Value, Price and Profit". A treatise on Economics.
Economic Organization of Soviet Russia, by Scott Nearing.	Dealing with the economic conditions in Russia before and after the revolution. The book is a translation from English.
Le Monde Et La Chine (The World & China)	This publication contains among other things the following articles :- Historical review of the Anti-

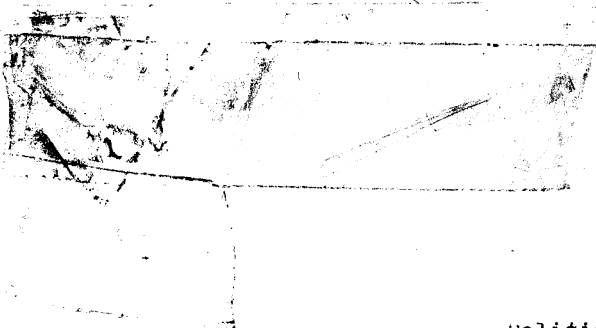


D 3701



D 3701





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3701
July	25 1933

July

Political (3)

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies  
Office removed

□ 3701  
S

The office of the National Salvation Federation of various Shanghai Bodies (Anti-Waung Ching Wei Clique) was removed on July 24 from No. 2 Tai Lai Li, Marikham Road, to 658 Jen Dah Tsen (江大森), Hart Road off Singa Road.



July

24

3701  
7.33

Political (3)

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies - meeting

Twenty-two members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Anti-Waung Ching-wei Clique) held a meeting in the Medium Club, 647 Weihaiwei Road, between 3 and 4.20 p.m. July 22, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a telegram be despatched to General Chiang Kai-shek denouncing his unconcerned attitude towards the loss of the four provinces in the North East.
2. That a telegram be despatched to Feng Yueh-hsiang encouraging him to restore the lost territory and informing him that the Federation would render him assistance.
3. That Wong Loh-zung (王洛成) be appointed to go to Jehol to investigate the circumstances there.
4. That a general representative meeting of various bodies be held at 4 p.m. July 26 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, Szechuen Road.

It will be recalled that this federation ceased functioning in October 1932 owing to lack of funds and resumed operations in April, 1933 (Vide I.R. 10/4/33).

National Salvation General Association - invitations to labour unions to participate

Labour Unions in Shanghai have recently received through the post an invitation issued by the World Overseas Chinese Federation to attend the general meeting convened by the Federation to be held at 2 p.m. July 27 in the Sun Sun Restaurant, Kweichow Road, to discuss the organization of a National Salvation General Association.



April 14, 1933

Political (4)National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies - Meeting

About twenty Chinese representing local various bodies held a meeting in the offices of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Anti-Wang Han-liang Clique) at 2 Tai Lai, 11, Markham Road, between 3 and 5 p.m. April 13, when Su Hui, the firebrand lawyer, presided.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1. That the regulations of the Federation be revised.
2. That the local public be requested to contribute to the fund raised for the support of the troops engaged in the anti-Japanese campaign.
3. That Marshal Feng Yu-shian; be requested by telegram to despatch troops to recover the lost territory in the North East.
4. That Su Hui be entrusted with the task of making arrangements to invite local representatives of troops which are fighting in the North to give lectures on the anti-Japanese campaign.
5. That local bodies be urged to join the Federation.

China Aviation Cooperative Association - fund raised

Some 20 members of the China Aviation Cooperative Association held a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 4.15 and 6 p.m. April 17, when Mayor Su Tieh-chen reported that the Association had decided to purchase 12 aeroplanes which could be given to the National Government for use in the anti-Japanese campaign in the North. He also reported that between April 3 and April 15 a sum of \$88,545.105 was obtained from the local community as a fund to promote aviation construction in China. This money together with that raised from March 1, 1933, makes a total of \$882,888.025.



319

April 10, 1933.

Political

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies  
- resuscitates functioning

319  
10. 11 The National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies  
(Anti-Waung Ching-wei Clique) which suspended functioning  
on October 18, 1932, owing to lack of funds (Vide I.R.  
20/10/32), has resumed operations with an office in No.  
2 Tai Lai Li (泰来里) Markham Road.



December

29,

3701

2.

33

## D.C. (CRIME)

### Police

#### Movement of Notables

##### To Hangchow

Departed at 4.10 p.m. December 28 :-

Huang Kah-chiao, Managing Director of the  
N.H.S. & N.H.S. Lines.

##### From Hankow

Arrived at 8.10 a.m. December 29 :-

Yu Yen-jen, President of the Supervisory Yuan.

Chen Hua-poh, Minister of Industry.

Shan Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Chia-hwei, Member of the C.C.C. of Kuomintang.

Chu Ling-mei, Member of the C.C.C. of Kuomintang.

#### National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies - Meeting

Five members of the National Salvation Federation  
of Various Shanghai Bodies (Long Tan Liang Clique) held  
a meeting in the Young Men's Lecturing Group Society  
Building, Chung Hwa Road, December 28 and passed the  
following resolutions :-

1. That the military leaders in the North East be urged  
to mobilize their armies in order to resist the  
Japanese invasion as well as to recover the lost  
territory in the North East.
2. That arrangements be made to establish the following  
three committees :  
Youth National Salvation Movement Committee.  
Labourers National Salvation Movement Committee.  
Merchants National Salvation Movement Committee.
3. That a scheme be drafted to engage persons who will  
offer their services voluntarily in inspecting local  
native products.





December 24, 2.

Political (3)

National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies  
- meeting

It is reported that about ten Chinese who claimed to be members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies held a meeting in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society building, Chang Hua Road, Nantao, between 6 and 6.30 p.m. December 23 and discussed the report alleging that the Han Yeh Ping (漢冶萍) Iron & Coal Co., 29 Szechuen Road, was selling iron filings to the Japanese. After some discussion, the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the National Government be requested to take over the administration of the Company and bring the persons responsible for the sale to justice.
2. That efforts be made to enlist the support of local organizations in conducting the boycott movement.
3. That the National Government be requested to mobilize the Chinese Armies in order to recover the lost territory in the North East as well as to unite with the smaller nations in the world in order to maintain international peace.

It is reported that the Han Yeh Ping Company ~~referred~~ referred to in the foregoing received a letter purporting to emanate from an organization entitled "The Kiangsu Provincial Association" urging them not to sell any iron ~~filings~~ filings to the Japanese. It is learned that this company is not in a position to comply with the request as they are under contract which is of long standing. On the afternoon of December 23, the management held a conference with the staff when the latter were informed of the impossibility of cancelling the contract.



December 3, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION.

The National Salvation Federation of Various Public Bodies held a meeting at 4 p.m. yesterday. Amongst the resolutions passed were the following:-

- 1) That the following schemes be adopted to enlarge the activities in support of the North-Eastern Volunteer Armies:-
  - a) People within and outside the country to be requested to organise bodies to afford relief to the North-Eastern Volunteer Armies and to do their best to raise contributions.
  - b) The propaganda movement for relief to be extended.
- 2) That the Special Assembly of 19 Nations of the League of Nations be requested to take the following steps:-
  - a) To adopt drastic measures to effect the immediate evacuation of the Japanese military forces from Manchuria.
  - b) To place restrictions on the activities of Japan which has already organised "Manchukuo."
  - c) To make Japan pay for all the losses China has sustained since September 18, 1931.
  - d) To lower Japan's position as a warning.
- 3) That a circular be issued to the Japanese people urging them to have some regard for peace and to suppress the illegal movements of their military.



November 25, 1932.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shun Fao:

THE NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION.

The All-China National Salvation Federation held a meeting yesterday morning at which the following resolutions were passed:-

1. Matters of Diplomacy:-

- (a) That a circular be dispatched to all nations in the world requesting them to urge the League of Nations to settle the Manchurian question impartially in order to maintain the peace of the world.
- (b) That delegates be detailed to Geneva to demand participation in the meeting of the League for the discussion of the Sino-Japanese question.
- (c) That telegrams be sent to urge the Central Government to launch a punitive campaign against Manchukuo, to declare severance of economic relations with Japan and to define its international diplomacy.

2. Military matters:-

- (a) That a Nation-wide Public Bodies' North-Eastern Volunteers Support Committee be established.
- (b) That members be sent to console the North-eastern volunteers in the various districts.
- (c) That telegrams be sent to the high military officers of the Central and South-West Provinces urging them to devise anti-Japanese and bandit suppression measures.
- (d) That the lost Manchurian territory be recovered by force.

3. Economics:-

- (a) That this Federation raise a sufficient funds for its expenses.
- (b) That circular telegrams be sent to all over-sea Chinese and to people throughout the country requesting them to send in contributions for the support of the volunteers' arms.
- (c) That a People's Anti-Japanese Economic Severance Committee be organized.
- (d) That all Chambers of Commerce and Trade Guilds in the seaports enforce the economic severance policy.
- (e) That a National Products Consumption Cooperative Society be established for the purpose of boycotting Japanese goods.
- (f) That the Government be urged to develop productive trades and to complete the construction of national highways.

4. Political affairs:-

- (a) That a circular telegram be sent throughout the country opposing the secret opium monopoly and advising merchants to conduct an anti-opium movement.
- (b) That a petition be submitted to the Government requesting it not to suppress the people's national salvation movements and freedom of speech be protected.
- (c) That the Judicial Organs be requested to promulgate special regulations reducing the penalty for crimes committed by people out of patriotic motives and increasing the penalty for crimes committed by traitors.

A manifesto was then drafted and revised.

The Executive and Supervisory Committees were elected.



November 19, 1937

Political (3)

~~What + Propaganda Section, Organization Section and a Secretariat be organized.~~

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Anti-Kang-Ching-chi clique) - Meeting

Thirteen members of the above-mentioned organization (with a communication office) in the residence of lawyer Li Ts-shan (李次山), 7 Tientsin Road, held a meeting in the Medium Club, 130 Weihaiwei Road, between 3 and 5.30 p.m. November 18. Siao Ling-chuang (萧炳章), Standing Committee Member of the National Provincials' Association, 23 Chün Yien Villa, Rue de Robert, presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That a circular telegram be despatched asking public bodies throughout the nation to assist the North Eastern Volunteer Armies and to ask the National Government to recover Manchuria by force of arms.
2. That the National Government be requested to send the army under the command of Liu Tseng-shien (刘峙) to the North East to assist the Volunteer Armies, instead of being transferred to Chekiang.
3. That the Chinese delegate at Geneva be urged to oppose the proposal in Lord Lytton's Report for the International control of Manchuria on the ground that this not only usurps Chinese sovereignty but is contrary to the League Covenant.
4. That members of this Federation wear nationally produced clothing from now on.

North Eastern Volunteer Army Support Committee

Between 5.10 and 8 p.m. November 19, four members of the above-mentioned committee held a meeting in their office, 29 Jen An Li, Kuling Road, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the Peking Theatre be thanked for its contributions to the North Eastern Volunteer Armies.



November 7, 1932 3701

Political (3)

15 11 321

"New Chinese Public School" - Unrest

Unrest exists among the students, some 100 in number of the "New Chinese Public School", 59 Rue Chapsal who are agitating against the school administration on the grounds of mismanagement. This educational institution replaced the defunct "Chinese Public School" at Woosun which was closed following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities. Two of the former students of the Woosun School named Li Kuo Ting (李國棟) and Sun Kwong Ting (孫廣庭) who have enrolled with the new school and who are believed to be the ringleaders in the agitation have been warned against any unruly movement by the Principal Peh Wen Li (柏文麗) ex-Tuchun of Anhui and a Kuomintang member.

It will be remembered that the students of the old school were noted for their strong subversive activities.

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Anti-Jaung Ching Li Clique) - resuscitated

Sixteen persons claiming to represent an equal number of local bodies including the Bar Association, Ricshe Coolies' Union, Automatic National Salvation Federation to Assist Japan of Various Universities and the National Crisis Cooperative Relief Association which were all former members of the defunct National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Vide I.R. 20/10/32) at a meeting held in theadium Club, 150 Cihaiwei Road, between 3 and 5 p.m. November 6 decided to re-establish the Federation in question.

Up to the present only a communication address located at No. 7 Tatung Road, the home of Li Ts-san (李次山) who is the representative of the Bar Association, has been established. It is learned that a general meeting of the Federation will be convened in the near future when new committee members will be elected and the location of its office will be decided upon.

Communist Propaganda - Result of Court Proceedings

Two persons who were arrested on October 14 at No. 136 Shans Road on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. 15/10/32), appeared on remand before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on November 5 when they were extradited to the Chinese authorities together with the literature seized.

The six persons who were arrested at No. 1359 Sinze Road on October 24 on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. 25/10/32), appeared on remand before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on November 5 when they were extradited to the Chinese authorities together with the literature seized.

Of the seven persons who were arrested at No. 627 Tuh Ching Li (德广里) Houlmelin Road on November 1 and 2 on a charge of propagating communism (Vide I.R. Nov. 2 and 3, 1932), six appeared on remand before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on November 5 when they were extradited to the Chinese Authorities together with the literature seized, while the other named Go Gak Tji (吳玉祖), Netherlands subject, will be sent to Netherlands Indies on November 19 by the s.s. "Tjibadak".



3701  
15 10 32

Extract from Intelligence Report 14.10.32.

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National Salvation Federation of Varicus Bodies (Wang Han-liang Clique) - ceases functioning.

The National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Wang Han-liang Clique), located in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group building, Small West Gate, has ceased functioning owing to lack of funds and the absence of responsible persons.



3701  
4. 10. 32.  
Extract from Intelligence Report 4.10.32.

- : -

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies -  
Office established in Bubbling Well District.

The National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Anti-Waung Ching Wei Clique), which suspended functioning in the middle of September, (Vide I.R. 14/9/32) re-established its office at 31 Kong Loh Tsung, (康樂邨), Moulmein Road on October 2 when it recommenced functioning.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 1 - Station,

REPORT

Date September 9, 1932.

Subject (in full) Threatening letter in Japanese received by the  
National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies

Made by D.S. MacAdie Forwarded by

The following is translation of an anonymous letter  
written in rather indifferent Japanese received through the  
post on September 8 by the National Salvation Federation  
of Various Shanghai Bodies (Anti-Waung Ching-wei Clique),  
89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road :-

"Address to Federation of Anti-Japanese National  
Salvation Bodies "

Carry on the anti-Japanese movement more  
effectively! The anti-Japanese movement as carried  
out at present is so effeminate that nobody pays  
any attention to it. Feed yourself well and be  
prepared for our visit by washing your heads clean  
(Translator's note : This sentence is intended  
as a threat of assassination).

We will visit you without fail. With our  
morale and spirit as strong as a bomb we will in  
the near future call on you with bombs to punish  
every member of the organizations. Do not be  
scared by this letter. Be careful !

The Comrades Bloody Union Corps  
of the Patriotic Organization."



R. W. Mac Adie  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

DC (Crime)

Probably the outcome of the visit to this  
locality in Sep. 4 of two Japanese. Original letter  
& translation has been forwarded to DC "B" for  
F.I.R. purposes while a second copy of the translation  
has gone to C.I.

J. Robertson Subr

Thanks  
mfb



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Special Branch Station,

Date September 6 1932

*Classification*  
Subject (in full) National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.  
Japanese seek location of office.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Supt. Robertson.

A Special Branch agent states that he has been informed by one Lu Teh-ming (羅德明), a member of the Peoples' Self-Salvation Society, 29 Jen An Li, Kuling Road, that two Japanese entered the above named alleyway at 2 p.m. September 4 and enquired of him the location of the office of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (89 Jen An Li). Lu replied that the entrance to this office was from Peiho Road and not from the alleyway itself. On locating the exact whereabouts of the office, the two Japanese marked its position on a map, after which they took their departure.

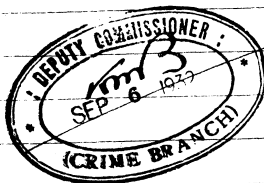
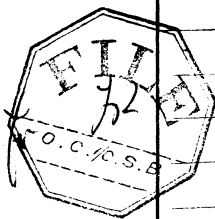
*The Robertson*

Superintendent.

Commissioner of Police.

CONFIDENTIAL

C.P.



*mb*  
*bfs*

*led*  
*6/9 PA*

*Copy sent to*  
*D.O.B. for information*  
*JH*



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

*Op* *Shanghai* 193 *21*  
To.....

*Sir,*  
The letters of Col.  
Wen Jing Ling (flagged)  
have not been  
acknowledged.

*Op*  
A letter now  
would be belated.  
As there has been  
a change of  
regime lately I  
do not think we  
need acknowledge  
*YSL*



Extract from Intelligence Report of September 3, 1932

Chinese Republic National Salvation Federation

Some 20 members of the above Federation held a meeting in the medium Club, 150 Weinhaiwei Road, at 5 p.m. September 1. Li Ts San (李次山) who presided, delivered a short speech expressing his thanks to delegates coming from various ports and enthusiastically assisting in organizing the Federation in question. The meeting terminated at 7 p.m. and the participants, delegates from various places, who will return to their respective localities on September 3, bade farewell to each other.



Extract from intelligence report of August 30, 1932.

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"National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China"  
- Kiangsi Provincials' Association entertain representatives

between 7 and 9 p.m. August 29, representatives of the Kiangsi National Salvation Association on the "National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China" were entertained to dinner by the local Kiangse Provincials Association in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, when some 23 Chinese attended.

42

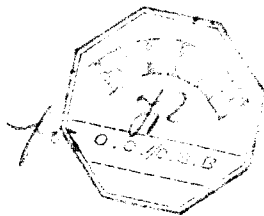


Extract from intelligence report of August 29

National Salvation Federation of Various bodies of China -  
meetings

. In accordance with the programme fixed by the above mentioned Federation, three meetings were held by the members of the military, Economic and Political Sections in Room 628, between 9 and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. on August 27, and a meeting of the federation members between 3 and 5 p.m. August 28 in Room 701 of the Dah Chung Hwa Hotel, 26 Thibet Road, when problems on military economical and political matters of China were discussed.

During the meetings, copies of a booklet entitled "Special issue of the federation " and containing criticisms, in connection with the present national crisis and the North East as well as the programme of the federation, were distributed to the attendance.





Extract from Intelligence Report of August 27, 1932.

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China - meetings

Fifteen persons claiming to represent national Salvation bodies in various places including Tientsin, Peiping, Nanking and Amoy held a meeting under the auspices of the "National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China" in Room 701, Dah Chung Hwa Hotel, 26 Thibet Road, between 9.30 and 11.30 a.m. August 26. Wang Po-soo (王博), representing the Peiping National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies, presided. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the Nanking Government be urged by telegram to despatch forthwith troops for the restoration of lost territories.
2. That the South-West (Kwangtung, Kwangsi, etc.) Political Council be requested to cooperate with the Nanking Government in despatching troops to resist Japanese invasion.
3. That the officers of Marshal Cheng Haueh Liang's army be exhorted to despatch troops and resist Japanese encroachment on China's soil.
4. That talented people be assembled preparatory to organizing a sound and capable government.
5. That arrangements be made to convene a "People's Conference" in a certain limited period.
6. That relations between Japan and China be severed without delay.
7. That the officers responsible for the loss of Mukden be severely dealt with..
8. That talented and learned people in China be gathered together and organize a "National Crisis Government" to deal with the present national crisis.
9. That arrangements be made to convene a "Constitutional Conference" to accelerate the "People's Government."
10. That the Kuomintang dictatorship be abolished and instead the Constitution be adopted.
11. That military training of all people be enforced.
12. That military service men be not allowed to act concurrently as administrative officials.
13. That a "National Affairs Court" be organized to quell civil strife.
14. That opposition be made to direct negotiation with Japan.
15. That the national government be asked to prohibit the



levy of exorbitant taxes.

16. that efforts be made to unite the people of various places in the resisting-Japan movement.
17. that opposition be made to the humiliating "Agreement to cease hostilities between Chinese and Japanese in Shanghai".
18. That the national government be requested to punish 'traitorous' merchants.
19. that efforts be made on behalf of Chinese aviation construction to strengthen the national defences.
20. that every possible assistance be given the North Eastern Volunteer armies to restore the lost territories.

Five members of the "Federation Affairs Section" of the organization in question held a meeting in Room 628, Dan Chung Nwa Hotel, 26 Shibet Road, between 3.30 and 5.20 p.m. August 26, when it was decided to name the organization "The Chinese Republic National Salvation Federation".

On August 26, the Federation issued copies of a mosquito paper entitled the "Special Issue of the Federation" and dwelling on the inauguration of the Federation and proposals of various bodies.

The federation has fixed the following programme for the coming four days:-

August 27

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 9 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. | Sectional meeting in Room 628, Dan Chung Nwa Hotel.  |
| 3 p.m. - 6 p.m.     | -do-   |
| 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.     | dinner party given by the Constitution Acceleration Society to the Federation representatives in the Chung Nwa Art Society, 45 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III. |

August 28

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 9 a.m. - 12 noon | Sectional meeting in Room 628, Dan Chung Nwa Hotel.   |
| 3 p.m. - 5 p.m.  | General meeting in Room 628   |
| 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.  | dinner given by the Chinese I.M.C.A. on the 8th floor, I.M.C.A. bldg., Boulevard de Montigny, Fr. Concession. |

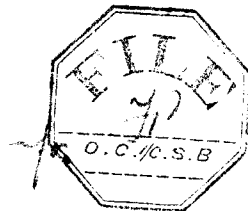


August 29

9 a.m. - 12 noon	General meeting in room 628.
3 p.m. - 6 p.m.	General meeting in room 628 to elect committees.
7 p.m. - 9 p.m.	dinner given by the Kiangse provincials' Association in its office, 23 Chung Lien Villa, Rue Pere Robert.

August 30

10 a.m.	General meeting in room 628 to conclude the inaugural ceremony.
3 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Meeting of committee members in room 628.
4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.	Tea party given by the local Chinese Bar Association in its office, 475 Rue Amiral Bayle.





Letter from National Salvation Federation of Various  
Bodies in China, 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.

August 26, 1932.

To the Special Branch, S.M.P.,

This Federation has been formed by National  
Salvation Bodies in the various provinces and  
Municipalities for the purpose of unifying the movement  
and struggling for peace. Members of the Federation  
wish to express their appreciation of the protection  
accorded them and measures for maintaining order at the  
meeting which they held the other day in the district  
under your jurisdiction.

This letter will serve as an expression of  
thanks by members of this Federation.

National Salvation Federation of  
Various Bodies in China.

cc: R  
hbf  
19/8





全國各團體救國聯合會箋

第 頁

電話九二〇一六號

逕啟者救會本國人一致團結之精神猶全  
國民衆之需要乃由各省市救國團體共  
同發起組織全國團結總會目的在謀統  
一但懋而謀和平之奮鬥此次在  
貴省贛區內開會諸承  
照拂周至秩序井然敝會同人實深蒙  
嘉惠特寄函申謝順頌  
公綏此致

中華民國

年

月

日

曾址上海牯嶺路八安里八十九號



S. B. K. 11

Extract from the Intelligence Report of August 26, 1932.  
.....

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China  
- Inauguration

Under the auspices of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Anti-Waung Ching-wei clique), about a hundred Chinese who claimed to represent local public bodies and branches in outports of the so-called National Salvation Federation, held the inaugural meeting of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China in the form of a tea party in the Central Restaurant, 330 Foochow Road, between 10.35 and 12 noon August 25. Chu Wei Sen (张嘉璈), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincials' Association and committee member of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies, presided and delivered a short speech eulogizing the enthusiasm and patriotism displayed by the delegates from other places in coming to Shanghai. Tu Zoong-yuen (杜重远), who claimed to represent the Kiaotung University, delivered a short speech denouncing the Chinese Government as being mal-administered and incapable of resisting the Japanese invasion in the North East and consequently urging the people to unite together to resist Japan in order to assist the North Eastern Volunteer Armies in offering lengthy resistance to the Japanese invasion. Sung Hung Ye (孙洪伊), representing the Constitution Acceleration Association, urged the attendance to exert themselves in assisting the North Eastern Volunteer Armies. The next speaker was Yen Pao Hang (殷宝航), a delegate from Peiping, who announced that according to information received there were indications that the North Eastern Volunteer Armies would be able to restore the lost territory in the North East in two months' time. He remarked that the most difficult problem which the volunteer armies faced was shortage of arms and ammunition, and he expressed the



hope that local patriotic organizations would do their utmost in helping them to remove the difficulty. The party broke up without forming any decision.

During the meeting, the following booklets were issued to the attendance:

1. Copies of a booklet entitled "Ten-Day Periodical of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies, Issue No. 10 and 12 (Vide I.R. 4 and 23/8/32).
2. Booklets containing articles governing thrift in clothing and food and urging the people to restrain themselves from extravagance during the critical time the nation is passing through in order to prepare for the expense in resisting Japan.
3. Copies of a booklet containing reports of the preparation for convening the meeting of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China.
4. Copies of a booklet entitled "Crisis" containing articles in connection with the support of the North Eastern Volunteer Armies, and urging the people to sever economical relations with Japan which will result in the collapse of Japanese Imperialism.
5. Booklet entitled "National Crisis". Its cover bears a cartoon depicting a Japanese knocking at the door of a factory with the intention of dumping his goods, but the factory has posted a notice on its door refusing to deal in Japanese goods.

Seventeen representatives of National Salvation Federations in various places including Tientsin, Peiping, Nanking and Amoy held a meeting in Room 701, 6th floor Dah Chung Hwa Hotel, 26 Thibet Road, between 5.20 and 7 p.m. August 25. New Chuan-zeu (伍傳壽), representative of the Tientsin National Salvation Federation, presided. The following persons were elected on various sections of the "National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies of China":-

Federation Affairs Section

- Wu Ch'u Sung (胡祖舜), a committeeman of the Shanghai National Salvation Federation, Kuling Road.
- Wang Ih-ping (王一平), a representative of the South Fokien National Salvation General Federation to Resist Japan.
- Ying Ts-ling (殷芝齡), a committeeman of the Shanghai National Salvation Federation.
- Liu Zu-hsiung (劉士雄), a committeeman of the National Bar Association.



Tan Pah-tseh (谭伯赞), a committeeman of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Members' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan.

Chu Ling (朱霖), representing the Peiping National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.

Foreign Affairs Section

Ying Ts-ling (殷芝龄).

Hsu Fuh-soo (徐辅哉), representing the Tientsin National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan.

Wang Po-soo (王博沙), representing the Peiping National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.

Tsing Ching Ziang (卞金祥), representing the Nanking Students' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan.

Hsu Meng Ngai (哈孝岩), representing the Peiping National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.

Yen Ngoeh-han (颜工翰), representing the Peiping National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.

Political Affairs Section

Hsu Fuh-soo.

Van Hung Doo (范鸿图), representing the Tientsin National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.

Wang Po-soo.

Chu Wei Sen (褚斐伯), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincials' Association.

Neu Chuan Zeu .

Chang Sung Zai (张圣才), representing the Amoy National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan.

Li Ts San (李次山), a committee member of the local Chinese Bar Association.

Wang Lien Yuan (王连元), representing the Amoy National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan.

Financial Section.

Tan Pah-tseh.

Chu Wei Sen

Neu Chuan Zeu.

Hsu Yeu Ching, (许彥饒) representing the South Fokien Christians' National Salvation Association.

Li Ts-san.



Military Affairs Section

Liu Zu-hsiung.

Yen Ngoeh-han.

Chu Ling.

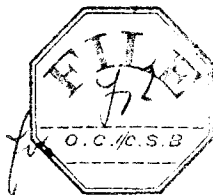
Van Hung Doo.

Chang Sung Zai.

Wu Ngoeh Tsai (胡正希), Secretary to the National Salvation Federation of Various local Bodies.

During the proceedings, a resolution was passed to hold a general meeting between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. and sectional meetings between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. every day in Room 701 Dah Chung Hwa Hotel, until August 31.

Between 8.15 and 9.50 p.m. August 25, thirty-three- of these representatives were entertained to dinner by the local National Salvation Federation (89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road. Siao Ping Chang (蕭平章), Chairman of the Kiangse Provincials' Association (23 Chun Yih Villa, Rue Pere Robert), presided and made a speech exhorting the compact union of the Chinese people against the invasion of China by the Japanese. Speeches of a similar strain were made by several others including Li Ts-san (李士山), a committee-man of the local Bar Association.





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of a letter received from Public Safety Bureau.

Confidential No. 44.

August 24, 1932.

Sir,

I have to inform you that a confidential report has been received by this Bureau to the effect that so-called "National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies throughout the Country" will have a meeting on August 25 at either Dah Chung Hwa Restaurant, Foochow Road or Y.M.C.A., Rue Boulevard de Montigny or Chung Zoen, Jin An Li, Kuling Road.

With reference to order No. 2174 that we received from the Greater Shanghai Municipality for the suppressing of a meeting to be held by the federation, a letter for your information and consideration had already been despatched.

I, again, have to request that you will kindly detail police officers and detectives to the addresses and on the date above mentioned to keep a sharp look out for and to severely suppress any meeting which is being held by the said federation.

Yours faithfully,

Wen Yin Sing.

Major Gerrard,  
Commissioner of Police,  
S. M. P.

*WIS*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

Shanghai Municipal Police  
Headquarters.

Date 24<sup>th</sup> 8. 32.

From General Wen  
by Mr. Hung Chi - Phone.

We have information that  
the "Federation of Various Bodies" will  
hold a mass meeting to-morrow.  
Exact place unknown, but the following  
are considered to be likely venues:

Y. M. C. A. - Szechuen Road

Club on Waihan Road. (Near of Kwa Kee  
Avenue)

81?, Kuling Road.

S. L. L.  
P. A.



3701

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. 24, 8, 32

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of a letter from Public Safety Bureau.

Character 22 No. 724.

August 22, 1932.

Sir,

I have to inform you that Order No. 2174 has been received from the Greater Shanghai Municipality by this Bureau stating that letter No. 1467 has been received from the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang to the effect that a letter dated 5/8/32 has been received from the "Committee to Direct People's Movement" of the C. E. C. of Kuomintang which reads:-

"We have to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 2nd. inst. which reads: 'It is learned from information that the so-called "National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies throughout the Country" which is under the control of retired officials, disaffected politicians and the Nationalistic Party, is scheduled to hold an illegal meeting in Shanghai on August 25. While the said federation has not applied to this Committee for permission to organize, we doubt if they have petitioned to your Committee for the same purpose. As the federation is of nation-wide nature, we feel ourselves incompetent to deal with the matter. You are requested to give instructions so as to act accordingly.'"

"The fact that the said federation, which is virtually a group of reactionaries, was organized of their own accord without first obtaining official sanction, coupled with their plan to convene a meeting on a large scale, has, no doubt, constituted a flagrant breach of law."

"In reply I have to inform you that, besides petitioning the Standing Committee of the Central Kuomintang to devise fundamental measures in connection therewith, you are requested to take effective ways and means to suppress the subversive activities of the said federation from time to time so as to frustrate same."

The Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang ask the Greater Shanghai Municipality to instruct the Public Safety Bureau to take strict suppressive measures and to prevent the press from publishing any news of the federation with a view to nipping the trouble in the bud.

The Greater Shanghai Municipality instruct the Social Bureau to note the above and the Public Safety Bureau to act accordingly and quickly.

I, apart from instructing the various divisions to rigidly suppress the federation, have to address you with a request that various police stations under your control be immediately instructed to do likewise.

Yours faithfully,

Wen Yin Sing.

Major Gerrard,  
Commissioner of Police,  
S. M. P.

24/8



F. 22F  
G. 50m-1-32

Copy for O.S.C. Spt. B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. A. B. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE: D

CRIME DIARY.

Date 7/7/32

"A"

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

6th July, 1932. 19

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ANTI-JAPANESE MEETING HELD IN THE MINGPO GUILD

Between 2.p.m. and 6.p.m. July 6th, a meeting was held in the Mingpo Guild, Thicket Road under the auspices of the National Salvation Association of various Shanghai bodies to discuss the intensification of the anti-Japanese boycott as well as the attitude of General Chang Hsueh Liang in regard to the occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces. About 300 persons, including a large number of women and representatives of various commercial classes in Shanghai attended. Admission was obtained by ticket issued gratis by the National Salvation Association. Woo Voong Ziang occupied the chair. Speeches advocating the people to boycott Japanese goods, to contribute to the support of the Volunteer Army engaged in resisting the Japanese army in the Three Eastern Provinces and denouncing General Chang Hsueh Liang as a traitor were delivered by several of the more prominent people present. From the manner in which these speeches were delivered and from the effect they had upon the spectators, it is obvious that determined efforts are being made to resuscitate the bitter anti-Japanese feeling prevalent in Shanghai during the Sino-Japanese hostilities and matters to say the least of it are assuming serious proportions.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- - 2 - -

CRIME REGISTER No:--

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

A copy of a broadsheet distributed during the meeting has been forwarded to the Special Branch as has also one of the admission tickets.

*Henry Robertson*  
C.D.I.

*Officer S/C*  
*Spl. Br.*  
*[Signature]*

*4/11*  
*gr*



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 3701.
Date 6/17/32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

-----  
July 1, 1932.

Intelligence Report

Political

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at Shanghai North at 5.30 p.m. June 30:

Two Zung-en, ex-Managing Director of S.N.R.  
and S.H.N.R.

From Nanking

Arrived at Shanghai North at 10.45 p.m. June 30:

Chang Chun, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Wong Han-liang Clique)

Four members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Wong Han-liang Clique) held a conference in their office at the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society building, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, between 3.15 and 4 p.m. June 30, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That theatrical plays of a national salvation character be staged in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society Building, Chung Hwa Road, between July 5 and 11 with a view to awakening the nation from its inertia.
2. That local public bodies and national industrial concerns be requested to submit to the Federation before July 4, any propaganda matter for exhibition during the period between July 5 and 11.

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies - possible reconciliation of the two factions

It is reported that as a result of the efforts of Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Chu Wei-sung, (褚斐翁), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincials' Association,



July 1, 1932.

the two cliques (the anti-Waung Ching-wei and the Wong Han Liang cliques) of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies have made tentative moves towards an agreement. The Wong Han Liang clique have agreed that their federation, located in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society Building, Small West Gate, be amalgamated with that located at 89 Kuling Road and also to withdraw the names of Wong Han Liang and Sung Tsu Shu (沈祖儒) (claimed to represent the University Students National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan, from the Federation membership. They, however, suggest that Chen Yah Fu (陈亚夫), representing the Shanghai Peasants Union, should be one of the members of the Standing Committee of the Federation. This question is to be discussed at a meeting of the Federation Standing Committee (the anti-Waung Ching-wei clique) to be held at 3 p.m. on July 3 at 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.

Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction and Exemption Movement Committee - appeal to the Municipality

At 10 a.m. June 30 six representatives of the Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction and Exemption Movement Committee called at the offices of the Shanghai Municipality and submitted the following two requests which the Committee passed at a meeting held on June 26:-

1. That measures for dealing with rent reduction and remission be promulgated before the end of June.
2. That the Judicial Authorities be requested not to hear any case regarding the current rent dispute until these measures have been promulgated.

They were received by Chen Kuh-zung (陈克成), Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipality who promised to forward their requests to Mayor.



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3701
Date 29/6/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

-----  
June 29, 1932.

Intelligence Report

Political

Movement of Notable

From Nanking

Arrived at Shanghai North at 8 a.m. on June 29 :-

Yu Yu-jen, President of the Supervisory Yuan.

Aviation Construction Cooperative Association

The Aviation Construction Cooperative Association promoted by the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies (anti-Waung Ching-wei Clique) with the object of improving the aviation industry in China, was unofficially inaugurated during a tea party held by about 22 members of the Federation in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny at 4 p.m. June 28. The public meeting planned for this purpose was prohibited by the Y.M.C.A.

Memorial Service in honour of Railway employees

A memorial service in honour of railway employees killed during the Sino-Japanese hostilities, sponsored by the S.N.R. Authorities, was held at Shanghai North Station between 10.30 and 11.15 a.m. June 28, when Koo Meng-yui, Minister of Railways, presided over the function. Speeches eulogizing the spirit of the deceased were made by Wang Shiao-lai, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Ming Loo-ping, representing the S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Kuomintang and Chen Shing-hai, Managing Director of the S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. who



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P. C. & S. B. REGISTER
No. D 3701
Date 26 6 1928

Police No. 171

June 25

National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Propaganda

A booklet entitled "Morning under the Crisis" and purporting to emanate from the National Salvation Federation, 89 Kuling Road, was offered for sale on the streets of the Settlement on June 24. It contains in addition to the regulations of the Federation, numerous articles, manifestoes and circular letters previously issued by the organization in question as propaganda.

---

Military

Martial Law

Martial Law was effective in Nantao, Chinese City, Kaochongmiao, Lunghwa and Chapei between 12 m.n. and 4 a.m. June 25.

Movement of Naval Ship

The gunboat "Yungchih" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Amoy at 10 a.m. June 24.



Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 3701
Date 16.6.32

Central

June 15, 1932.

753/32.

5.

Assault.

8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

S. S. D. Court.

15-6-32.

Accused Loong Moen, Yue Kong, Ing Tse Ling, and  
Zia Zung Bing appeared before the S. S. D. Court on the  
morning of 15-6-32 and after the conclusion of hearing,  
Judge Foo delivered the following judgement.

1st and 2nd accused:- \$50.00 fine, suspended  
for three years.

3rd and 4th accused:- Not Guilty.

*Back  
7/6*

*Yang Zui Ning*  
C. D. S. I.

*leg.*

*Please attach  
J.H.*

*16:6:32.*

*Reg. Please let me see a  
copy of the Court proceedings.*

*\* Seen by J/C B. and returned to  
C.O.D. Mr. Dermott. Central. 22/6/32 J.C.*

*J.H.  
16:6:32*



Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTR.	
No. D	3701.
Date	14/6/32.
A	

Central

June 13, 32.

753/32.

4.

Assault.

5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

53 Too Ma Road, Mantao.

Lane 186, No. 3 Rue

Chapeal.

338 Thibet Road.

Office.

15-6-32.

Complainant Sung Tse Su has been interviewed at Lane 186, House No. 3 Rue Chapeal, Frenchtown, who has been discharged from hospital on the 9-6-32.

Complainant has been advised to appear before the J. S. D. Court on the morning of 15-6-32 with two witnesses namely, Woo Kan Shing and Ling Tse Ping.

*Tung Tse Su*  
C. D. S. I.

*SI,*  
*Please report again*  
*in due course.*  
*My*  
*14:6:32.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & File REGISTRY.	
S. I. No. <u>D. 3701.</u>	Station <u>101-6-132.</u>
Date <u>June 10, 1932.</u>	

Subject (in full) Federation of National Salvation of Various Shanghai Bodies

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

As mentioned in a report submitted by D.I. Sih on June 3, 1932 (flagged "A") dissension has arisen in this Federation with the result that there are now two opposing cliques, one led by the one time Canton adherent Wong Han-liang and the other by Li Tsz-san of the Chinese Bar Association.

Attached letter is from Wong Han-liang faction, which recently removed to Chinese territory and is evidently intended to bring about police visitation to 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road and consequent embarrassment of Li Tsz-san and his following.

This letter, I suggest, should be ignored as the Special Branch will automatically concentrate on "unauthorized" meetings at Kuling Road and similar concentration will be directed on the activities of Wong Han-liang and his adherents.

From the point of view of the Municipal Police, the presence in the Settlement of either clique is undesirable.

J. H. Robertson  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,  
Information.

J. H. Roberts  
O. i/c Sp. Br.

JUNE 10 1932

File  
11:6:32



Translation of the attached letter from the Federation  
of National Salvation Associations.  
*Various Bodies.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PG  
C. & S. B. REGISTR  
No. D 3701.  
Date 9-1-6-132.

June 6, 1932.

Central Police Station,  
International Settlement.

Gentlemen,

We have to inform you that in accordance with a resolution reached at our 12th Representatives Meeting held on June 5 our office has been removed to the premises of the Young Men's Lecturing Groups Society at Chun Hua Road, the lease of premises No. 89 Zung An Li, Kuling Road, our former office, having been cancelled. We shall not, therefore, be responsible for any unauthorised meetings held or other activities carried on at the latter address. Apart from inserting a notice in the newspapers, we have to forward this for your information.

(Chopped) The seal of the Federation of  
National Salvation Associations.

*mf  
9/6*

*SI,  
For short comment  
please.*

*JP  
9:6:32*



Copy for information of Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3701
Date 9/6/32

753/32.

Central

June 8, 32.

3

Assault.

8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a. .

S. S. D. Court.

8-6-32.

Accused Loong Koen, Yue Kong, Ing Tse Ling, and  
Zia Sung Bing appeared before Judge Foo at the S. S.  
D. Court on summonses and the case is remanded till  
15-6-32 owing to the complainant Sung Tsu Su is unable  
to leave the hospital during the course of treatment,  
which was certified by doctor's chit of Shanghai Hospi-  
tal, No. 53 Too Ke Road, Wanchow.

A || Accused to be guaranteed to appear at the Court  
on testimony of their counsel.

10000  
516

Yang Zsu Hung  
C. D. S. I.

Reg. Reference "A" kindly ascertain  
what this means exactly. J.H.  
10/6/32



Fm. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S. O. A. Shanghai June 4 1932

Information  
and favour  
return.

File  
MS

JUNE 6 1932  
Reg.

Please attach  
abstracts from to day's  
Daily intelligence summary.

Sir

Attached  
A. 66.

MS  
6:6:32



Political (2)

Communist Propaganda - one arrest

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTER
June 6, 1932
No. D 3701.
Date 6. 6. 32.

At 4.20 p.m. June 4, an unemployed worker named Sung Pao Shing (沈豪兴) was arrested by the Municipal Police on Whashing Road in possession of communist literature. He will appear before Court on June 6.

Communist Propaganda among Foreign Troops in Shanghai

Copies of a mimeographed handbill in English addressed to English and American Soldiers, Sailors and Toilers in Shanghai from the "Revolutionary Soldiers Committee of English and Americans in Shanghai", were found on Seymour Road near Avenue Road at 10 p.m. June 3. The handbills, which relate to the May 30 Anniversary urge British and American troops to observe the following:-

1. Celebrate the new victories of the Chinese Red Armies.
2. Return to your own countries and start a class war.
3. Protect Soviet China and the Soviet Union by force of arms.
4. Oppose a second world war and join the Chinese Red Army !
5. Overthrow the Imperialists and their running dog, the Kuomintang.
6. Unite all oppressed races and proletarians.

National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Opposing cliques hold meetings

Eighty representatives of local Chinese public bodies attended a meeting convened by the reorganization committee of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies in the Chinese Young men's Lecturing Group Society Building, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, between 10 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. June 5. Wong Han Liang (王漢良) claiming to represent the Citizens' Federation and Federation of Street Unions, who presided, made a report that Li Tsz San (李次山), member of the Chinese Bar Association, and Ying Tsz Ling (殷芝齡), member of the National Crisis Cooperative Association, who were opposing the Reorganization Committee, had illegally convened a general meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A.



June 6, 1937.

Political (3)

on May 31. Chen Yia-fu (陳亞夫), representing the Shanghai Municipality Peasants' Union, emphatically stated that strong measures should be used to deal with them. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That a Punitive Committee be organized to devise measures to deal with those who are responsible for the meeting in the Y.M.C.A. and that the latter be deprived of their right to attend meetings of the Federation for the time being.
2. That five members be appointed to investigate the standing of all representatives of the local organizations on this Federation.
3. That four representatives be sent to Soochow to request the 19th Route Army to remain in Kiangsu and that a circular telegram be despatched in support of the request.
4. That the regulations of the Federation be revised.
5. That two members be appointed to convey all members' sympathy to Sung Tso-su (宋哲元), a committee member of the Federation, who was assaulted by loafers in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on May 31.
6. That the National Government be urged to oppose the proposals of the foreign Powers to hold a round table conference in Shanghai, that a circular telegram be issued to support the opposition and that a telegram be sent to the League of Nations announcing the Chinese opposition to the proposal.
7. That the North Eastern Volunteer Army Support Committee be instructed to publish the accounts of contributions received and remit the total sum to the North East without delay.
8. That the applications of the Chinese Bankers' Association, the Citizens' Maintenance Association and the Architects Association for withdrawal from membership be referred to the Committee to be dealt with.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the attendance shouted the following slogans :-

1. Down with Imperialism !
2. Oppose all conciliatory diplomacy !
3. Oppose the round table conference !
4. Eliminate all reactionary influence !
5. Abrogate all unequal treaties !
6. Unite together and wipe out the national disgrace !



June 6, 1932.

Political (4)

The office of this Committee was removed from 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road, to the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society Building, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, on June 5.

Li Tsz-san (李次山), member of the Chinese Bar Association, Ying Tsz-fu (程潜夫) representing the Chekiang Provincials' Association, Wu Pan-hai (吴半), representing the Western District Citizens' Federation and Street Federation, who are members of the Committee of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies newly elected during a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 201 Szechuen Road, on May 31 entertained local Chinese journalists to a tea party between 4 and 6 p.m. June 5, in the Yih Ping Shiang Restaurant, 50 Thibet Road. Li Tsz-san (李次山), who presided, announced that they were working for the benefit of the nation under the banner of the Kuomintang and requested the local Chinese press to render full support. In conclusion, he declared that the meeting convened in the Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society, Nantao, on June 5 was illegal and therefore its decisions were to be ignored.

The office of this committee is still at 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. & I. B. REGISTRY  
Station

Date: D-3701  
June 3, 1932.

Subject (in full) National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies

Made by D. L. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by Thos Robertson Supt

Differences in political opinions among members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies which came into existence in February, 1932 (Vide I.R. 16/2/32) and removed from Bubbling Well Terrace to 89 Jen An Li, Avenue Road on May 10, 1932 resulted in disintegration of this organization towards the end of May as a result of which two committees under the same title have been formed (Vide I.R. 26/5/32 and 1/6/32). Endeavours are being made by each committee to oust the other.

At the beginning this committee claimed to embody more than eighty one organizations but no doubt some were only present in name. The most prominent of these organizations which unquestionably hold the reins of the Federation are the following :-

The Chinese Bar Association represented by  
Li Ts-san

The Chinese National Crisis Cooperative  
Association represented by Ying Tsz-ling

(殷芝齡)

The National Chinese Bar Association represented  
by Liu Sz-hsiung (劉士雄)

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. National Salvation Committee  
to Resist Japan represented by Tai Pah-tsu  
(譚伯質)

The promoters of this organization including the above mentioned are all followers of Sun Fo, ex-president of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, and therefore following the break down of relations between

4/6



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

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Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

\* See  
S. 3608.

Sun Fo and Wuang Ching-wei, they endeavoured to work for Wuang's downfall. Consequently during the Sino-Japanese dispute in Shanghai when the National Government was severely criticised for its non-resistance policy and lukewarm foreign policy, Sun Fo's followers formed this National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies with the object of furthering the anti-Japanese movement and revealing any attempt of the Government to compromise with Japan. This movement reached a climax on May 3 when representatives of the Federation called on Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese representative on the Peace Parley, at his residence at No. 2 Rue Camille Lorioz and demanded an explanation regarding the progress of the Peace negotiations which resulted in Mr. Quo being assaulted by some Chinese intruders of the student type. Repeated efforts made by the Chinese Authorities to suppress the activities of this Federation have, it is reported, resulted in failure. According to information secured, Wuang Ching-wei, however succeeded in securing the service and assistance of Wong Han-liang (王漢良), an old member of the Canton Party, who was very prominent in the movement to secure seats in the National Government for the Canton Party. A former member of the Federation of Street Unions and at present a committee member of the Citizens' Federation Wong undoubtedly has influence in local business circles. It is reported that during their recent trip to Nanking on May 26 (Vide I.R.27/5/32) Wuang Ching-wei succeeded in enlisting the assistance of Wong Han-liang, Chen Yia-fu (陳亞夫), representative of the Peasants' Union and



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

..... Station,

Date ..... 19

- 3 -

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

Chen Bei-teh (陳培德), member of the Shanghai General Labour Union. It is learned that Waung Ching-wei has promised the issue of \$10,000 to defray the expenses in ousting anti-Waung elements from the Federation in order to eliminate opposition. In addition Wong Han-liang has been appointed Councillor to the Ministry of Railways. Accordingly after arriving in Shanghai, Wong Han-liang in the capacity of representative of the Citizens' Federation on the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies, convened a meeting on May 25 when with little ado a decision was reached to reorganize the Federation. A committee of the following 10 organizations was simultaneously elected :

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road

Chekiang Provincial Association, Avenue Road

Shanghai Municipality Peasants' Association,

Chinese Ratepayers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road

University Students' National Salvation Committee

Citizens' Federation, North Honan Road

(represented by Wong Han-liang)

Federation of Street Unions, North Honan Road

C.M.S.N. Wharf Godown Employees' Union

Ching Hwa Yoeh Nyi Zor (Art Society) Route Pere

Robert

Shanghai General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road,  
City.

As will be noted from the above list, not one of the bodies controlling the Federation originally was given a seat.

On learning this news Ying Tsz-ling representing



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

- 4 -

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

the National Crisis Cooperative Association on the Federation proceeded to the Office of the Federation on May 26, 1932 and took away the official seals of the Federation. Realizing however that possible trouble might arise for him he handed the seals to Chu Wei-seng, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincials Association and committee member of the Federation who is on friendly terms with both sides. On the other hand the followers of Sun Fo at once circulated a notice announcing the convention of a general meeting on May 31 at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. (Vide I.R.30/5/32) for the purpose of re-electing standing committee members of the Federation with the evident intention of ignoring the decision of the above mentioned meeting convened by Wong on May 25. The meeting was duly held (Vide I.R.1/6/32) and Wong was severely denounced and the reorganization committee declared illegal and null and void. At the same time, as a means to cope with the situation a new committee of 35 organizations was elected and a Standing Committee of the following organizations was appointed :

Chinese Bar Association represented by Li Tsz San  
(李次山).

Chekiang Provincials' Association, represented by  
Ying Tsze-fu (殷铸夫).

The National Chinese Bar Association, represented  
by Liu Sz-hsiung (刘士雄).

Kwong Zao Guild (The Cantonese Guild) represented  
by Feng Sao-san (冯少山).

Automatic National Salvation Federation to Resist  
Japan of Students of Various Universities,



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

Date.....19

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Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

represented by Yu Kong (俞 康 ).

The Chinese Auditors' Association, represented by

Chao Tso Wei (趙祖慰 ).

National Crisis Cooperative Association, represented

by Ying Tsz-ling (殷芝齡 ).

The Joint Office of the Western District Street Unions,

represented by Chen Kwong-hsiang (陳光翔 ).

Citizens' Federation, represented by Wong Chao-zung

(王肇成 ).

Chinese Y.M.C.A. National Salvation Committee to Resist

Japan, represented by Tai Pah-tsuh (譚伯質 ).

Kiangsu National Crisis Relief Association.

It will be observed that the Citizens' Federation  
appears on the committees of both cliques, both Wong Han  
Liang and Wong Chao-zung claiming to represent this body.

It is common knowledge that bad blood has existed between  
these two men for some time past owing to their difference  
of opinion on matters coming before the Federation.

The situation thus remains unsettled with two  
opposing parties in the field and until the differences  
between Waung Ching-wei and Sun Fo are patched up or until  
the political following of one or the other is eliminated,  
this controversy is likely to continue for some time.

Sih Tse Liang  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Base,  
return information and forms of  
M. Swings

Sp. B.  
JUNE 3 1932



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTR

No. D 3701.

Dir 3, Division 32.

Police Station

19

Crime Register No. 707

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of  
premises.

Time and date of offence.

Name, occupation and ad-  
dress of complainant.

Number of criminals with  
full individual description.

Weapons used and shots  
fired if any, persons  
injured etc.

In cases of Murder or  
Suspected Murder points  
(a) to (d) should be  
answered.

- (a) Time and date body was discovered.
- (b) Position, appearance and marks on body.
- (c) Apparent cause of death.
- (d) Motive if known.

Full Details of Method used  
in Committing offence

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc.,  
all the points (e) to (i) should be answered,  
if known. In all cases in which there is  
fraud, the false pretence and the character  
assumed by the suspect should be fully  
described.

- (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.
- (f) Means used (tools etc.)
- (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc.
- (h) Mode of transport and description.
- (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, par-taking of food etc.)

*Note*  
~~the original document~~  
~~has been submitted for~~  
~~to the court for~~



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?  
(m) What was their "character"?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?  
(o) Are old servants suspected?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property  
stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property  
recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

Nil.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Reports emanating from the Special Branch conveyed information that on the afternoon of May 31, 1932, one Yau Yu 叶祖儒, a student of the Shanghai College of Law, was assaulted in the premises of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 220 Chuen Road, where he intended to attend a meeting to be held under the auspices of the National Salvation Federation of Shanghai Bodies and further, that this person was admitted to the Pailun Hospital suffering from injuries received as a result.

Acting on this information, D.S.I. Rhind, C.D.S.I. Wang and C.D.S. 287 made enquiries at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., but no person on the premises claimed to have witnessed the assault or to be in a position to give any relevant details.

Following this, the detectives interviewed the victim in his ward at the Pailun Hospital. He stated  
Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: 752/32.

" A " Division.  
Central Police Station.  
19 2, 19 32.

Diary Number: 1/Sheet 3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

that he visited the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at 1 p.m. on 31-5-32 for the purpose of attending the National Goods Exhibition then in progress in the building. On going inside, however, he learned that a general meeting of the National Salvation Federation of Shanghai Bodies was to be held in a rear room on the first floor of the building. About twenty persons were spread over the rear staircase and the hallway at the top in readiness to attend the meeting. He proceeded to ascend this staircase and when he was half-way up four persons set upon him, and assaulted him by kicking him about the body. Their names and particulars he gives as follows:—

- (1) Loong Koen (龍保), age 27, student of the Chi Tse College, Perry Road.
- (2) Xu Kong (俞康), age 27, student, Chienju University, living at present in a house at the corner of Art and Linza Roads.
- (3) Ing Tse Ling (殷德令), age about 40, living at 517 Avenue Road.
- (4) Sia Tung Bing (谢承平), c/o 517 Avenue Road.

He emphasises that the first named i.e. Loong Koen was the principle assailant in that this person deliberately kicked on the testicles.

In a consequence of the injuries he received, he was unable to walk unassisted and two of his friends named Yoo Kan Shing (吴幹鑫) and Ling Tse Ping (凌志武) with others, helped him downstairs, thence to the rear

*And wished  
the Police  
to proceed  
against  
them.*



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:-- 753/32.

" A " Division.  
Central Police Station.  
June 2, 19 32.

Diary Number:--1/Sheet 4.

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

entrance where they placed him in a public ricksha to be taken to the Poulun Hospital.

Incidentally these two friends were present in the ward at the time of the detectives interview. They were questioned and in response, stated that ~~they~~ they witnessed the assault and could corroborate the injured man as regards the identities of his assailants, if called as witnesses.

A chit was issued on the date of the injured man's admittance to hospital by Dr. Birt certifying that the patient was suffering from a severe haemorrhage of the left testicle caused apparently through a blow or a kick. D.S.I. Rhind interviewed this doctor for his opinion regarding the patient's present condition, and he stated that his injuries were not such as now to prevent him from leaving the hospital. On the other hand, he expressed the view that his injuries might lead to complications later on but at present he could not regard them as serious.

On completing these enquiries, D.S.I. Rhind consulted Mr. Kum, Assistant M.A., as to the best manner in which to proceed against the four persons accused. His advice is that they be summonsed to appear in Court in answer to a charge of assault under Article 293 of ~~the~~ C.C.R.C., and that if they ignore the Summonses they should be arrested on warrant.

D. S. I.



Copy of Doctor's certificate.

Sung Tzu Su ( ).

The patient was suffering from a severe haemorrhage of the left testicle caused apparently through a blow or a kick.

Signed: Dr. Birt.

31-5-32.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C.P.C. 2094 Chang Hsiao Ting.  
native of Hing-shu taken by me C.B.I. Lo.  
at Central Stn. on the 2-6-35 and interpreted by C.B.I. Lo.

At 11 a. m. on the 11st. of May, when I reported for second day duty, I was detailed to stand by in the station. At 1 p. m. the Charge Room instructed me to go with C.B.I. to the 1st. floor of Chinese Young Men Club Association. At about 2:15 p. m. I saw one young man who was pursued by twenty young men run out from the Hall and said that he had been assaulted by the pursuers without any cause. I inquired him what was the matter. He gave no answer but saying that he would attend a hospital for examination, after being examined he would talk over the matter with them. After this I saw one of the staffs in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. record the name of the person assaulted. Aside above, I have no knowledge of others.

(sd) Chang Hsiao Ting.



Political (2)

June 2, 1932.

"Avenue Road Nine Roads Street Union", 163 Burkill Road.

"Sinza Nine Roads Street Union", Dah Wang Miao (大王廟)  
(Temple), North Chengtu Road.

"Western District Nine Roads Street Union", 743 Shi Woo Li,  
Robison Road, O.O.L.

"Howchwang, Chefoo and Amoy Roads Street Union",  
4 Wei Sui Fang, Ningpo Road.

The standing committee of this new organization includes Wu Han-hai (吳漢海) (committee member of the Avenue Road Nine Roads Street Union) and Wang Shao-zung (王少宗) (member of the Standing Committee of the Citizens' Federation), who are opponents of Song Han-liang (宋漢良) and Chang Ih-zung (張一雄), leading committee members of the Citizens' Federation and the Federation of Street Unions (Vide I.R. 1/6/32).

Citizens' Federation - Meeting

Eleven standing committee members of the above Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road, at a meeting held between 4.20 and 5 p.m. June 1, decided that the Chinese Ratepayers' Association be requested to investigate the reported increase of telephone charges. In addition, it was decided that the expenses in connection with the holding of a memorial service for soldiers killed during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities be shared by the various branch associations of the Federation.

National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
two opposing cliques hold meeting

In compliance with the decision of the meeting held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 201 Szechuen Road, on May 31 (Vide I.R. 1/6/32), about 40 Chinese representing twenty five organizations who are members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies assembled at the home of Ying Tsz-ling (one of the committee members of the Federation) at 517 Avenue Road, at 2 p.m. June 1 and proceeded to No. 7 Tatung Road, the residence of Li Mo san, another committee member who represents the Chinese Bar



June 2, 1932.

Association. They remained there till 3.30 p.m. when they went to the office of the Federation at 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road, and held a meeting. Ying Tsz-fu (殷錫孚) representing the Chekiang Provincials Association presided and the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That all members be issued with badges and that no person be allowed to enter the premises of the Federation without such a badge in order to prevent reactionaries from gaining admission.
2. That local journalists be entertained to a tea party on June 2, venue to be fixed later, in order to inform them of the genuine circumstances surrounding the Federation and that they be requested to publish as much news relating to the Federation as possible.
3. That a Standing Committee of eleven members be elected.

Subsequently an election took place and the following eleven organizations were appointed to serve on the Standing Committee:-

Chinese Bar Association represented by Li Tsz-san (李次山)

Chekiang Provincials' Association, represented by Ying Tsz-fu (殷錫孚).

The National Chinese Bar Association, represented by Liu Sz-hsiung (劉士雄).

Fong Zao Guild (The Cantonese Guild) represented by Feng Sao San (馮少山) (absent during the meeting).

Automatic National Salvation Federation to Resist Japan of various Universities, represented by Yu Kong (俞康).

The Chinese Auditors' Association, represented by Chao Tso Wei (趙祖威).

National Crisis Cooperative Association, represented by Ying Tsz-ling (殷錫齡).

The Joint Office of the Western District Street Unions, represented by Chen Kwong Hsiang (陳光祥).

Citizens' Federation, represented by Wong Chao Zung (王卓宗) (absent).

Chinese Y.M.C.A. National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan represented by Tai Pak Tsuh (談伯燭).

Kiangsu National Crisis Relief Association (this delegate did not put in an appearance.)

Seven members of the Reorganization Committee of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies held a meeting in Huchow Guild, 338 Tibet Road, between 5 and 7 p.m. June 1, and passed



Political (4)

June 2, 1932.

the following resolutions:-

1. That a manifesto be issued protesting against the intervention of the Japanese in the stationing of Chinese troops in Nantao.
2. That in connection with a letter received from the Press Workers asking for support, the following measures be adopted:
  - a) That the Manager of the China Times be urged to accept as far as possible the demands of the dismissed workers.
  - b) That three representatives be sent to convey the sympathy of members of the Federation to the strikers.
3. That a general meeting be held on June 5 at a venue to be fixed later.

Chen Bei-teh (陳北德), representing the General Labour Union, presided over the function.



Extract From File D. 3701

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies, Meeting  
at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road.

Report made by D. S. Halder dated June 1, 1932.

Acting in accordance with the instructions appended to attached report, the letter in Chinese received from the above mentioned organization was shown to the Honorary Secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. who averred that the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies has asked for permission to hold a meeting on the Y.M.C.A. premises at 2 p.m. on May 31st but had been refused on the ground that all available space would be made for the holding of an educational examination. The Officer i/c Central Station was informed of this development, but decided that he would put a few men around the building in case any of the members of the Association should attempt to hold the meeting, or otherwise cause trouble.

At 2 p.m. information was received that the meeting was to be held that afternoon in a rear room of the Y.M.C.A.

The undersigned, D.S. Tilton, C.D.S.I. Pan Lien-pih and other members of the Special Branch therefore proceeded to the scene.

At about 2.40 p.m. it came to my knowledge that about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour earlier, a male Chinese named Sung Tsu-su, age 26, native of Hunan, a student of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan Road, had been assaulted by a number of male Chinese at the entrance of the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium situated in the same building, as the result of the assault Sung was admitted to the Paulun Hospital, where he is now detained, suffering from contusion and haemorrhage of the testicles. Sung claimed that the persons guilty of the assault were members of a rival faction, who had caused a split in the committee of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies and who were antagonistic towards



him owing to his repeated efforts to have them removed from the list of active committee members.

The proposed meeting of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies which had been called for the purpose of selecting a standing committee commenced at about 3 p.m. and concluded in an orderly manner at 6.25 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting are being prepared in a separate report.

Remarks of Superintendent Robertson :

\* Statements of injured man and Sergeant Beer attached. Statements of two Chinese witnesses of the incident will be forwarded by Dr. Hung Chi, Bureau of Public Safety. These two witnesses cannot swear to the fact that police saw the assault and I doubt this part of the injured man's statement. To complete matters a statement from the C.P.C. who was with Sergeant Beer is necessary.

\* Attached to central file No 753/32



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

June 1, 1932.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movement of Notables

To Hanking

Departed from Shanghai North by the 7 a.m. train on May 31 :

Wu Tich-zung, Mayor of Shanghai

Departed by the 3.45 p.m. train on May 31 :

Tong Jung-chu, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Departed by the 11 p.m. train on May 31 :

Dzung Kung-poh, Minister of Industry.

H.H. Kung, member of the National Government Council.

From Hanking

Arrived at Shanghai North by the 1.30 p.m. train on May 31 :

Dzung Shing Han, Director General of the S.H.R.  
and S.H.N.R.

Arrived at Shanghai North by the 5 p.m. train on May 31 :

Chen Ming-chu, Minister of Communications.

Federation of Shanghai People to Oppose the Agreement to  
Cease Hostilities and to Support the North Eastern Volunteer  
Army - Arrangement being made for a memorial service to be  
held on June 5

It is reported that the above mentioned organization is  
arranging to hold a memorial service in honour of Koo Tseng-hung  
and other anti-Japanese martyrs on the Public Recreation Ground,  
West Gate, at 10 a.m. June 5. Steps are being taken by the  
Chinese Authorities to prevent the meeting being held.

National Salvation Federation of Shanghai Bodies - Meeting

About sixty Chinese claiming to represent forty local public  
bodies who are all members of the National Salvation Federation of  
Shanghai Bodies held a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building,



June 1, 1932.

Political (2)

201 Szechuen Road, between 5.20 and 6.20 p.m. May 31, when Ying Tsz-ling (殷芝齡) representing the National Crisis Cooperative Association, Li Tsz-san (李士山), member of the Chinese Bar Association, and three others formed the presidium. Li Tsz-san made a report that a letter had been received from the Western District Citizens' Federation and Street Federation (represented by Wu Pan-hai (吳平海) and Chen Kwong-hsiang (陳光祥) who are members of the 9th District Citizens' Federation), denouncing Wong Han-liang (王漢良) claiming that he has no qualification to represent the Citizens' Federation. Subsequently Chen Kuo-liang (陳國樑) claiming to represent the Ricksha Coolies' Union and Wong Chao-zung (王肇中), committee member of the Citizens' Federation, made speeches strongly denouncing Wong Han-liang's behaviour. A general discussion took place and it was decided to declare null and void the decision of a meeting convened by Wong Han-liang on May 25, 1932, to appoint certain persons to serve on the Committee of the Federation (Vide I.R. 26/5/32). The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the appointment of the new Standing Committee be declared illegal and null and void.
2. That as the original Executive Committee of the Federation has resigned, a new committee be elected.
3. That the membership vacated by the University Students' National Salvation Committee be filled by the "Automatic National Salvation Federation to Resist Japan of Students of Various Universities".
4. That Wong Han-liang representing the Citizens' Federation be struck off the membership list and the vacancy be filled by Wong Chao-zung.
5. That Chen Yia-fu (陳亞夫) representing the Shanghai Municipality Peasants' Union and Sung Tsu-su (沈祖儒) representing the University Students' National Salvation Federation be struck off the membership list.
6. That representatives be sent to request the 19th Route Army to remain in Kiangsu.

Subsequently a committee consisting of thirty five organizations was elected, and a meeting of the committee will be held in Ying Tsz-ling's home, 517 Avenue Road, at 2 p.m. June 1.



Political (3)

June 1, 1932.

At 2.15 p.m. the same day, Sung Tsu-su (宋哲) representing the University Students' National Salvation Committee turned up at the meeting place with the intention of participating in the functioning, but was refused admittance by three Chinese representating the "Automatic National Salvation Federation to Resist Japan of Students of Various Universities", who, Sung claims, assaulted him.

During the proceedings, copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the "Automatic National Salvation Federation to Resist Japan of Students of Various Universities" and denouncing Sung Tsu-su and a booklet entitled "The 5th Issue of 10-day Periodical of the National Salvation Association of Various Shanghai Bodies" were distributed. The latter literature, apart from the usual propaganda dwelling upon the Sino-Japanese differences contains an article criticizing the project of forming a Free City in Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. ....  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S.I., S.I. Station,

Date May 31, 1932

Subject (in full) Letter from the National Salvation Federation of Various  
Bodies. re Meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A.  
Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

A split in this Federation is recorded in to-day's Intelligence Report. Such dissension is all to the good as the activities of this body, while within the law are undesirable and the Federation's removal outside the Settlement would be welcomed. I suggest we ignore this letter and that one foreigner and two Chinese from Special Branch be detailed to watch to-day's meeting while Central might send a small party of men to be on hand outside in case of a faction disturbance.

*J. H. Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch

*A special report on the split  
in the Federation is being compiled  
J.R.*

*S.I.,  
Please act as suggested.  
The Y. M. C. A. should be informed  
about the contents of the letter  
we have received.*

*J.H.*  
31.5.32



Translation

May 31, 1932.

To the Special Branch, S.M.P.

It has been reported in the newspapers that the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies in Shanghai will hold a meeting of representatives of various societies in the Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, at 2 p.m. today, May 31. We beg to inform you that our Federation has never decided to hold such a meeting. Our Standing Committee was recently reorganized and is busy in adjusting internal affairs. It is therefore certain that the name of our Federation has been misused by unscrupulous persons for the purpose of creating trouble. Our Standing Committee therefore decided to insert a notice in the newspapers contradicting the statement that we have planned to hold the meeting. This notice has appeared in the Eastern Times (Extra) and the Dah Wan Pao of May 30. Our Federation will not be responsible for any outcome arising out of the meeting to be held today. As it is feared that the peace and order in the Settlement will be affected by this illegal meeting, we hasten to write to you and to request that it be suppressed.

National Salvation Federation of  
Various Bodies in Shanghai.

(No. 91 Zing An Bih Sz (Wha Kee Avenue ?)  
Bubbling Well Road)

SI,  
For attention please.  
W.S.  
31:5:32



May 26, 1942.

The workers (numbering some 500) of the locomotive sheds, Sing Ming Road, Chapei, recommenced work on May 24.

Four sets of telegraph apparatus were installed in a room near the south entrance to the North Station on May 25 and are expected to be put into service to-day, May 26.

At 9 a.m. May 25, a special train carrying some 20 Chinese including the Managing Director of the S.N.R. and S.H.N.R., members of the "Evacuation Committee" and newspaper reporters left Shanghai North for Anting and returned to Shanghai at noon the same day. It is learned that the object of this trip was to make a general observation of the areas evacuated by the Japanese Military.

Repairs are being made by railway workers to railway tracks and various station buildings on the Woosung-Shanghai line preparatory to resumption of traffic on this line.

National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies - Meeting

Thirty two members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies at a meeting held in their office at 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road, between 3 and 5.30 p.m. May 25, passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the Federation be reorganized and representatives of the following associations be appointed to serve on the Committee.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road.

Chekiang Provincial Association, Avenue Road.

Shanghai Municipality Peasants' Association c/o Huchow Guild, Foh Yuen Li, Thibet Road.

Chinese Ratepayers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road.

University Students' National Salvation Committee,  
c/o Tung Yah Gymnasium, Loo Pan Road, Nantao.

Citizens' Federation, North Honan Road.

Federation of Street Unions, North Honan Road.

C.M.S.N. Wharf Godown Employees' Union.

Ching Hwa Yoch Nyi Zor (Art Society) Route Pere Robert.

Shanghai General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City.



Political (4)

May 26, 1932.

2. That three representatives be appointed to attend the memorial service to be held in Soochow on May 28 in honour of Chinese soldiers killed during the Sino-Japanese hostilities.
3. That five representatives be sent to convey to the local postal strikers the sympathy of local organizations.
4. That a circular telegram be despatched throughout the country warning all postal workers against being utilized by individuals out to further their own selfish ends.

Central Kuomintang members to investigate organization of various local public bodies

At 1 p.m. May 25, Tsang Ka Van (張序範) and Wu Zoong Lien (伍鍾連), members of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking, who were sent there with the object of settling the postal strike, called at the local Kuomintang Headquarters, and after conferring with Wu Kai-sien (吳開先), a committee member, stated that they planned to make an investigation into the organization of various local public bodies with the assistance of four members detailed by the local Kuomintang.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3231.

Date 6 1 5 1 32

Extract from the Intelligence Report of May 6, 1932.

National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Meeting

Seven committee members of the abovementioned organization at a meeting held in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Road, between 4 and 5.40 p.m. May 5, decided to issue a manifesto opposing the signing of any humiliating agreement contracted by the Peace Parley. It was further resolved to cable the Peiping Government Authorities instructing them not to interfere with the search of Japanese goods.

The manifesto in question appears in to-day's Chinese press.



May 6, 1932.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers

THE ASSAULT OF MR. QUO TAI CHI.

The National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies yesterday issued the following important manifesto:-

"Since May 1 Chinese and foreign newspapers have repeatedly published astonishing reports to the effect that the Japanese delegates are insisting that Chinese troops must not be stationed in Pootung and Mantao. It is also reported that the Sub-Committee is also discussing the matter and that the British Minister to China is persuading the Chinese delegates to make concessions. Our Government and diplomatic delegates have not refuted these reports.

"In pursuance of a decision reached at a meeting of the Standing Committee on May 2, we sent a telegram to the Government voicing our opposition and simultaneously detailed Li Tse San and five other representatives to call at the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to point out that all discussions of the demilitarization of Pootung and Mantao will be deeply resented by the people. As Mr. Quo Tai Chi was absent on that day, Messrs. Li Tse San, King Ts Ling, Zia Lung Ping and Yang Kung Wei at 8 a.m. the following day called again at Mr. Quo Tai Chi's residence. As there was great doubt in the minds of the people, a number of them, during the interview between Mr. Quo and our representatives, invaded the room and following upon an altercation, Mr. Quo was unfortunately injured. The incident was absolutely unexpected and on the same day we sent a letter consoling Mr. Quo and requesting him to continue at his work".

The Federation of the People's Various Public Bodies yesterday sent out the following telegram:-

"In a ~~previous~~ previous telegram sent out by us, we protested against the conclusion of any agreement humiliating to China. However, the text of the newly concluded agreement and the three annexes show that the rights of our country are being impaired. The terms are humiliating and unreasonable. One of the annexes provides that the Chinese Armies are to be stationed from Foh San on the Yangtze River to Heilee, Taichong, Anting, Beh Nyoh Kong. When in Chinese territory the Chinese armies may move about without any restriction. The text is cunningly worded. As our territorial integrity is impaired, the agreement is contrary to the resolutions of the 19 Committeemen of the League of Nations.

"The Third annex provides that the Japanese army must not use the eastern bank of the Wangpu River, which includes the Shanghai-Wocsung Railway, the Tung Chi Medical and Engineering College, the Central University, the Medical College and the China College, as well as Chang Hwa Pang and Wen Tseo Pang. It would appear as if the Japanese are giving up these places as a



May 6, 1932.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

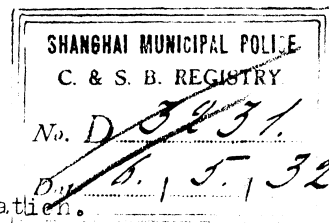
special favour to China and that China has pitifully invoked her for this favour. But the fact remains that China has lost some of her rights through this agreement, therefore this agreement is derogatory to China's prestige.

"Appendix No. 4 states that a special police of 1,500 trained Chinese will be employed and that China will engage foreign and Chinese advisors and specialists to help this police. Alas, this Police Force will be the same as the Shanghai Municipal Police of the International Settlement and will be the same as the detectives and policemen of the S.M.P.

"Although the district is not to be called a Settlement, it will have the constitution of a Settlement. The Chinese delegates cannot be accused of selling the country but it is they who have started the trouble. Will those who participate in the conference be ever pardoned by future generations?

"China does not lack clever diplomats and lawyers and we hope that all will unanimously oppose the agreement and swear not to recognize it".





May 5, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

POLITICAL.

Shun Fao:

PUBLIC BODIES DEMAND PUBLICATION OF PEACE AGREEMENT.

The Shanghai Various Public Bodies Federation held an urgent meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday at Dubbling Well Villa. Some thirty representatives attended. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. As the Sino-Japanese peace agreement is about to be signed, the following measures be adopted by this Federation:-
  - (a) That Mr. Quo Tai Chi be requested by letter to publish immediately the full text of the agreement which should first be approved by the people.
  - (b) That all the documents in the peace negotiations be made public including the two telegrams sent by Quo Tai Chi to Wang Ching Wei.
2. That four representatives be detailed to interview Quo Tai Chi, Gen. Hwang Chiong and Tai Chi.

-----  
A circular telegram was issued yesterday by the Federation setting forth the following reasons why the signing of the peace agreement should be opposed:-

1. The agreement stipulates that hostilities are to cease in the neighbourhood of Shanghai; that both sides are to -- withdraw and that the Chinese troops must remain at their present positions. These stipulations clearly indicate that Chinese troops will not be permitted to be stationed in the vicinity of Woosung and Shanghai, while the Japanese troops will be allowed in these areas. The agreement further stipulates that the areas evacuated by both sides will be policed by neutral countries. This is the first step to the partitioning of China.
2. The peace agreement permits Japanese troops to be stationed at Woosung, Chapai, Kiangwan and Yinghsiang. This act is similar to the sale of territory to foreigners by the Government in the Ching Dynasty.
3. Our diplomats are being constantly threatened and the resolutions passed by the League of Nations have been ignored by the Japanese. If a time limit is not set for the Japanese withdrawal, then our Government will have to accept humiliating terms.
4. In order to exert their full strength to suppress the uprisings in Manchuria the Japanese desire to put a stop the fighting in Shanghai. After their work in Manchuria has been finished, they will then threaten our Government. The conclusion of a peace agreement in Shanghai shows clearly that the Government has been deceiving the people over its expressed determination to put up a long resistance. It is equally clear that the Three Eastern Provinces have been given up by our Government.
5. The basic terms of the peace agreement are contrary to the resolutions of the League of Nations. This means that our Government has lost international sympathy and has accepted the illegal demands of the Japanese.
6. As the Government and the people are in absolute disagreement in regard to the peace agreement, civil strife will be inevitable. This will cause the annihilation of the country. Therefore the people should oppose the Government.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of May 5, 1932.  
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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Meeting

At a meeting held by some 23 members of the above mentioned Federation in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Road, between 4 and 6 p.m. May 4, the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That Mr. Quo Tai Chi be requested to make public the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement before signing it.
2. That four representatives be appointed to call on General Tai Chi and request him not to sign the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement as well as to reveal the course along which negotiations have progressed.



French Municipal Police

Political Department

Shanghai, May 3, 1938.

REPORT NO. 94/S.

Assault of Mr. Quo Tai Chi.

At 8.30 this morning, Li Se Shan, representative of the Chinese Bar Association, Zia Sen Bing, Representative of the Professors of Universities, Song So Ze, representative of University Students, Yang Yong Tai, representative of Chinese Returned Students from Japan, and Ying Tso Ling, representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis, called at the residence of Mr. Quo Tai Chi, No. 2 Rue Lericz, to ask him for an explanation of the news published in foreign and Chinese newspapers on May 1, May 2nd and May 3rd to the effect that the Chinese Authorities have accepted the Japanese proposals regarding the prohibition to station Chinese troops at Postung and Antao, and to request Mr. Quo not to sign any agreement containing this prohibition. They were received at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Quo who declared that he will not sign any agreement humiliating to the country.

At this stage in the conversation, about twenty young students entered the room shouting "Down with Quo Tai Chi." One of the intruders then seized a cup and threw it into the face of Mr. Quo while others hurled handfuls of coppers at his head. The cup caused a cut just above the eyebrow of the Vice Minister. The assailants then attempted to take to flight.

In the meantime Mr. Hsia Hsi Feng, a counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed me by telephone of what was taking place. The reserve brigade at Poste Foch was sent to the scene. About 15 persons (see attached list) were arrested and taken to the office of the Political Department for interrogation.



I then proceeded to Mr. Quo Tai Chi's residence where I saw General Gaston Lang and Mr. Asie Hsi Feng. After consulting Mr. Quo Tai Chi, these two gentlemen asked me not to charge the persons arrested before the Chi eng Court but to detain them until tomorrow. They will deal with Li Tse Lai, representative of the Chinese Bar Association and Ying Tse Ling representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis (both of whom are not to be detained) in the following manner:-

- 1) The representatives concerned will tender an apology to Mr. Quo Tai Chi in the Chinese Press in which they will express disapproval of the action of an ignorant and excited comrade. They will add that having learned from Mr. Quo Tai Chi himself that the draft agreement with the Japanese does not contain any clause humiliating to China they have confidence in the Minister and advise the Chinese people of Shanghai to do likewise.

- 2) The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs will request the French Police not to bring the affair into Court.

The Police will say that after an investigation had been made none of the arrested persons have been recognized by the witnesses (which is true) and that in consequence there will be no prosecution.



LIST OF PERSONS ARRESTED

- Li So Shan (李次山) representative of the Chinese Bar Association residing at No.7 Tatung Road.
- Ying Tse Ling (殷兰龄) representative of the Association to Relieve the National Crisis residing at No.517 Avenue Road.
- Yang Yong Wai (杨咏伟) representative of Returned Students from Japan residing at No.7 Yu Yuen Fong, Yu Yuen Road.
- Hong Tso Shu (洪祖修) representative of University Students residing at No.28 Hsin King Tseng, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.
- Zia Zong Ping (谢承平) representative of University Professors residing at No.5 Yu Yuen Fong, Yu Yuen Road.
- Ou Kung Hang (欧匡豪) reporter of the Jih Jih News Agency residing at No.31 Joffre Terrace, Avenue Joffre.
- Kiang Yoh Fah (柯永发) reporter of the China Evening News residing at No. 25 Si Ho Fong, Rue Porte de L'ouest.
- Kiang Y Tse (江之) reporter of the Jih Jih News Agency residing at No.149 Avenue Road.
- Tan Sien Gi (范雪芹) teacher of the "Tsang Chow" School, residing at No.19 Bubbling Well Road.
- Gni Se Ghang (倪世昌) an employee of the Refugee Camp -- Sinza and Hart Roads.
- Tien Yuen Chi (田元奎) unemployed.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of May 3, 1932.  
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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies  
- Representatives interview Mr. Quo Tai-chi

At 4.50 p.m. May 2, seven members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies (91 Bubbling Well Road) called at the residence of Mr. Quo Tai-chi, chief Chinese delegate to the Peace Parley at 2 Rue Camille Lorioz, French Concession, and appealed for rejection on the part of China of the condition that no Chinese troops be stationed in Pootung and Nantao. Mr. Quo, however, was absent at the time and his secretary who received the callers, promised to refer the matter to him on his return.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 29, 1932.  
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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies  
- Meeting

At a meeting held in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Road between 4.30 and 6.30 p.m. April 28, some thirty members of the above mentioned organization passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a circular telegram be despatched opposing the Government's intention of signing a Sino-Japanese agreement on the "compromise" basis.
2. That investigations be made to ascertain the truth of a report that the Dah Lun (大倫) Silk Goods Shop, 404 Honan Road, is selling Japanese products labelled "Chinese Manufacture".
3. That a manifesto be issued urging the people to persist in the anti-Japanese movement in the spirit of the revolutionary May Anniversaries.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 27, 1932.

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Tea Party in honour of Wu Mai - fails to materialize

The plan of local organizations to hold a tea party at 3 p.m. April 26 in Dinty Moore's Cafe, corner of Peking and Szechuen Roads, to console Wu Mai, the notorious firebrand lawyer, did not materialize. The guests who called at the Cafe with a view to attending the tea party were each surreptitiously given by a representative of the National Lawyers' Cooperative Association (31 Kong Loh Li, Moulmein Road) a myriographed handbill announcing that the tea party had been postponed indefinitely owing to obstruction on all sides by the Public Safety Bureau.

The function was called off as a result of a warning conveyed by the Municipal Police to the proprietor of the Cafe to the effect that the conditions of his licence prohibited the holding of political meetings.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 26, 1932.  
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Local Bodies arrange a tea party for Wu Mai

Several local organizations including the "National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies" (91 Bubbling Well Road), the "National Lawyers' Cooperative Association" (31 Kong Loh Li, Moulmein Road), and the "Middle School Students' National Salvation Committee" have arranged a tea party to be held at 3 p.m. on April 26 in the Dinty Moore's Cafe, corner of Peking and Szechuen Roads, to console Wu Mai, the notorious fire-brand lawyer, for his sufferings and his being arrested by the Chinese Police as a result of his "enthusiastic" work in trying to secure the release of several students from the custody of the Public Safety Bureau (Vide I.R. 14/4/32).



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 25, 1932.

Opposition of the National Salvation Federation of Various  
Bodies to the Shanghai Office of the Chinese Eastern  
Railway.

The National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies,  
91 Bubbling Well Road decided on April 23 to send a letter  
to the local Chinese Authorities to take steps to deal with  
the Shanghai Office of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 5 Canton  
Road, for having adopted the new calendar of the Manchukuo  
regime, and to arrest one Chao Pang (邵 朋), who is reported  
to be in charge of this office.

Key.  
Please attach W file.

J.M.  
6:5:32.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 23, 1932.

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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies  
and the Funeral of the late American Aviator Short

Some ten Chinese claiming to represent various local bodies including the Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens' Federation held a meeting under the auspices of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies in 91 Bubbling Well, between 8 and 11 p.m. April 21, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That various public bodies be notified to hoist flags at half mast on April 24 in honour of the late American Aviator Robert Short and to assign representatives to take part in the funeral procession which will start from the Moore's Memorial Church, Thibet Road, at 2 p.m. April 24.
2. That these representatives take part in the procession on foot from the Church up to the corner of Ferry and Bubbling Well Roads where they should have motor cars in readiness to proceed to Hungjao while those who do not wish to proceed further, disperse.
3. That the people along the road take off their hats when the hearse passes.
4. That boyscouts assist in preserving order during the procession.
5. That participants be advised not to smoke and to go on foot as far as Ferry Road.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 22, 1932.  
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Booklet issued by the National Salvation Association of  
Shanghai Various Bodies

The first issue of a booklet entitled "10-day  
Periodical of the National Salvation Association of  
Shanghai Various Bodies" published by the Association  
in question, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well  
Road made its appearance in the Settlement on April 21.

The booklet contains no anti-Japanese sentiments  
of a rabid nature, but deals more with matter appertain-  
ing to the possible political situation and economic  
conditions in the event of war becoming unavoidable.  
It also outlines field tactics for the Chinese Army if  
hostilities are renewed.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 21, 1932.

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"The Chinese Republic National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies" - Arrangements to be made for the Organization of

Some ten Chinese including representatives of the "Peiping National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies", Peiping, and the "Shanghai National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies" (91 Bubbling Well Road), held a tiffin party between 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. April 20, in the office of Loh Kya-tseng (陸家真), a lawyer, at 543 Myburgh Road. Ling Chong-yien (凌昌炎), a representative of the "Peiping National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies", presided. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That arrangements be made for the organization of a "Chinese Republic National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies" alias the "National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies in the Nation" for the purpose of uniting all national salvation bodies in the country.
2. That a preparatory office for the new organization be established in No. 54 Myburgh Road.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 18, 1932.

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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies  
- Meeting

7 members of the "Working Scheme Improvement Committee" of the abovementioned Association held a meeting in the Chung Hwa Yoei Nyei Zue (Art Society) Rue Fere Robert, French Concession between 4.15 and 5.30 p.m. April 16. During the meeting the draft regulations of this committee were discussed and revised, but no decisions were reached.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 16, 1932.

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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Meeting

At a meeting held in the Chekiang Provincials' Association, 13 Lien Ts Li, Avenue Road, between 3 and 4.20 p.m. April 15, eight members of the "Working Scheme Improving Committee" of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies passed the following resolutions :-

1. That an office of this committee be rented in the Chung Hwa Yoei Nyei Zue (Art Society) (中華學藝社), Rue Pere Robert, French Concession, in view of the lack of accommodation in the federation office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road.
2. That a second meeting of the committee be held in the new office at 3 p.m. April 17.

(N.B. :- Although the Federation is renting new premises it will still retain the office at 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road)



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 15, 1932.  
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National Salvation Federation of various Shanghai bodies -  
Meeting

Some 30 persons claiming to represent various local societies held a meeting under the auspices of the abovementioned Federation in the Federation office, 91 Bubbling well Terrace, Bubbling well Road, between 2 and 6 p.m. April 14, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the Government be requested to put into execution forthwith the resolution passed by the National Crisis Conference held at Loyang advocating the punishment of Chang Hsueh-liang, and the despatch of forces in the immediate future for the recovery of land forcibly occupied by the Japanese.
2. That arrangements be made with the People's National Salvation Society at Keiping to organize a "National Anti-Japanese Acceleration Society".
3. That representations be made to Mr. Quo Tai-chi with a view to urging him to cease attending the military Sub-Committee Conferences.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 13, 1932.  
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National Salvation Association of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Meetings

Some 6 committee members of the above mentioned Association at an informal meeting held in the residence of Ying Ts Ling (吳廷齡), one of their number, at 517 Avenue Road between 8 and 9 p.m. April 11 decided that representatives be sent to the customs Jetty on April 19 to welcome the mother of Mr. "A. Short and that \$30,000 be solicited from various local bodies which will be offered to her in lieu of a pension.

23 committee members of the above mentioned Association at a meeting held in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, between 3 and 5 p.m. April 12 decided to send six representatives to call on and request Quo Tai-chi, vice minister of Foreign Affairs, to reveal the actual results achieved by the Peace Conference.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of April 12, 1932.  
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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies  
- Meeting

Between 3.30 and 6.20 p.m. April 11, sixteen members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies held a meeting in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, when one named Ling Fu-san (凌傅仲), who claimed to be a delegate sent by the Peiping Citizens' Federation to Loyang to submit a petition in connection with the recent international problems and lately arrived in Shanghai, addressed the meeting and reported on the result of his mission. He stated that General Chiang and the National Government agreed not to regard the Manchurian imbroglio as an independent question and promised to investigate the recent oppression by the Peiping Police of the students of the Anhwei Middle School in Peiping while attending a meeting on March 18. At the conclusion of the meeting each member of the audience was given 2 handbills purporting to emanate from the National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan of the Students of the Anhwei Middle School in Peiping on the abovementioned incident.

It is reported that at 11 a.m. the same day seven representatives of the National Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies called on Quo Tai-chi, Chinese representative in the Peace Parley, at his residence, 2 Rue Camille Lorioz and asked whether any humiliating terms have been accepted. The callers threatened that should any disgraceful treaty be signed all local Chinese students as well as other people would demonstrate outside and besiege his residence. In reply Quo stated that no treaties likely to impair the jurisdiction of China would be signed.



Extract from the intelligence Report of April 11, 1932.

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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies

Twelve committee members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies held a meeting in their office, 91 Lubbling Well Terrace, Lubbling Well Road, between 2 and 4 p.m. April 9 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That an Air Defence Committee be organized and that measures be devised to raise fund for this purpose.
2. That a special committee be appointed to undertake preparations for holding a reception in honour of the mother of Mr. R. Short, the American Aviator who was killed at Soochow.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
File No.

No. D. 3231  
S.I., Special Branch  
Date April 11, 1932.

Subject (in full) National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.

Made by C.D.I. Robertson Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supl*

In connection with the attached file on the above mentioned subject, inquiries show that the landlords of 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, which premises are occupied by the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies, are the Central China Realty Company, Ltd., 36A Avenue Edward VII. On April 8, 1932, Mr. Thomas K. Yu (虞宗桂), Sub-Manager and Engineer in Chief of the latter concern, was interviewed and the nature of the activities of the occupants of 91 Bubbling Well Terrace brought to his notice. Mr. Yu knows nothing about the occupants but promised to find an excuse to visit the premises and in the event of his meeting with any evidence of the establishment of an association or meeting place, to give the occupants immediate notice to vacate.

The premises at 91 Bubbling Well Terrace are rented monthly in the name of Chao Hou-sung (趙厚生), a name which has not come to our notice and may be assumed.

*Henry Robertson*  
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*  
*Sir,*

*Information. It seems to me that nothing further can be done unless the Federation breaks the law.*

*S.I. Please note and pass Wkey.*

*Wple. Although the presence of these organizations in the Settlement may be undesirable it is best not to interfere with them unless they are acting illegally.*

*J.H. Gwinn*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

*8:4:32.  
J.H.G., 9:4:32.*

*Noted*

*H.R.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	File No. ....
POLICE.	No. <i>D 3231</i>
Date <i>14/4/32</i>	Station, <i>April 4, 1932.</i>

Subject (in full) Various Bodies National Salvation Association.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

With reference to attached report by Supt. Tan,  
I attach extracts from intelligence reports giving parti-  
culars of meetings held at this address. Although a  
watch has been kept on the place, so far no evidence has  
been found to justify legal steps being taken through the  
Shanghai Special District Court. Nevertheless I am of  
the opinion that the presence in the Settlement of this  
Association is undesirable and calls for discreet action  
with a view to securing its removal elsewhere.

*J. H. Robertson*  
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special branch.

*SI. Please ascertain discreetly who  
the landlords are and if they would  
be willing to help.*

*6:4:32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY File No. ....

POLICE. 3231  
No. D

REPORT

Date: 1/8/32 Station: 32

Date March 31, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Various Bodies National Salvation Association.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Forwarded by *W. Robertson* Supt.

This association was formed on January 29 at 150 Wei Wei Tai Wei Road ostensibly with the object of dealing with the situation created by the war in Shanghai but in reality the promoters utilize the movement to spread propaganda against Nanking. The promoters include Chu Pu Cheng, member of the Chekiang Provincial Association, Chang Sz Lien, the noted agitator and the former proprietor of the National Goods Bazaar in the "New World", Wu Mai, the firebrand lawyer, Feng Siao San, Wong Han Liang and other dissatisfied politicians. The Association claims to represent ninety local organizations including the Chamber of Commerce and the Bankers Association, but after several meetings the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Bankers Association withdrew owing to the radical sentiments expressed by speakers at these gatherings. The office of the Association was removed in the middle of February to a room on the ground floor at 91 Shing An Terrace, Pubbling Well Road. Meetings have been frequently held at the latter address and numerous telegrams have been despatched to the Canton Government and the 19th Route Army opposing the policy of the Nanking Government to make peace with Japan. It also interfered with the detention of Wu Mai by the local Public Safety Bureau and was responsible for his subsequent release from Nanking. It is believed that Sun Fo is financing the movement which is absolutely anti-Government.

*Tan Shao Liang*

Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*WHL*



Extract from the Intelligence Report of March 29, 1932

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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies  
- Meeting

Eight committee members of the above mentioned organization held a meeting in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road between 4 and 5.10 p.m. March 28 when it was decided to request General Tai Chi to release the students arrested by the Chinese Police on March 9 in connection with the raid on the Middle School Students National Salvation Committee (Vide I.R. 10/3/32).



Extract from the Intelligence Report of March 28, 1932.  
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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies

Twenty members of the above Federation at a meeting held in their office, No. 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, between 10 and 11.30 a.m. March 26 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That two representatives be sent to interview Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese representative on the Sino-Japanese Peace Parley, with a view to securing the true facts regarding the conference.
2. That Mr. Quo be simultaneously requested not to accept any humiliating conditions.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of March 21, 1932 .

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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies - Meetings

Some 40 representatives of local public bodies including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Ratepayers' Association, Bankers' Association and Citizens' Federation, held a meeting under the auspices of the "National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies" in the federation office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, between 2 and 5 p.m. March 19. Chu Wei-sung (褚慧僧), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincials' Association, presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That a circular telegram be despatched opposing the acceptance of humiliating demands of the Japanese by the Government and laying stress on the adoption of the following points :-
  - a) That Shanghai being Chinese territory, no Power whatever should interfere with the right of China in placing forces in Shanghai.
  - b) That Japan should withdraw her forces from Shanghai unconditionally as well as abandon the proposal of the establishment of a neutral zone.
  - c) That Japan be held responsible for losses resulting from the hostilities.
2. That six representatives be assigned to call on Quo Tai-chi and other foreign affairs officials to solicit information regarding the present peace parley.

Some 30 members of the same federation at another meeting held in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, between 3 and 5 p.m. March 20, passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a circular notice opposing humiliating treaties be drafted and inserted in the local press.
2. That the whole nation be urged to oppose any negotiations until the Japanese forces have been withdrawn from Chinese territory.
3. That Dr. W.W. Yen and the Inquiry Commission of the League of Nations be informed that the signing of humiliating treaties will not be recognized.



4. That a manifesto be issued warning the diplomatic Authorities against adopting a weak policy in settlement of the case.
5. That a date be fixed to stage a demonstration.
6. That the press be urged to oppose weak diplomatic policy.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of March 14, 1932.

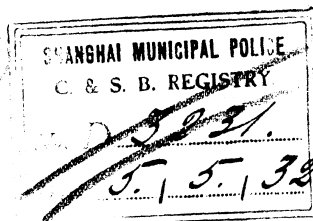
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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Meeting

Some 30 committee members of the abovementioned organization held a meeting in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, between 3 and 6.10 p.m. March 13. Chu Wei-sung (褚慧僧), chairman of the Chekiang Provincials' Association presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That six members be assigned to call at the Public Safety Bureau at 10 a.m. March 14 with a view to requesting the release of Wu Mai (吳邁) (the notorious firebrand lawyer) who was detained by the Chinese Authorities in question on March 12 for assaulting an officer.
2. That a telegram be despatched to Wu Pei-fu assuring him of the full support of the Association towards his scheme to organize volunteer armies to recover the lost territory in Manchuria.
3. That arrangement be made to welcome the League's Enquiry Commission.





March 10, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

COMMUNISM

The Wei Yen Jih Pao, a mosquito paper (address: Yue Ho Tang off Avenue Joffre) publishes the following articles:

ARE ALL ANTI-JAPANESE STUDENTS COMMUNISTS? MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS TWICE ARRESTED. PLEASE READ THE SO-CALLED COMMUNIST CIRCULARS.

Owing to the occupation of Woosung and Shanghai, the Shanghai Middle School Students Union have sent a number of students to proceed to various places to deliver lectures on the subjects of resisting Japanese aggression and the salvation of China.

Acting on instructions from Mayor Wu, the Public Safety Bureau the day before yesterday sealed up the office of the Middle School Students Union and arrested five student representatives who were subsequently released. However two of them were again arrested by order of the Chief of the Third Department of the Bureau. The reason given for their arrest was because some Communist circulars had been found in their possession.

In view of this, the various public bodies in this locality will hold a meeting soon to discuss this matter.

The following are the slogans contained in the so-called Communist circulars:-

- 1) Oppose the sale of Shanghai by the Government.
- 2) Oppose the withdrawal of troops and also surrender.
- 3) Oppose the establishment of a neutral zone in Shanghai.
- 4) Oppose all reconciliatory twaddle and secret treaties.
- 5) Let us declare a general strike and unanimously resist Japan.
- 6) Organize People's "Dare-to-Die" Corps to resist Japan and recover Shanghai.
- 7) Organize a People's Self-Defence Army to resist Japan.
- 8) Let soldiers, labourers and refugees organize a Military Affairs Committee and direct operations against Japan.
- 9) Let the soldiers rush the Settlement and demolish the base of brutal Japan.
- 10) Let both people and soldiers join together and fight against Japan to the bitter end.
- 11) Drive out the naval, military and aerial forces of Japanese imperialists.
- 12) Continue the racial war of resisting Japan.
- 13) Oppose a Second World War.
- 14) Overthrow the League of Nations.
- 15) Oppose the suppression of the anti-Japanese movements.

*attach  
& file.*



Extract from the Intelligence Report of March 4, 1932.  
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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Meeting

Some nine Standing Committee members of the above mentioned Federation at a meeting held in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, between 2.30 and 4 p.m. passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a telegram be dispatched to the 19th Route Army offering thanks to them for gallantly defending the country.
2. That a circular telegram be dispatched announcing the true circumstances surrounding the recent withdrawal of the 19th Route Army from Shanghai.
3. That the Government at Loyang be urged not to sign any humiliating treaties.
4. That local shops be notified to continue suspension of business.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of February 29, 1932.

National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -  
Memorial meeting for Chinese soldiers killed in the  
fighting in Chapei

Under the auspices of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies, about 60 Chinese representing local various organizations held a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 10.45 and 11.45 a.m. February 28 in commemoration of the Chinese soldiers killed in the fighting in Chapei. Chu Fu-chen (褚辅成), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Association and Committee member of the Federation, who presided, delivered a short speech appropriate to the occasion. One Van Ji-wu (范其铎), representing the 19th Route Army, gave a brief account of the fighting, expressing his regret on the casualties suffered by the 38th Division during the recent engagements with the Japanese armies. Hu Shih-hwa (胡适华), member of the Federation and president of the Dong Chi Medical College at Woosung, suggested to the audience the formation of a self-protection group by various bodies, after a brief discussion it was decided that the suggestion be reserved for consideration by the Committee of the Federation. The next speaker was Wu Mai (吴迈), the notorious firebrand lawyer, representing the Chinese National Bar Association, who condensed his views into the following four sentences: "Hold less meetings, do more work; utter less words, perform more duties." Subsequently the attendance was apprised of the contents of two telegrams - one to the League of Nations and the other to the Government at Loyang - and one manifesto.

The attendance was each given a copy of a mosquito newspapers issued by the Federation which is devoted to articles bearing on the situation.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of February 20, 1932.

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National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai  
Bodies - Meeting

Some 9 members of the Standing Committee of the above mentioned Federation at a meeting held in their office, 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road between 4 and 5 p.m. February 19 decided to elect 5 representatives at the next meeting to proceed to Peiping to urge Marshal Chang to dispatch troops to restore the lost territory and to devise measures to collect one month's rent from various houses in Shanghai for the "National Salvation Fund".



Extract from the Intelligence Report of February 16, 1932

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"National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai  
Podies" - Removal of office

The office of the abovementioned organization (Vide  
I.R. 11/2/32) has been removed from the Chung Aoe (中社)  
building, 150 Weihaivei Road to No. 91 Bubbling Well  
Terrace on the same thoroughfare.



Extract from the Intelligence Report of February 11, 1932.

---

New "national salvation" organization established in  
Pubbling Well District

A new organization under the style of "National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies" has been established in the Chung Zoe (中社) building, 150 Weihaiwei Road, with Chu Wei-sung (褚惠僧), president of the Chekiang Provincials' Association, as officer-in-charge. It is learned that this new organization is supported by some 30 prominent public bodies in Shanghai, including the Chamber of Commerce, Bankers' Association, Citizens' Federation, Federation of Street Unions and Native Bankers' Association.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 24, 1932.

Subject (in full) National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies -

- Organization and Objects.

Made by D.P.S. MacAdie

Forwarded by

Thos Robertson, Supt

The "National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies", which was established at 91 Bubbling Well Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, a fortnight ago as reported in the Daily Intelligence Report of February 16, 1932, is in charge of a committee of the following persons :-

Ts Fu-chen (褚輔臣), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Association, 13 Lien Ts Li, Avenue Road.

Li Ts-san (李火山), representing the Chinese Bar Association.

Hu Feng-hsiang (胡鳳祥), representing the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, 4A Hongkong Road.

Chang Tsz-lien (張子廉), representing the Citizens' Federation, No. 21, Lane 75 Sinza Road.

Wong Zao-zu (王造時), representing the University Teachers' Association.

Hu Su-hua (胡庶華), representing the Chinese Engineers' Association.

Chen Bei-teh (陳培德), representing the Shanghai General Labour Union, 1 Rue Soeur Allegre.

Huang Yien-pei (黃炎培), representing the Citizens' Maintenance Association, 66 Szechuen Road.

Feng Sao-san (馮少山), representing the Kwang Zau (廣肇) (Kwangtung Provincials') Guild.

The object of the Federation is to further the anti-Japanese movement for the salvation of the nation. The committee is interested in a scheme to persuade all local house owners to contribute one month's rent to a national salvation fund. The committee's plan is to have house tenants in all districts except in the zone of hostilities, pay their rent for one month to the Federation



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

in return for a receipt which the tenant will turn over  
to the house owner in lieu of rent due. The scheme,  
however, is still under consideration and has yet to  
be passed at a committee meeting and approved by the  
Chinese Authorities.

R. W. Mac Adie  
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,

Information

J. H. Guiness

O. i/c Sp. Br.

24: 2: 32.

SI,

Further report please in  
due course

J. H. Guiness

25: 2: 33.



Bubblingwell Station,

February 17, 1932.

Local Intelligence.

17/2/32  
Delegation to Mayor of Greater Shanghai; At 10.50a.m. 16-2-32 the D.O. "B" informed us that a delegation was expected to call to see the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Wu Teh Chen, at his home No. 464 Avenue Haig. Adequate Police were posted as a precautionary measure. Shortly after 11a.m. a delegation of local business and social associations called and asked to see the Mayor. He was absent and they were informed to this effect, and stated that they would await his return. The notorious lawyer Wu Mei who was amongst the delegates became very abusive and uttered wild threats, but his attitude had not apparently the approval of his companions. The D.D.O. "B", who attended, persuaded the delegation to withdraw and communicate with the Mayor through his office. They left peacefully at 12.10p.m. but precautions were not relaxed in view of their possible return.

Shops; Operating almost normally. It is noted that pawnshops have shortened their "open" hours, now working only from 10a.m. to 4p.m.

Creek Traffic; Unchanged, food products enter unimpeded.

Refugees; It is roughly estimated that 2000 or 3000 refugees mainly from Ta-zang, Chenju, and Woosung entered the Settlement via Brenan and Jessfield Roads on the 16-2-32. Eighteen wounded Chinese <sup>Soldiers</sup> and one wounded civilian also entered by Brenan Road, whilst about 500 natives of Kompo left the Settlement, making their way to Chenju with the intention of proceeding to their native places.

17/2/32  

Privately Sheltered	No change.	10,500
Bubblingwell Temple	" "	1,000
1703 Bubblingwell Rd.	" "	30
Unno. house, B'Well Rd.	" "	73
Shed on vacant ground, Jessfield Road	Unchanged.	6
Nos. 504/5/8/10 Avenue Foch	No change.	250
Tung Tuh Maternity Home	" "	6
Bai Zung Primary School	" "	50
Tsung Poong Middle School	" "	33
Middle School for Overseas Chinese	Unchanged.	78
No. 1095A Sinza Road	No change.	350
House 20, Lane 834 Avenue Road	" "	152
Nos. 716 & 724 Avenue Road	" "	114
No. 4 Medhurst Road	" "	36
Unno. building, Love Lane	" "	27
Carter Rd. lodging house	4 left for Hangchow. New total	53



Swastika Society Depot at the Nylien's Kindergarten School,  
Jessfield Road. Arrivals from Woosung on  
15/16-2-32 46

Grand Total	<u>12,894</u>
Yesterday's total	<u>12,762</u>
Increase	<u>42</u>

Red Cross Hospital Statistics

Civilians arrived between 2p.m. and 4p.m. 16-2-32

Ts Kung Pao (李松宝), aged 9 yrs, juvenile, living at  
 Chenju. Stray bullet wound received in  
 Chenju on 16-2-32. Serious. Detained.  
 Zau Zung Sz (赵仲西), aged 56 years, female, living at  
 No. 15 Kau Zah Jau, Woosung. Stray bullet  
 wound received in Woosung on 16-2-32.  
 Serious. Detained.

Soldiers wounded in Woosung, Ta-zang, and Chenju on 15-2-32.  
 Arrived between 6p.m. 15-2-32 and 4p.m. 16-2-32.

Lee Koh Ziang (李国祥), 26, Kwangsi,  
 Wong Ching Loong (王全松), 24, Hunan,  
 Kwoh Tsing S (郭清思), 30, Kiangsi,  
 Doo Dien Zung (杜殿臣), 24, Hunan,  
 Wong Voong San (王凤山), 19, Hunan,  
 Tsang Ching Yui (张庆云), 35, Hupeh,  
 Tseu Zoong Tsaung (朱宗章), 26, Hunan,  
 Han Tsing Ling (韩清玲), 29, Chili,  
 Wong Tsai Yu (王济友), 25, Hunan,  
 Zee Ning San (张锦山), 19, Hupeh,  
 Ku Kya San (胡家山), 17, Kwangtung,  
 Hsuiang Chi (许一达), 31, Kwangsi,  
 Yuen Foh Nyoh (袁福马), 18, Kiangsu,  
 Tsong Ying (童应), 21, "  
 Wong Yuen Tsaung (王元章), 20, "  
 Liang Tien Yoong (梁天荣), 28, Kwangtung  
 Lee Hong San (李洪山), 19, Anhwei,  
 Moo Zung Ding (马宗庭), 23, Shantung,  
 Yuen Koh An (袁国安), 31, Chili,  
 Tsang Nee Ming (张美明), 24, Hunan.

<u>Admitted since 29-1-32</u>	Civilians 177
	Soldiers 263
	TOTAL <u>440</u>

Curfew Combined action of Uniform and Crime Branches result-  
 -ed in 42 Chinese being detained until 4a.m. 17-2-32 for breach of  
 the Curfew Regulations.

Communist Pamphlets. At 7a.m. 17-2-32 three separate kinds  
 of Communist pamphlets were found on Hart Road. They purport to  
 emanate from (1) The Red Army of the Chinese Proletariat, (2) The  
 Kiangsu Committee of the Chinese C.P., (3) The Central Committee of  
 the Chinese Youth C.P. Forwarded to Special Branch 17-2-32.

O.C. (Special)

D.S.I.



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

MUNICIPAL POLICE (SPECIAL BRANCH) INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY - 16/2/32.

1. "National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies - Removal of Office"

The office of the above mentioned organizations (Vide I.R. 11/2/32) has been removed from the Chung Zoe (中法) building, 150 Weihewei Road to No. 91 Bubbling Well Terrace on the same thoroughfare.

2. Middle School Student Representatives - Meeting

Some 30 representatives of various local middle school students at a meeting held in the Chin Myih Middle School, Shu Kwei Ka, City, decided to demand relief from the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai Municipality on behalf of the student refugees in Shanghai and to oppose the order of the same organ temporarily suspending the operation of the middle schools established by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

3. Illegally organized National Salvation Armies - ordered to be dissolved

On February 15, the Public Safety Bureau issued a notification to the effect that in compliance with an order from the Ministry of War, all unauthorized National Salvation armies are required to be dissolved from date.

4. Wing On No. 3 Cotton Mill workers - Meeting

Some 12 workers of the Wing On Cotton Mill, No. 35 Markham Road at a meeting held in No. 30 Wuting Road, between 7 and 7.45 a.m. February 15 in connection with the bombing incident of February 11 (Vide I.R. 12/2/32) resolved to submit the following demands to the management:-

1. That sandbags be placed on the roof of the factory premises in order to safeguard the workers.
2. That \$1,000 be granted by the management to the families of deceased workers and \$500 to those injured in the incident.
3. That full wages be granted to workers during the period of the suspension of operations after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities (from Jan. 29 to Feb. 8).

It was also decided that should the management fail to accept the foregoing demands a strike be declared and the whole body of workers join the strike committee organized by Kiwa and Doong Shing Cotton Mill workers.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SPECIAL INQUIRY  
FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

3431  
16.2.32.

February 16, 1932.

representatives of labour unions, shop-owners and various  
Public bodies to visit Mayor Wu Tieh Cheng.

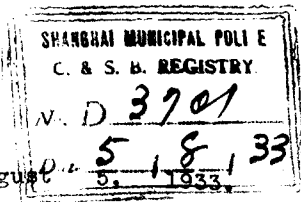
The National Salvation Association, formed by various public bodies, whose office is at No. or subbling Well alley, Bukh... Road, issued a notice yesterday requesting labour unions, shop-owners and various public bodies to detail one representative each to the office of the Association at 9 a.m. to-day. The party will call on General Wu Tieh Cheng, the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, at his residence No. 464 Avenue Haig, for the purpose of submitting a petition and to seek for information on the settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai.

SL  
Please verify.

J.H.G.

16:2:32.





Political

The National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies  
Office removed

D 3701

The office of the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies (Anti-Waung Ching-wei Clique) was removed on August 4 from 658 Jen Dah Tsen (仁達邨), Hart Road off Sinza Road to No. 22 Joffre Terrace, Avenue Joffre, French Concession, the office of lawyer Liu Shi-hsiung (劉士熊), a prominent member of the Federation.

HISI



I.O. D.804

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. I. D. REGISTRY  
No. I. O. D. 804  
Date. 14. 1. 30.

January 13, 30.

Sir,

Further to my letter dated December 20,  
1929 on the subject of Mrs. Annie Morgan alias Morris,  
I regret to have to inform you that despite very  
careful inquiries, no trace can be found of this  
lady's whereabouts.

Efforts to locate John Price Morris  
have been equally unsuccessful.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

*for* Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Acting H.B.M. Consul-General,  
British Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.



POLITICAL BRANCH  
(FOREIGN SECTION)

DATE 11.1.30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C. I. D. REGISTER

No. I. O. D. 804

Date 11.1.30

Mrs. Annie Morgan (possible alias Morris).

Sir,

Extensive enquiries have been made to locate this lady but up to the present no trace of her can be found in Shanghai. John Price Morris with whom she was reported to have been on friendly terms is not registered at the American Consulate-General, nor is anything known of his present whereabouts. As there is a possibility that Mrs. Morgan may be here under another name further enquiries will be made and a report submitted if she is located.

JB

AR  
11/30

D. M. Davis  
A.S.

A/D. C. I.

Reg.  
Please draft reply saying  
inquiries have been unsuccessful.

JKH  
11/1/30



Memorandum.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE,  
POLITICAL BRANCH, (C.I.D.)

Tel: No. <sup>17644</sup> ~~1200~~

23:12:29

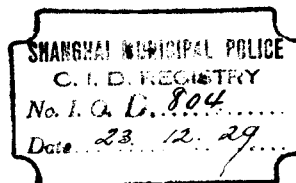
To

Foreign Section,

For careful  
investigation and  
report please. You  
may be able to trace  
John Rice Morris either  
through the Hong Kongs or  
U. S. Authorities. It is  
also possible that Mrs Anne  
Morgan may be here under  
her own name.

*JMK*





December 20, 29.

Sir,

Mrs. Annie Morgan (possible alias Morris)

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 18, 1929 in reference to Mrs. Annie Morgan and in reply to state that enquiries will be made and the result communicated to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) R. H. J. Martin.

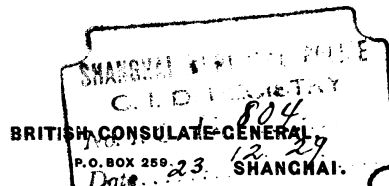
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

H. B. M. Consul-General,

British Consulate-General,

Shanghai.





18th December, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose copy

From Paine and Brettell of a letter that I have received from a firm  
13th November, 1929.

of solicitors, Messrs. Paine and Brettell,  
of Chertsey, England, in which inquiries are  
made about a Mrs. Annie Morgan (possible  
alias Morris).

I should be grateful for any infor-  
mation you may be able to give me regarding  
this lady or her present whereabouts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul.

(in the absence of His  
Majesty's Consul-General)

The Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
SHANGHAI.



D. 804.

COPY

Chertsey,  
13th November 1929.

Dear Sir,

Henry Shanks decd.

Our client Mr. Henry Shanks of Chertsey died in January last, and he appointed a Mrs. Oakley of Chertsey and his Daughter Mrs. Annie Morgan Executrixes, and he left the residue of his property to his daughter Mrs. Annie Morgan.

We have been unable to trace the Daughter.

She originally lived in Texas, but we are given to understand that she left her husband, and took away her two children with her nearly two years ago, and neither we nor her Family have heard anything of her since.

It has been suggested that she has changed her name to Morris, as she was very friendly with a Gentleman named John Price Morris, and it is thought that they may be together.

There is a considerable sum of money due to Mrs. Morgan, and we are very anxious to get in touch with her.

It has been reported to us that she may have gone to either Hong Kong, Shang Hai or Mexico, and we are writing the British Consuls at these places to ask if they can possibly help us.

Yours faithfully,

(SIGNED) PAINE & BRETTELL.

The British Consul,  
SHANGHAI.



D 3703



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

John M. Murray.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Special Branch S.B. REGISTRY  
Station  
No. D 3703  
Date 12, 1932.  
Date 13 6 132.

Subject (in full)

Made by D.S. Moore

Forwarded by *S. J. Moore*

Enquiries made in connection with the above named reveal that he is an unregistered married American citizen and a native of Seattle in which city his wife resides. He is believed to have resided for some years in Canton, but so far as is known did not take up residence in this city until March 1932, when he is believed to have come here from Mukden. From March 15 to May 15 of this year he was in occupation of quarters in a boarding house situated at 606 Avenue Joffre and which is now conducted by a Mrs. Lydia Kojineff. Murray was originally taken to this address by a Russian Jew of about 40 years of age and was later visited on two or three occasions by a Mrs. C. J. Kushner (American) the wife of a Russian employee at Whiteaway Laidlow and Co. It appears that Murray numbers amongst his acquaintances in America the mother of Mrs. Kushner. About the middle of May, Murray was absent from his lodgings for three days. At the end of that period, a Russian female of about 30 years of age who had been in the habit of visiting him almost daily, called at the house stating that Murray was a patient in the Country Hospital and that she was authorised by him to remove his effects to a new address which she omitted to give. Permission to remove his baggage, which was composed of leather and steel trunks, was given and carried into effect. It has now been discovered that Murray is residing at 111 Route Vallon, but whether he took up residence at that address immediately following the vacating of his quarters at 606 Avenue Joffre, is difficult to say.

Murray's relation with the "Pacific News Service"



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

(2)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

led" (Vancouver) has not been determined. It is known that such a service exists in Vancouver, with a Mr. Sievertz as President and that correspondence has passed between the local Canadian Government Trade Commissioner and the Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association on the subject of news transmission and a closer co-operation between Reuters and the "Pacific News Service" in Vancouver, but the local office of Reuters are unaware of the existence of John Murray in connection with the above. Local press and news agency circles are likewise ignorant concerning Murray's claim to be correspondent for the "Pacific News Service". According to a report rendered by a detective attached to S.I. Bureau was on one occasion, whilst resident at 606 Avenue Joffre, visited by one Edward Eugen Kisch, a German journalist and correspondent of the "Trague Tageblatt" who is also believed to be a correspondent for the German communist newspaper "Rote Fahne."

Murray is reputed to be able to converse fluently in German and Chinese as well as English and is also credited with a knowledge of the Russian language. His description is as follows :- Age about 35 years, about 5' 10" in height, black hair, bald on top of the head, small moustache, round face.

*W.B. Moore*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D.S. Murray*  
*14/6/20*

*S2, Please keep a discreet watch on Murray's movements for a few days. One man should be sufficient who knows and a permanent agent should be employed.*  
*W.B. 13.6.20*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

June 8 1932.

To

S2,

Please accelerate  
the inquiries  
about John Murray.  
St. Home. 9/6/32

Please accelerate  
the preparation of  
the notes on the  
antecedents,  
activities, etc. of  
High and Large  
which you are  
preparing. JH



SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTER

N. D. 3703.

Translation of extracts from French Police Daily  
Intelligence Report dated May 30, 1932.

Para.1. Activity of M. Murray

A

We are informed that one John Murray, special correspondent of the "Pacific News Agency Ltd" (Vancouver, B.C. Canada) recently entered into relations with E.E. Kisch, Czechoslovakian journalist, one of the founders of the "Society of Friends of the USSR at Shanghai". John Murray speaks English, German and Chinese fluently, and also speaks a little Russian. He has been in Shanghai for about a month. According to information available, the "Pacific News Agency Ltd" is a socialistic agency working in a close contact with the Third International.

Para.22. Appearance of Red Riflemen at Pootung

At 8 p.m. on May 29 about 20 men styling themselves as "Red Riflemen" shot with revolvers and fatally wounded a militiaman in the employ of the Yangching town (Pootung). Despite the immediate intervention of members of the 2nd sub-station of the Public Safety Bureau of the 3rd District, none of the assassins has been arrested.

Release of two Koreans implicated in the Hongkew Park Bombing Affair

Supplementary to our previous information, we learn that PARK CHE TO (Korean Pronunciation) or PAO TSI TAO (Chinese pronunciation) and CHANG SANG KOOK (Korean pronunciation) or CHANG HSIANG KIO (Chinese pronunciation), arrested on April 30, 1932 by the Japanese Consular Police with the assistance of members of our Political Section, on a charge of being concerned in the Hongkew Park bombing affair (vide our report dated April 30, 1932, appendix p.3), were released on May 29.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL DEPT.  
C. & S. B. REGISTRATION

V. D. 3703.

Dec 21 6 132

Translation of an extract from French Police Daily Intelligence Report dated May 31, 1932

Para 1 Activity of J. Murray.

Supplementary to the information given in our yesterday's report, page 1, parag. 1, we learn that J. Murray, correspondent of the "Pacific News Service Ltd," visited the "Zeitgeist Book Store" (No. 455 Bubbling Well Road) on several occasions recently, where he had interviews with Mme Agnes Smedley, well known American anarchist-syndicalist.

We are further informed that J. Murray went to the offices of the "China Forum", pro-communist journal (No. 19 Museum Road) and the "Tass News Agency" (No 20 Museum Road) on two or three occasions. It is reported that in the course of these visits he had interviews with V. Rover, Manager of this agency and an agent of the Comintern.

It seems that J. Murray is anxious to conceal the fact of his visiting V. Rover.

\$2, Please attach to  
appropriate file.

JH  
2:6:32



SPECIAL INQUIRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C & S. E. REG.

No. D 3703.

Date 2 / 6 / 32.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

May 31, 1932.

THE ACTIVITIES OF J. MURRAY.

In continuation of our report of May 30, page 1 paragraph 1, we learn that the man named J. Murray, correspondent of the Pacific News Service Ltd. paid several calls during the last few days at the Zeitgeist Book Store, No. 425 Bubbling Well Road, where he used to meet Mrs. Agnes Snedley, a notorious American anarchist and syndicalist.

We also learn that Murray has paid two or three visits to the editor of the Pro-Communist paper called the "China Forum", No. 19 Museum Road, and also at the Tass News Agency, No. 20 Museum Road. During these visits he had several interviews with V. Rover, Director of this agency and an agent of the Comintern. It would appear that Murray is endeavouring to conceal his visits to Rover.

\$2, For inquiry and  
report please.

11632.

D. S. Moore

2/6/32.



EXTRACTS FROM THE FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

May 30th, 1932

We are informed that one John Murray, special correspondent of the "Pacific News Agency Ltd" (Vancouver, P.C. Canada) recently entered into relations with E.E. Fisch, Czechoslovakian journalist, one of the founders of the "Society of Friends of the U.S.S.R. at Shanghai". John Murray speaks English, German and Chinese fluently and also speaks a little Russian. He has been in Shanghai for about a month. According to information available, the "Pacific News Agency Ltd" is a socialistic agency working in close contact with the Third International.

\*\*\*\*\*



Form No. 2  
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 103
Station
Date 23/6/32

Subject (in full) Watch maintained at 111 Route Vallon June 21 and 22, 1932.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

*D.S. Moore*

The watch maintained on the house of John M. Murray during the day June 21, was unproductive of result as he was not seen at all neither did anyone visit him during that period.

Enquiries made in connection with private ricscha No. 6652 reveal that it is licensed in the name of one Wang Tuck Tai (王德泰), 104 Woo Hui Li (和合里), Sincin Road but endeavours to locate this address have proved abortive as the said alleyway simply does not exist in Sincin Road. When application is made for a private ricscha license, the applicants are free to give exactly what address they choose no attempts at verification being made.

The watch was again maintained on June 22, without result, Murray not being seen outside the house during the whole period.

*D.S. Moore*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Sir*  
I suggest this watch be discontinued.

Approved.  
*H. G. Evans*  
O. i/c Sp. Br.

JUNE 23 1932

*D.S. Moore*  
*24/6/32*  
*24/6/32*  
NOTED  
*W.B. 24/6*



21:6:82



File  
M  
20:6:132



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.S. Station,

Date June 17, 1932.

Subject (in full) Watch maintained at 111 Route Vallon, June 17, 1932.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

Murray was not seen to leave the house but was observed returning at 11.50 a.m. when he was wearing light grey clothes and was carrying a paper parcel in his hand.

At 11.20 a.m. mail was sent in by post.

At 5.20 p.m. Murray came out and stood at the doorway for a while and then re-entered the house.

He was not seen again up till 6.30 p.m. when the watch for the day terminated.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTR.  
Special Branch S. 2. Station  
No. D 3703  
Date June 15, 1932  
Date 16/6/32

Subject (in full) Watch on movements of John M. Murray June 15, 1932

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

*D.S. Moore*

As directed by the Officer i/c Special Branch, the movements of John M. Murray who is residing at 111 Route Vallon, have been watched. The watch commenced during the morning of June 15 and from that time until 7.30 p.m. apart from 3 or 4 Chinese, both male and female of the servant type who were seen entering or leaving the premises, nothing of importance occurred. At the latter time, Murray left the house and entered the French Park where he stayed until 8.30 p.m. then returned home. He was not seen out again up to 6.30 p.m. when the watch was terminated.

u Watch being maintained on June 16.

*D.S. Moore*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Further report in due course please.

*J.H.*  
16:6:32.



D 3704

D 3708

D 3714



SHIP-OWNERS:  
AGENTS AND BROKERS

ERIC MOLLER,  
MANAGER.  
ERIC B MOLLER,  
ASST. MANAGER.

## MOLLER & COMPANY

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING  
12 THE BUND  
P. O. Box No. 1812

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRATION { 10217  
19408

CODES { 200'S  
SCOTT'S  
A.B.C. 5TH & 6TH EDITIONS  
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE

C./1195

CABLE ADDRESS: "MOLLER, SHANGHAI"

N. D. 3704.

AGENTS AT SHANGHAI FOR:

SJOARSBUNDORERHES CENTRALFORBING, OSLO, NORWAY.  
(THE CENTRAL UNION OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS)  
"STORREND" OSLO, NORWAY.  
EIVAR NILSEN, OSLO, NORWAY.  
OSWALD AAMONT, OSLO, NORWAY. S.S. "HAVDROT"  
EELING MORTENSEN, OSLO, NORWAY.  
"RENKE MINEM" HAIPHONG, TONKIN.

AGENTS FOR:

S.S. DAISY	MOLLER	S.S. ELIZABETH	MOLLER
S.S. RAICA	MOLLER	S.S. HANNAH	MOLLER
S.S. JENNY	MOLLER	S.S. HAUKE	MOLLER
S.S. KATIE	MOLLER	S.S. MINNIE	MOLLER
S.S. NARY	MOLLER	S.S. ROSALIE	MOLLER
S.S. MARION	MOLLER	S.S. THERESA	MOLLER
S.S. HILDA	MOLLER	S.S. WINIFRED	MOLLER

N.B. MOLLER'S WELDER  
(ELECTRICAL WELDING PLANT)

SHANGHAI, May 31, 1932.

The Superintendent of Police,  
The Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Criminal Investigation Department,  
Administration Building,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Re: s.s. "Elizabeth Moller"  
Disappearance of Chinese Watchman  
AND Supervisory Indian Watchman.

We place at your disposal two certified copies of reports issued by Captain S. E. Pearce and Chief Officer G. H. Ramsay of our s.s. "Elizabeth Moller" surrounding the disappearance of our two Watchmen, which took place during the night of 29th. May, after these two men had gone on watch on our vessel at about 7 p.m.

We are inclined to believe that foul play has occurred, and therefore we take this opportunity of bringing this to your attention.

We would advise you that we have written to:-

// The H.M.B. Consulate, Shipping Department and  
The Shanghai River Police, care of the Harbour Master.

Yours faithfully,

MOLLER & COMPANY

*Eric Moller*  
Manager.

Agents for s.s. "Elizabeth Moller"

EM:C

5  
Acknowledge  
7/16/32



AND COMPANY  
S. BANK BUILDING  
12 THE BUND  
SHANGHAI.

COPY

R/1049

May 30th

2

Srs: "ELIZABETH MOLLER"  
lying alongside "International Dock"

Messrs. Moller & Co.,  
P B B S E N T.

9 a.m.

Dear Sirs:-

Missing Chinese Watchman  
A N D  
Missing Supervisory Indian Watchman.

In regard to the above missing watchmen, as requested by your office, I beg to make the following report:-

On Sunday morning the 29th instant at about 8 a.m. I was informed by the Indian Head watchman at the "International Dock" that both the Chinese night watchman and the Indian Supervisory watchman employed on our vessel were missing since the previous night.

This "International Dock" watchman informed me that the head No.1 Indian watchman had visited our vessel at about 8 p.m. the previous night, as was his usual practice, and that since such time neither of the two (2) men had been seen.

The "International Dock" Indian watchman suggested that both of the missing men have been very probably murdered, and that in his opinion the crime was committed and or instigated by an ex member of our steamer's crew, i.e., the 2nd boatswain named Yao Tse Yung who was dismissed on the 23rd instant on account of being caught in the act of stealing paint.

This particular boatswain has been caught by the missing Indian watchman Shakeer Kahn in the act of passing a drum of paint over the vessel's side.

The Chief No.1 Indian watchman informed me that this 2nd boatswain was chased along the Dock wharf, caught and identified as the actual thief.

Under the guidance of Captain S.E. Pearce, I was requested



COPY

YINAMCO S.S. CO. LTD.  
SHANGHAI  
CHINESE BANK BUILDING  
12 THE BUND  
SHANGHAI

AND COMPANY  
S. BANK BUILDING  
12 THE BUND  
SHANGHAI  
to inform the police immediately, which was attended to with all  
practicable haste.

COPY

The night watchman usual come on duty every morning at  
about 7 p.m.

During the present overhaul of my vessel the s.s. "Elizabeth  
Moller" I have slept on board of the ship, but recently owing to the  
alterations of the officers' accommodations I was staying on board of  
one of the Company's other vessels, the s.s. "Therese Moller", which  
was then lying in drydock at the "International Dock".

.....000000000000.....

Later about Noon.

I regret to further report to the office that about Noon  
to-day the body of the Chinese watchman came to surface of the river  
close under the stern of our vessel after certain dragging operations  
have been taken place under the supervision of the Indian watchman.

The body of the deceased Chinese night watchman was  
forthwith handed over to the River Police.

.....000000000000.....

Later 3 p.m.

Up to the time of my leaving the s.s. "Elizabeth Moller"  
to report to this office, there was no further information surrounding  
the missing Indian watchman.

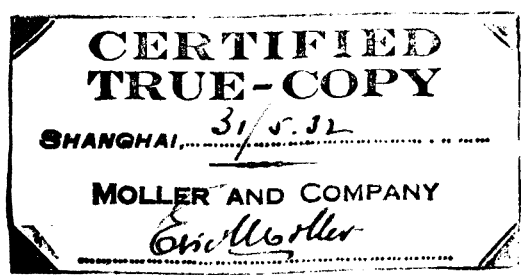
I am not in a position to give you guidance regarding  
the conduct of my Chinese Crew, as at no time has any misconduct  
been brought to my attention.

I remain,  
Dear Sirs,  
Yours faithfully,

*G. K. Moller*

Chief Officer s.s. "Elizabeth Moller"

EM:LR.





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D 3704.  
Date 2 / 6 / 32.

June

1st,

2.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter  
C. 1195 and enclosures of May 31, 1932 regarding the  
disappearance of a Chinese Watchman and Supervisory  
Indian Watchman from the s.s. "Elizabeth Moller" and  
to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Messrs. Moller & Company,

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,

12 The Bund.

  
Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

P. J. O.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special Branch S.S. 2. REC. Station,

Date No. D. 3708. 1932.  
Date 7 1 6 1 32.

Subject (in full) Whereabouts of D.A. Fowler.

Made by D.P.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by *D.P.S. Pitts*

With reference to the endorsement made by the Officer i/c Special Branch in connection with the whereabouts of Donald Alexander Fowler, an Assistant Architect of the Public Works Department, who is reported to have been missing since May 31, 1932, I have to state that he is at present residing at the following address:-

c/o Mr. D. Pratt,

Flat 2,

Western Apartments,

25 Avenue Petain.

Mr. Pratt can be located during office-hours at the offices of the Shanghai Power Company, Nanking Road.

Fowler, on March 1, 1932, married a Russian - Ariadna Morissoff - at the British Consulate. Mrs. Fowler may be found at 64 Sun Avenue, Buboling Well Road.

It is stated that since his marriage, Fowler has been getting very deeply into debt. He owes some \$2500 to the Auto-Palace for his motor car, which was seized on June 6 by representatives of the Auto-Palace, whilst he owes Messrs. Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient four months' rent for his former apartment at 1230 Avenue Joffre. Several Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants in Shanghai also have debit accounts standing against Fowler's name.

It would appear that he is spending most of his time at either the Western Apartments or 64 Sun Avenue in an effort to avoid his creditors.

*D.P.S. Pitts*  
D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir, Information

*J.H. Siens*  
O. 1/c Sp. Br.  
JUNE 7 1932

*42*  
*9/6*  
*File*  
*9/6/32*



V. D. 3708.

C.P.

Mr. Rendall P.W.D. reports that that any 32  
Assistant Architect named D.A. Fowler has  
been missing since May 31 when he visited  
the office in the morning.

His services have been unsatisfactory  
and his ~~mission~~ have been terminated  
as from June 15.

He is married and is known to  
be heavily in debt.

His address is: Flat A1,  
1230, Avenue Joffre (Lincoln Apartments)

Private enquiries requested.  
no publicity.

3/6.

S.H.P.  
P.A.

D.P.S. Pitty

R.P. 4/6/32

52, For direct inquiry  
in co-operation with the  
French Police and report  
please. M.S. 4/6/32



Form No. 2  
25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. ....

No. D 3714

SECTION 2

Station

Date 15/6

Date 3/6

June 15, 1932

Subject (in full) Dmitry L. Makedonsky, deportee from Hongkong.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

*D.S. Prokofiev*

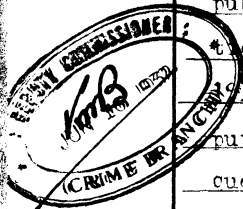
With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Times" of June 6, 1932, entitled "In Hongkong with no passport", enquiries show that Dmitry L. Makedonsky, a Jugo-Slavian, who was arrested by the Hongkong police on May 28, 1932 for being in the Colony without a passport, was later deported from Hongkong to Shanghai and arrived in this city on or about June 12 on board a Chinese vessel.

He is personally known to Dr. Y. P. Ryabin, a local medical practitioner who has his office at No 14 Kiukiang Road and who claims to be a representative of the local Jugo-Slavian community. Dr. Ryabin informed the undersigned that Makedonsky's statement regarding Jugo-Slavian subjects being repatriated from Shanghai was correct, as arrangements are being made whereby the Government of Jugo-Slavia will grant free passage Home to 40 families (about 120 persons) of indigent Jugo-Slavian subjects residing in China and wishing to be repatriated.

On May 6, 1932 a notification to this effect was published by Dr. Ryabin in local Russian newspapers (a translation is attached), and he is in receipt of a letter dated May 12, 1932, Canton, from Makedonsky, in which the latter requests to be put on the list of those desiring to be repatriated. This request was complied with.

Makedonsky, prior to his departure for Canton towards the end of 1931, resided in Shanghai for several years. There is nothing in Municipal Police records to his detriment.

Enquiries have been made at the Passport Examination Office of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, No 38 Avenue Edward VII, with a view to ascertaining approximate number of persons deported to Shanghai from Hongkong and other colonies and





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

Made by .....Forwarded by.....

-2-

countries in the Far East since May 1931, when the Passport Examination Office was established. Although the exact statistics are as yet unavailable, it is believed that the total number of such cases during the period indicated do not exceed 20.

In cases of this nature coming to the notice of the Chinese Authorities the deportees are detained at Nantao and are only released at the request of persons or organizations whom they mention as references and/or guarantors.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. B. (Crime)

Information

O. Guiness

O. i/c Sp. Br.

JUNE 15 1932

Reg: Please fill \$2. Please arrange with Chinese Authorities to get information when such persons arrive here. This report may now be filed.

ESS

necessary arrangements made

16:0:32



Translation of an article appearing in the " SLOVO" of  
May 5, 1932.

The Government of Jugo-Slavia is prepared to grant free passage home to all Jugo-Slavian subjects residing in China who ,on account of the present depression resulting from the recent events in China, wish to be repatriated.

For information apply to Dr. Y. P. Ryabin and Mr. I. P. Bechich, No. 14 Kiukiang Road, Tel. No. 16556, between 4 and 5 p.m. daily.



FM. 1  
SPECIAL INQUIRY  
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To. *S2* Shanghai, *June 5* 193*2*

Please check  
information and  
report.

Would it be  
possible to obtain  
approximate statistics  
of the number of  
persons who were  
deported from  
Hong Kong and  
other colonies and  
countries in the Far  
East to Shanghai  
recently? Also the



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,.....193.....

To.....

Chinese Passport  
Office been able  
to do anything  
to prevent the  
shipping of  
undesirables to  
Shanghai?

J.H.

S. Proctor  
10/5/36



## IN HONGKONG WITH NO PASSPORT

Jugo-Slavian Who Came  
From Canton; Man  
Sent To Prison

Dmitri Lazebovich Makedonsky, a Jugo-Slavian, appeared before Mr. Wynne-Jones at the Central Magistracy in Hongkong charged with being in the Colony without a passport.

Det. Sergt. Mottram, prosecuting, stated that in November last year H.B.M. Consul in Canton wrote to the Inspector-General of Police here saying that Makedonsky had applied for a visa for Hongkong and asking if the I.G.P. could recommend it. The reply by the I.G.P. was to the effect that such a visa could not be recommended, but in spite of the refusal, Makedonsky was some time afterwards found staying at a boarding-house in Kowloon. He was warned and deported back to Canton.

### Making For Shanghai

He turned up again on Friday, and in giving himself up told the police that he was en route to Shanghai where he learned Jugo-Slavians were being repatriated, and that his desire was to go with them. The police had no such information. The prisoner had no visa for Hongkong, simply an endorsement on the back of the document "Visa applied for." The Japanese ship on which the prisoner was hoping to go to Shanghai was stated to be sailing on the 6th of next month. How he could get there on the five dollars which were all he had, he (Sergt. Mottram) could not see.

The officer asked that a fairly lenient sentence, say of seven days' hard labour, be imposed, which would carry them on to the 6th when they would see if there were any means of deporting the man to Shanghai. In the opinion of the officer that would be better than a longer sentence entailing the man again being returned to Canton.

The Magistrate agreed, and sentenced Makedonsky to seven days' hard labour.

Off. Sp. Br.  
Sup. Information  
JWZ

52, Please attach happy photo  
file.  
6:6:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C. & S. D. REG.

N. D. 3714.

D. 516132.

## NO PASSPORT.

### Jugo-Slavian Who Came From Canton.

#### MAN SENT TO PRISON.

*May 28*  
Dmitri Lazebovich Makedonsky, a Jugo-Slavian, appeared before Mr. Wynne-Jones at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, charged with being in the Colony without a passport.

Det. Sergt. Mottram, prosecuting, stated that in November last year H.B.M. Consul in Canton wrote to the Inspector-General of Police here saying that Makedonsky had applied for a visa for Hongkong and asking if the I.G.P. could recommend it. The reply by the I.G.P. was to the effect that such a visa could not be recommended, but in spite of the refusal, Makedonsky was some time afterwards found staying at a boarding-house in Kowloon, warned and deported to Canton.

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The Magistrate agreed, and sentenced Makedonsky to seven days' hard labour.



D 37 18



## Sensational Tale Of Sea Terrorists Revealed By Inquest On Pirate Victims

A sensational chapter was added yesterday to the annals of piracy in Chinese waters in the Nantao District Court.

Inquest into circumstances surrounding the slaughter of one foreign and two Chinese customs officials as well as one other Chinese before the machine guns of pirates last Thursday off Woosung brought to light the existence of a huge band of sea terrorists, whose depredations outrank those of any other known bandit organization in recent local history.

Four Chinese, who had been held prisoner aboard the pirate sloop, testified to a record of piracy and murder on the high seas, climaxing in open warfare with customs officials. Their account put to shame the atrocities of local land bandits of the last decade. Reports of the inquest were given this paper by a court attendant.

### Four Witnesses Talk

The four witnesses were brought to Shanghai on Sunday aboard the customs cruiser, Lu Hsing, which had spent two days combing the waters and surrounding land areas of Woosung in attempts to trace the pirate junk. The quartet stated that they had been held aboard the junk against their will. They related the following story:

About a week ago, the four together with about 10 others had been anchored off Sukiang, intending to come into Shanghai with the high tide. A huge five masted sailing ship under full canvas suddenly bore down upon them. The appearance of the vessel corresponded with the description of a well-known pirate ship that for months has been preying on small craft in the Sukiang region; so without asking questions, the smaller junk weighed anchor and gave the wind every inch of available sail in efforts to make land before being overtaken by the pirate ship.

### Opened Fire

The five masted vessel bore down on the junk, and when at a distance of 300 yards it opened fire with two of three cannons mounted on the forward deck. One of the shots splintered the main mast of the junk; and as far as the smaller craft was concerned the chase was over.

Machine guns were brought into play as the larger vessel drew near the junk; and after a short but intensive raking fire, which silenced the pistol fire from the junk, the sailing ship pulled alongside. The smaller craft was lashed to the sailing ship while a stream of men boarded the former armed with ancient cutlasses, rifles, mausers, and automatic pistols. It was estimated that there were 120 pirates in all.

Immediately after boarding the junk, the leader of the pirates called for the two men in charge of the junk; and when they responded both were shot dead. Their bodies were hurled over the side into the sea.

### Ship Riffed

The bandits then took everything of value, including \$2,000 cash and deposited it aboard their ship. The pirate chief then ordered the junk to return to Sukiang for \$6,000 ransom upon receipt of which he would return the captured junk and crew to the owners. Thirty heavily armed pirates were sent to accompany the junk and six members of the crew back to Sukiang. The pirate ship then pulled away, and nothing has been seen or heard of it since.

A hasty trip was made to Sukiang, and without difficulty the ransom money was secured. The trip was begun back to the pirate ship. En route two fishing junks were held up. Five men aboard the junks were killed, and two wounded were thrown over the side into the sea.

One small fishing boat was sent back for ransom money with eight armed pirates aboard it.

### Junk Overtaken

On Thursday morning at day-break the junk sighted the picket launch from the customs cruiser Chuentiao. All sail was hoisted and the junk headed out to sea; but it was overtaken after a short run by the customs power boat. Navigation papers were signalled for; and the six original members of the junk crew were ordered to board a sampan and present the papers, which they did.

Although the papers were in order, Customs Officer J. Kondrup, Danish, became suspicious of the junk, and he ordered two of his men to board it. As the customs men stepped aboard the sampan, the junk opened fire with machine guns, rifles and pistols. One of the original junk crew, who had boarded the picket boat with papers, dropped in the water, a bullet through his head. The other five leaped from their sampan into the water, and shielded themselves behind the small craft from the junk fire.

### Clung To Sampan

The customs launch returned the fire after the first pirate outburst had killed Second Officer Kondrup and fatally wounded two Chinese customs officials as well as the original junkman. For a few minutes lead flew in all directions, but eventually both customs launch and junk disappeared in the morning mist. Four junkmen clung to the sampan until they managed to climb into it and fall exhausted on the bottom. One old junkman fell wearily back into the sea and was drowned. The survivors later yulohed to a nearby lighthouse, where they stayed until rescued.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRV. D. 3718.  
D. 716132



## Pirates Led By Men In Uniform Used Automatic Rifles In Yangtze Fight

Another Of Customs Crew Dies; Picket Boat's Battle Scarred Appearance; First Officer's Miraculous Escape; Eye-Witness Accounts

ENCOUNTER TOOK PLACE IN SHALLOW WATER; OFFICERS USE LEWIS GUN

The death roll in the battle between the Customs crew and pirates in the Yangtze Kiang estuary on Thursday morning, has now amounted to four on the side of the officials. Yesterday, one of the Chinese, who was wounded on the Customs picket boat, or pinnace, died at the Lester Hospital from wounds. An examination yesterday showed that the picket boat was riddled above the water line with bullets, and authentic reports from eye witnesses show that the pirates were directed by men in uniform and that they used Thompson automatic rifles. The pinnace men replied with their arms and a Lewis gun, and it is believed that the losses among the pirates may be heavy, as several of them were in a sampan and caught between two fires. The late Mr. J. Kondrup, third officer, was hit by two bullets in the stomach and Mr. Morpeth, the first officer, had his holster ripped, also his sleeve, by bullets. But he was unscathed. The search for the junk has proved fruitless.

Hanging from the davits as mute testimony of the dastardly attack that was made upon its crew early on Thursday morning, the picket boat of the Customs cruiser Chuentiao is in need of a few minor repairs. Bullet holes mark its starboard side and inside the little craft the wood is splinted badly.

The Chuentiao is back in Shanghai harbour following an unsuccessful search for the junk on which the Chinese pirates hid and opened fire on the Customs officers on Thursday. Life on the smart little cruiser is not the same as before. J. Kondrup the third officer, who died from a stomach wound during the early morning battle, was a popular official, and his presence is being sadly missed by the many foreigners and Chinese that make up the complement of the cruiser.

Eye-witness stories of the battle with the pirates present many fresh points, chief of which is that the pirates used Thompson automatic rifles, while the picket boat crew fought back with a Lewis gun. Pirates wearing uniforms and stripes on their arms, conducted operations aboard the junk, which was a big three-masted, sea-going vessel. Evidently these men were either disbanded soldiers or regular bandits.

### Bullet Holes On Belt

Besides the pinnace, with its bullet-scarred side, there are other tokens of the battle aboard the cruiser. For instance there is an officer's belt with leather wallet attached. One bullet has pierced the wallet and another smashed through the belt. Both these holes mark the spots where the bullets hit Kondrup in the stomach. Kondrup fell half over the engine when hit and he quickly bled to death.

There is another belt with revolver holster attached also on view as a memento of the battle. This belt and holster belongs to the first officer, J. B. Morpeth, who went through the action unscathed. Yet his holster has been torn by a bullet and his coat sleeve was also ripped by the passage of a bullet. He was under fire throughout, but his luck held and he was never hit.

Authentic reports of the pirate battle reveal that the Chuentiao was cruising 80 miles off Woosung, and along the Yangtze Kiang estuary, when a big junk was picked out for examination. As the junk was moving along in shallow water, the Chuentiao lowered its pinnace, the small boat being manned by the first and third officers, a foreign boat examiner, a Chinese third class tide waiter and ten armed Chinese.

### Sampan Approaches

As the pinnace approached the junk, a sampan with six men aboard left the old fashioned craft and came towards the launch. The men aboard the sampan carried the junk's papers and these appeared to be in order. However, the mysterious appearance of the junk caused the Customs officers to decide to board and examine her.

With the sampan in tow, the pinnace moved alongside the junk and without any warning the pirates opened fire. They employed automatic rifles and sprayed the little boat with bullets. The pirates had the advantage of firing from above while the men aboard the pinnace had to fire upwards at assailants, who for the most part, were under cover. Six men went down on the pinnace, while the sampan, caught between two fires, suffered casualties.

The heavy wooden sides of the junk absorbed the bullets from the Lewis gun, but the pinnace was shot about and a score of wounds dotted her side. The boat examiner had his cap shot off. The dastardly and sudden attack completely disorganized the Customs boat, which was forced to move off. The junk also moved away and was soon lost to sight in the haze.

### Pinnace Is Shambles

The pinnace had left the Chuentiao at 9.25 a.m., with a cheery crew aboard; she returned two hours later and resembled a shambles. Three dead and three wounded lay about the decks. The scene that presented itself was a shock to the remaining officers on the Chuentiao. The commander, Captain S. Barwick, the second officer, Mr. G. C. Banyard, and

three engineer officers had remained on board, and although they had seen the pinnace and the junk in the distance no sound of the firing had reached them. However, they immediately made arrangements for the comfort of the wounded men, and after the bodies of the dead and the injured had been transferred to an-

other Customs vessel, they commenced their search for the junk. This search proved unavailing, and although the officers obtained further information regarding the junk, they were forced through fog, to commence the return journey to Shanghai on Thursday afternoon.

A number of bullets have been extracted from the wooden sides of the pinnace, and they appear to be a little larger than revolver bullets.

### Death Of Chinese

One of the three Chinese Customs men to be shot down in the engagement, died of wounds in the Lester Hospital yesterday at 2.50 p.m. He had been badly injured and little hope was held out for him when he was brought ashore on Thursday night. His name was Miao Fu, and although operated upon, he failed to survive. The other wounded men—both Chinese—are progressing. One was hit in the stomach and, following an operation, is doing well, while the other man is not in a serious condition, having been hit in the leg.

### Inquest Yesterday

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, inquests were held on the body of J. Kondrup, the Danish officer to be shot by the pirates, and also on the bodies of the two Chinese who were shot outright on the pinnace.

### Funeral To-day

To-day the funeral will be held of J. Kondrup. The interment will take place at 4.30 this afternoon at the Hungjao Road Cemetery.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C. &amp; S. B. REG.

V. D. 3718.

D. 7-1-6-132.



Date June 4, 1932.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P  
C. & S. B. REGISTR

No. D 3718.

Date 6 / 6 / 32.

D. C. (Crime)

I beg to attach translations of a bloodstained log book and documents handed to me at 11 a.m., June 3, by Mr. Skuse, Chief Tidesurveyor, Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai, for purposes of examination in connection with the murder of Customs Cruiser officers and crew by an armed junk at Woosung on June 2, 1932. The book was found in the possession of a foreign officer who was shot and killed whilst examining same.

Copies of translations of the documents and the originals have been forwarded to Mr. Skuse and the information contained therein has enabled the Customs Authorities to identify the junk responsible for the outrage and necessary action is being taken by them. ✓

It is evident that the junk was carrying contraband cargo when held up for examination by the Customs Authorities.

A bullet found in the Customs boat was also handed in for examination and is being dealt with by the Arms Identification Section.

C.P.

*Information*

*Karl Baines*

D. C. (CRIME)

4 JUNE 1932

*4/6*

*P. A. (Crime Branch)*

C. 5.

*file*

*5/6/32*



Q. 3718.

TRANSLATION

The log-book is hereby issued by the Fokien Customs subject to the following regulations governing any junk or boat sailing between Foochow and other ports after it is duly registered and branded.

(1) Subsequent to the issue of the log book, it shall be kept on the junk or boat to which it is issued and is not transferable and no alterations shall be made therein/ The junk or boat loading cargo/sailing between Foochow and other ports, either import or export, the logbook is to be produced for the examination of the Custom Officers.

(2) Licencee shall be liable to punishment for illegally unloading, provided that the particulars of goods and date are specified in the logbook, between one port to another, until it reaches its destination when it is found without being checked by the Customs authorities between the two ports stated therein. The same rules are applicable for export.

(3) Usual fee is to be charged for re-issue when a logbook is lost without sufficient reason.

(4) In case of any change of the boat or Captain (owner of the boat) the log book together with other documents are to be produced to the Customs where it will be dealt with according to usual procedure.

(5) Logbook is issued free of charge nor is there any fee for its renewal.

16/3/18

-----  
CERTIFICATE

To "Kyung Voong Jung" (金豐順), Junk

According to instructions from the Commissioner of Fokien Customs, we hereby issue a certificate to the junk herein mentioned that prior to the establishment of a Navigation Bureau, the said junk is permitted



temporarily to use the above name to pay the Custom's duties.

PARTICULARS

Name of Junk ... Kyung Voong Tung 金豐順  
Proprietor or Captain ... Yui Chih 余吉  
Native of ... Ning Teh Hsien 甯德縣  
Residence ... Ning Teh 甯德  
Branded No. ... 535  
Loading Capacity ... 2033 cattie  
Specification of Junk ... 90 ft long, 18 ft 6 ins broad,  
11 ft 4 ins deep.

REMARKS of LICENCE FEE

16-3      \$12.198  
24-12-31    \$13.06  
25-1-32    \$13.06

REMARKS of CONDUCT

Inaccurate report re wooden buckets. Fined \$85.00 by  
the Commissioner of Tung Chung Native Customs Head Office  
on 13-10-22.

Intentionally avoid of duties on 30205 fishes to the amount  
of \$56.785. Commissioner ordered to fine double the amount  
\$113.00. Dated 24-3-23. Tung Chung Native Customs.

ENTRIES

Loading 734 piculs of beans from Tung Chung to Koun Tou. 增順  
Duty paid \$72.442. 13 receipts. 17-3-18.  
From Koun Tou to Ning Teh .. Empty .. no duty. No receipt.  
23/3/18  
From Koun Tou to Ning Teh .. Empty .. no duty. no receipt.  
25-3-18  
From Ning Teh to Zah Tao... Porcelain..Paper.. Duty paid  
\$421.71. One receipt. 17-4-18  
From Zah Tao loading beans via Pai-shih to Foh-an. Duty  
paid \$444.926. One receipt. 14-7-18.



Translation of the attached Boat (or Junk) Licence  
issued by the Fokien Provincial Water Public Safety Bureau.

BOAT LICENCE.

With a view to the enforcement of maritime regulations governing contrabands and to the prevention of piracy all boats (or junks), large and small, for fishing as well as for commerce, running along the coast of the Fokien Province, are required to apply to the Authorities of the district concerned for registration and the issue of a licence, before they can be allowed to pass.

This licence is issued to:-

Kyung Foong Zung (金豐順),	owner of the boat for commerce.
Yue Tai Shing (游泰興),	guarantor.
Crossbeam:	18' 8".
Sailors:	15 persons.
Fee:	\$23.40.
Registration No.	2380.
Date:	May 17, 21st year of the Republic (1932).

Regulations.

1. The licensee is not allowed to smuggle contrabands nor to hide pirates.
2. The licensee is required to have the licence renewed at the end of each season in each year.
3. The licensee is required to report to the Customs Authorities of the port which the boat passes for examination and permission to pass.
4. The licensee is required to furnish the measurement of the crossbeam and the number of sailors.
5. The licensee, when wishing to sail to another port, is required to present this licence (to the Authorities concerned) for examination and registration.
6. The licensee is required to pay licence fees at the time of the issue or renewal of the licence.



- 2 -

For offences against any of the above regulations  
the licensee shall be severely dealt with.

The Fokien Provincial Water Public  
Safety Bureau.



Translation of the attached Export Bill issued by  
the Tung Chung Sub-Customs Station.

Tung Chung Sub-Customs Station.  
Bill for Export.

Export Bill issued for the foreign and native goods loaded on the Chinese commercial boat (or junk) registered in the name of Kyung Foong Zung, which sails for Shantung, for presentation to and examination by the Chefoo Customs.

<u>Goods.</u>	<u>Number of articles.</u>
Coarse bowls	5113 $\frac{1}{2}$ packages
Blubbers	508 pieces
Wooden covers	755
Wooden buckets	300 sets
Soft wood	22 pieces
Sundry wood	32 "
"Water" planks	60 "
Wooden oil	14 boxes
Coarse porcelain	21 baskets
Sea weed	270 pieces

2 receipts for taxes paid.

April 18, 21st year of the Republic (1932).



Translation of the attached bill.

Character Nying	535.
Kyung Foong Zung	leaving Shantung.
Coarse (porcelain) bowls	5113 $\frac{1}{2}$ packages
Wooden covers	755
Soft Wood	22 pieces
*Water* planks	60 "
Coarse porcelain	21 baskets
Blubber	508 pieces
Wooden buckets	300 sets
Sundry wood	32 pieces
Wooden oil	14 boxes
Sea weed	270 pieces
Deposit	Tls. 50.00

(Chopped) The seal of the Shantung Customs,  
Tung Chung Sub-Station.

April 14, 21st year (1932).



# Pirates' Broadside Rakes Customs Picket Boat Fore And Aft In Deadly Battle

MURDEROUS AND SUDDEN FIRE FOLLOWS  
ATTEMPTED SEARCH OF MYSTERIOUS  
JUNK YESTERDAY BY OFFICIALS

FOREIGN OFFICER, FIVE CHINESE, SHOT  
DOWN BY FIRST PIRATE VOLLEY

Three Dead, Three Wounded, On Customs Boat; One  
Pirate Killed; Foreigner Dies Outright; Junk  
Not Yet Captured By Searchers

Rifles and revolvers rattled through the haze on the Yellow Sea yesterday morning as a terrific and murderous broadside from a pirates' junk raked the decks of a Customs picket boat, and cut down nearly all her crew, causing instant death to a foreign officer, two Chinese, and wounds to three other Chinese. With the control of the small boat disorganized, and the officers laying either dead or seriously wounded on the decks, the remaining Customs crew swung around their machine gun and with the first traverse brought down one of the pirates. Other pirates probably died too, but in the smoky haze the pirate junk slipped away and fled for safety. The encounter followed the attempted search of the junk off Woosung by the crew of the picket boat, which was attached to the Customs cruiser Chuentiao. The pirates are still at large. The bodies of the dead men and the wounded were brought back to Shanghai last night. The three Chinese wounded are now in the Lester Hospital, two of them being in a serious condition.

On Wednesday afternoon late, the Chuentiao slipped down-river as she had done on many occasions before. The Chuentiao is a Customs Revenue cruiser, and the trim little craft is the pride of all who work aboard her. Probably on Wednesday the crew again looked forward to just one such day as had passed on previous occasions. Little of note would occupy their attention. But in reality death lay in store for a number of them.

The Chuentiao stood off the river and cruised through the muddy waters; Woosung lay away to westward. The boat moved within the 12 mile limit of Chinese territorial waters. Old fashioned Chinese junks moved by sluggishly, dozens of them. The Chuentiao slowed down. Her officers and crew had much work to do among the junks. Permits had to be demanded and examined. Sometimes these examinations yield excellent results, for the Woosung shore abounds in pirates and is the hatching place for smugglers.

## The Search

It was nearing 8.30 yesterday morning when the Chuentiao lowered her smart looking picket boat. The Chinese sailors went aboard and so did J. Kondrup, third officer, a foreigner of Danish extraction. The search commenced. One by one the junks came under the critical eyes of the customs officials. Quite a number of them had already been looked over and papers examined, when a heavy old junk attracted the attention of the crew of the picket boat. The picket boat swung around and made for the junk. Away in the distance lay the Chuentiao, partly obscured by the haze.

Investigations commenced. As the picket boat came alongside the mysterious looking old craft, one of the junk's crew volunteered to come aboard the picket boat with the papers. Kondrup evidently did not like the look of the

Recovering from the surprise the remaining crew of the picket boat answered the fire and brought their machine gun into action. They accounted for the pirate who had presented the suspicious papers. He fell dead on the picket boat. Probably some of his confederates went to their doom too, on the junk. She was riddled with the machine gun bullets. But the haze saved her. Assisted by the bad visibility she moved away and before the Chuentiao could come up to the scene of the action, the junk had disappeared. Completely disorganized by the effect of the sudden and dastardly attack, the survivors aboard the picket boat were unable at the moment to initiate the chase after the disappearing junk.

## Search Continues

The Chuentiao is still searching for the pirates; there seems little doubt that the native craft is manned by piratical Chinese. The work of bringing in the dead and the wounded was left to the Haihsing, which arrived in Shanghai harbour at 8.15 last night.

The three Chinese who were still living were taken to the Chinese Lester Hospital and by 11 o'clock last night two of them were in the operating theatre. One was suffering from a stomach wound, and another from serious wounds that have placed his life in danger. The third Chinese suffers from a leg wound and late last night he was reported to be sleeping peacefully.

The body of the pirate is now at the Chinese mortuary while the bodies of the foreigners and of the dead Chinese of the picket boat, are lying at the International Funeral Parlours. An inquest on the affair will probably be opened to-day.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PORT  
C. & S. U. REGISTRATION

No. D 2718.

Date 6 / 6 / 32.

papers. They did not exactly fill requirements. A search of the junk was imperative. Probably the search would prove very interesting. The officer indicated his intentions and he and his crew prepared to board the junk.

## Murderous Attack

Without the slightest warning the pirates opened fire. There was a blaze of fire from the junk and down in a heap went a number of the picket boat's crew. Kondrup was one of the first to fall. He was struck in the pit of the stomach and died almost immediately. Another Chinese Customs officer went down dead, a bullet in the head. One of the sailors on the picket boat also fell dead, shot through the head. Three other Chinese on the picket boat fell wounded.



D 3728



Misc.283/42.

Louza

22nd April, 1942.

Information from Japanese Advisors of  
Shanghai Telephone Company.

Sir,

at 5 p.m. 22/4/42 Mr. A.M. McGregor, employee of the Shanghai Telephone Company visited this Station and on behalf of the Company requested protection for the premises at Fokien Road.

Mr. McGregor was sent to the Station at the request of the Japanese Advisors attached to the Telephone Company, who have received information that acts of terrorism, sabotage etc are likely to be more prevalent in Shanghai and especially Utility Companies and therefore the Police are requested to take further precautions with a view to suspecting all persons entering the Telephone Company, Fokien Road Exchange, and to have a man patrol round the block.

The Telephone Company have 3 Russian watchmen at the Fokien Road Exchange, one being on duty for 8 hours at a time, therefore covering day and night. One Chinese watchman is also employed on the premises, his duties being to look after the Companies Store Room and to open and close the gate, leading to the Store.

One C.P.C. is always posted at the Telephone Company, it will therefore be necessary to have one more in order to patrol the block.

*A. Volamene*  
A/Sen. Det. 1/c.

*W. J. J. J.*  
C. D. I.

D. O. "A" Divn.

COC/

SPECIAL BRANCH	
REG.	DATE REC'D
P. N.	22/4/42
S.	





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

S.1, Special Branch, ~~SECRET~~ File No. Date October 27, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Telephone Company -  
Dismissal of a worker

With reference to the attached confidential letter obtained from the Shanghai Telephone Company on the subject of the posting of a notice urging the workers to contribute money to a recently dismissed operator No. 1915, enquiries show that this notice was issued by the "Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union", Lane 37, 131 Brenan Road, O.O.L.

The dismissed operator No. 1915 is named Chen Kao (陳果), who has been a committee member of the union. In view of the union's yet small power among the workers, the union has decided to withhold any agitation for a strike, but to solicit contributions from the workers for the benefit of that dismissed worker. It is confidentially learned that this idea was promoted by Chao Wei-chung (邵慧忠), operator No. 1948 attached to the Traffic Office, who is one of the ringleaders in the formation and operation of the union.

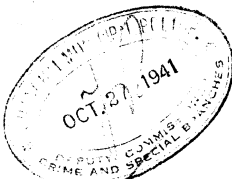
There is no information to confirm the fears expressed by a certain operator with regard to Mr. Loh.

*H. E. Connolly*

D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

*FILE*  
*27.10.41*





SHANTELCO

CONFIDENTIAL

To Mr. Porter,

Date October 23, 1941.

From Mr. Rothe,

Dept. Executive.

Your Ref:

Dept. Traffic.

Our Ref: T/KR:FS/3072.

*See attached  
This should be handed to  
the Police for any inquiries they  
can make 10/23/41*

Herewith I send for your information with translation a "Notice" purporting to come from the Union re. the dismissal of Operator 1915 found yesterday morning pinned on the notice board in the male operators rest room in Lucerne, and removed by the inspecting supervisor.

As the "Notice" is handwritten it is not believed to be issued by the Union at all (who always stencil their notices) but to be likely written by one of the Operator's friends or by himself, who is said to have stated that as the Union would not help him he is going to leave it.

*AD*

Att:

*\*1 who had been adopted by a union operator*



To our Colleagues:

To safeguard our livelihood and to restrict the high handed pressures of the capitalists, the union has thus been formed to strengthen our unity. But since the formation on the 4th of May, the Company has been taking all kinds of possible measures to suppress our movements with one sole intention, to dissolve the union, that they themselves might have a free hand in the carrying on of their business.

You should realize that a newly formed union is like a new born child that needs nursing, and your cooperative effort towards this is desired.

Indication of such oppressive measures has lately become more evident, particularly in our Traffic Department, for instance, take the case of the dismissal of Mr. Chen on the 16th inst. - the reason given was unsatisfactory service. We do not deny the possibility that Mr. Chen might have shortcomings, but the problem is not as simple; for Mr. Chen happens to be one of the most active members in the union. Therefore we think that his discharge might be due more to the latter reason than to the former. Your attention is drawn to this and we know re-occurrence of such cases will follow, though this be the first. Unless you are willing to demonstrate your power you could easily foretell your own fate.

Irrespective of sex, we should unite for a common fight. Don't look too much to your own benefit only, for the next mishap might befall on you.

We are not demanding immediate action, but we must express our sympathy for Mr. Chen, who sacrificed himself for our benefit.

On dismissal, Mr. Chen received only one months salary. Financially he is exceedingly difficult. We are appealing to you for voluntary assistance. This monthly contribution is limited to 6 months. Arrangements will be made to collect on every pay day for 6 consecutive months. Those who are willing to contribute to this, will please approach Mr. Chow Wen Chung, No.137 Jessfield Lane, Brennan Road. (37 Brennan Road).

Union of the Telephone Business  
City of Shanghai



[illegible]



並且資方不但就是此滿足並且還在暗中加緊限制我們工會的活動，最明顯的一件事就是十六日陳果同事的被毆，這一件事情萬以說是資方向我們進攻的第一炮。公司向資方所振據的理由，就是不滿意陳果同事的工作，所以必須回至公司繼續工作，當然，我們並不隱瞞陳果同事的程處，他在工作方面確有不十分認真之實，不是問題至不如此簡單，因為他在工會中亦是一個很得力的活動中，他確是一個工會的熱心辦事人員。現在我們撇開陳果同事以前在公司中的私人問題，而以同事的主張來談定疑的，陳果同事的解雇，大半是藉因于他是一個工會中的活動份子，所以我們希望每一個同事大家起來密切地注意陳果同事這一次的被解雇的突發事件，因為這是開陳同事的第一盾，後連續發生類似的事件正有着呢，假如我們不表題出一些力量來，日後我們的命運是可想而知的。

當此大動亂的時期將來臨的時候，我們不分男女長幼站在一條線上共同奮鬥，解除我們的鎖鍊，跳過深淵的程途，同事亦不必祇顧了自己而拋棄他人，須知這種命運不能隨時加之于每個人頭上的，祇要有：(一)則



公司中的榜样。有許多人被公司董事藉端開除的。不可以為眼前好過。就苟且的活下去。公司中將來对付我們的手段正多着呢！這回次陳果同事的事件。不過是開其始端而已！

從陳果同事這件事情看來。正給了我們全體同事一個寶貴的教訓。如果我們再是這樣的散漫下去。難免我們的組織要被消滅殆盡。我們的工會要被解散了。就是多餘人的鉤碗。亦要被打翻了。

現在我們並不至張立刻以外動來援助陳果同事。不過我們對陳果同事之被犧牲。應抱無限同情。因為他是一個為公衆謀福利者。

陳果同事的家庭負擔並不輕。現在遭此打擊。經濟方面勢難維持。亟宜解雇時領到二月工錢。但之僱微之數。何能接濟他的重累。所以我們想每月各存解。扶助若干。但以六月為止。如果大家肯幫助的話。請即向白利南號。兆丰別墅137號。鄭文忠處認捐。以濟急至各月底將款。暫時派員收取。收至第六月即行停收。同時我們希望大家出力來扶植這新生的工會。俟他發展光大！

敬祝

公之

上海市電話業產業工會敬啟



An Operator (member of the Union) today came to the Service Superintendent and said he had heard from some Union people that Mr. Loh (Wire Chief in Lucerne) was a spy who informed the Lucerne Traffic Chief Operator about the Union activities, and that the Union was going to do something to Mr. Loh (he thought kidnap him) within the next few days.



1937, requested an interview.

He is on sick leave at present & was at the  
Lester Hospital this morning when someone came to  
his house & left a package for him & stated  
a Union meeting was coming. He states that  
he has no sympathy with the Union but has  
been forced to join. States that the Union  
feel that he has been a spy & reports Union  
actions, etc. to the Kagan sky or to his No. 1 &  
that the Union are going to do something  
to him (he thinks kidnap) within the  
next few days.

Says that 1948, 1949, 1950 (dismissed for bad  
attendance) 1956 & 1957 are all active  
members of the Union. Says he thinks 1943 but  
he has not heard up yesterday. States that 1915 has  
now got a job in Alaska with the  
people.

1937 says that he will let me know any  
movements of the Union & I gave him  
my home tel. no. in case he was afraid  
to come to the office at any time.

Bill 23<sup>10</sup>/<sub>21</sub>

(from 1937)  
(confidential)



CKM.

FM. 2  
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

3728  
H 9 H

S. I. Special Branch *814144* File No. .... Date *September 4, 1941.*

SUBJECT: Shanghai Telephone Company - workers form union and labour agitation.

*ck*  
**FILE**  
*H. Q. H.*

*copy to*  
*Shanghai Telephone*  
*Company*  
*H. Q. H.*  
*ck*

On May 4, 1941, a "Shanghai Telephone Trade Workers' Union" (上海电话工友会) was formed by workers of the Shanghai Telephone Company under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch, Social Movement Direction Committee, with an office at 44 Tai Feng Ka, Nantao. This office was recently removed to Lane 37, 131 Brenan Road, O.O.L. Chun Chien-ming (蔡堅民), a member of the Shanghai Branch, Social Movement Direction Committee, who is responsible for the labour organization and agitation in the Shanghai Electric Construction Company (Shanghai Tramways), is directing the affairs in the Shanghai Telephone Trade Workers' Union. This union claims to have 1,000 members among the some 1,600 workers of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

Between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on August 31, some 700 members of the union held a meeting in the auditorium of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Socchow Road. Apart from holding a memorial service for ~~the~~ late Woo Chang-foo (胡章富), a worker of the Shanghai Telephone Company, who died of natural causes, they passed a resolution that the workers of the Shanghai Telephone Company unite and further submit the five old demands for improvement in treatment to the management of the Shanghai Telephone Company for consideration.

The leaders of the union are :-

Zao Wei-chung

(邵慧忠).





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Daung Wan-yue 唐萬餘).

Zung Koo (陳果).

Wei Loong-keng (衛龍慶).

Jui Liang (翟良).

The labour situation in the Shanghai Telephone  
Company is being closely watched.

62 49.

Kew Yen. Ken  
D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch)

4 9 41



NO. 3  
SOM-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. ....

REPORT

S.I. Special Branch, 3728  
Date July 21, 1941

Subject (in full) Shanghai Telephone Company - workers request Police mediation.

Made by D.I. Kao Yen Ken Forwarded by D.S.I. Young.

S.I.

Take up with  
Mr. Subbent.

22, 1941  
SPECIAL BRANCH

At 11:30 a.m. July 19, Chao Wei-tsoong (邵慧忠), operator No.1948 of the Traffic Office of the Shanghai Telephone Company (Extension 17, 94090), called at Special Branch and requested mediation in a labour dispute in the Shanghai Telephone Company. He submitted a letter to the same effect, a translation of which has been made and is forwarded herewith.

22/7

22/7

Kao Yen Ken

D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Telephone Company  
S.I. 25/7

S.I.

25/7

I saw Mr. Porter 25-7-41. He stated that he was open to interview by any employee at any time. He was aware that some employees did not like being intimidated into joining the A.M. G. B. sponsored union, but at the same time there was no popular demand for a union of their own, as they are well treated compared with other firms. No further action.

W. Harman 25/7/41



Translation of a letter dated July 19, 1941, addressed to  
Special Branch by the workers' representatives of the  
Shanghai Telephone Company.

To  
Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

July 19, 1941.

Sir,

Owing to the existing high cost of living, we were compelled to appeal to our management, for amelioration of our conditions. Some misunderstanding arose, and as a result certain action was resorted to by a portion of the workers the other day.

Thanks to the mediation conducted by your Branch, a settlement of the dispute has been reached.

Keeping in mind that the telephone service constitutes the nerve centre of this city and further in consideration of local peace and order, we have been carrying on our work as usual and have refrained from behaving ourselves beyond the limits. However, as the basic points of our demands are still left unattended to, we take the liberty to make a further request to your branch to bring the matter to a successful conclusion.

Hereunder are the basic points of our demands for favour to passing to the management of the Company:-

1. That no workers be dismissed without just cause.
2. That wages be issued during the period of "tai-kung" strike.
3. That wages be increased according to the following

scale:-

<u>Basic pay</u>	<u>percentage increase</u>
\$50 below	40 %
\$50 above	20 %
\$100 above	10 %



4. That workers be issued full pay during the period of sick leave certified by medical doctor.
5. That workers be granted a high cost of living of allowance similar to that granted by the S.M.C.

(Signed) The representatives of the  
workers of the Shanghai Telephone  
Company.

Wei Loong Keng	( 衛 龍 賢 )
Zung Kao	( 陳 果 )
Zao Wei Chung	( 邵 慧 忠 )
Daung Wan Yue	( 唐 萬 餘 )
Jui Liang	( 瞿 良 )



3728  
15-7-41

"A"

Misc.577/41

Central  
11/7/41

1

11.20a.m.-12noon.

Shanghai Telephone Co.  
Kiangse Rd.

Report on suspected impending trouble  
amongst Chinese employees of the Shanghai  
Telephone Co.

*H.C. S. 3728*  
*Dir.*  
*Information*  
*Office*  
*C.S.*

At 11.20a.m., 11/7/41, D.S. Cooke acting on the instructions of C.D.I. Hill, Senior Detective i/c Central, proceeded to the Shanghai Telephone Co., Kiangse Rd., and interviewed Mr. Pringle regarding information to hand concerning suspected impending labour trouble amongst the Chinese employees of that concern.

*S.I.*  
*11/7/41*  
*101*  
*SHANGHAI BRANCH*

It was learned that the management had received information that striking employees of the China Electric Co. Ltd were going to "picket" the Shanghai Telephone Co. This had failed to materialize. Information was also obtained that a strike was to be called today (11/7/41), should that fail, Monday, 14/7/41, was mentioned as the next possible date. It was not known if it would be a general strike or whether it would be confined to any particular department.

*10/12/41*  
*S.I. Enquiries*

*C.D.I. K.H.*  
*12/7*

*X See N 909*

Some 200 employees of the Shanghai Telephone Co. have now formed a Union in Nantao under the chairmanship of one Tsai Wan Wei (蔡文煥) an ex-employee of the S.T.Co. It is believed that the Bureau of Social Affairs, Shanghai City Government, 572 N. Honan Rd., is interested in this Union. A report submitted by C.D.C.s 144 and



Page 2

and 154 is attached.

Enquiries proceeding.

Copy to Special Branch.

*Hee*

Sen. Det. i/c

*C. Root*  
D. S.

D. D. O. "A"



C.D.C.s 144 and 154

Acting on instructions, we proceeded to the vicinity of the Shanghai Telephone Co., 242 Kiangse Rd. at 9a.m. 11/7/41, on precaution against a strike which might be precipitated by the said Co.'s workers. At about 11.15a.m. even date, we observed 2 men appearing like workers. One of them stated that a strike would be carried out on the 12/7/41 should no settlement be arrived at. Then the other replied "I cannot help. It is up to the majority." The 1st one again stated: "It has been heard that if no settlement is arrived at then they (workers) will blockade the street." After these conversations, both of them entered the Co. Then we telephoned to the station, reporting as above. C.D.I. Fan instructed that this duty be withdrawn at 12m.d. even date. However, C.D.C.144 was further instructed to visit that vicinity again at 7a.m. 12/7/41 for further development.

Signed: C.D.S.144, 154.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

3728  
16 6 41

S.1. Special Branch *Stdtd.* File No. .... Date June 14, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union - requests Special Branch to mediate in a labour dispute arising out of the dismissal of three workers by the China Electric Co., Ltd.

The attached communication dated June 10, 1941, and signed by one Dong Van Yue(唐萬餘), a Standing Committee member, was received from the Shanghai Municipality Telephone Trade Workers' Union (上海市電話業產業公會), No.44 Tan Feng Road (丹鳳路), Nantao requesting the Special Branch to mediate in a labour dispute caused by the dismissal of three workers of the China Electric Co., 230 Medhurst Road who, according to the communication, are staff members of the Union. The alleged dismissal was the outcome of a demand submitted by workers of the China Electric Co., that they be issued a rice allowance similar to that granted by the Shanghai Telephone Co..

x lu N 909

Vide Report  
date 8/5/41

The Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union was inaugurated on May 4, 1941, with permission (Permit No.125) from the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee, 527 Range Road. The principal promoters of the Union are Tsai Wen Hwei (蔡文煥) an ex-clerk of the Shanghai Telephone Company at present employed by the Tairiku Simpo (大陸新報), a local Japanese Daily, and one Dong Lau Chang(唐老槍), an ex-employee of the Test Room of the Shanghai Telephone Company. The latter and Dong Van Yue(唐萬餘) who signed the communication may be ~~the~~ one and the same person. The Union claims to have as its members, workers of the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT:

Shanghai Telephone Company, the China Electric Company and telephone operators in the employ of the local commercial firms.

In view of the fact that the Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union is registered with the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee and is managed by persons not connected with the trade, it is respectfully suggested that the request for Police mediation be ignored and that the communication be filed for record purpose only.

*I agree  
ignore.*

*14/6*

*14/6*

*Kob Tao-hwa.*

C. D. 1.

A. C. (Special Branch).

*16 6*



SPECIAL BRANCH

Date 10-6-41

Attached is an application received from :-

Name of organization,  
club, school, etc. Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers'

Union

Address. 44 Tan Feng Road, Nantao.

requesting ~~permission to hold~~ Police mediation in labour dispute  
(three men dismissed by Telephone Co. ?)

in (venue) \_\_\_\_\_

at (time and date) \_\_\_\_\_

Programme, etc. attached.

*JBYac*

S. 1.

Attention.

*10/11/41*  
*6*



SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. M. REGIS  
May 23, 1941  
24 5 14

Shanghai Telephone Company - letters addressed to senior employees from the Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union.

Following the formal inaugural meeting of the Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union, which was held on May 4, 1941, in Nantao, identical letters of a threatening nature were addressed by the union in the early part of May to a number of senior employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company including:-

1. Loo Hsiao Tsaung (羅孝章),  
Plant Engineer.
2. Hu Kung Liang (胡公亮),  
General Plant Supervisor.
3. Yao Foh Sung (姚福生),  
No. 1 Foreman, Fokien Road Switch Room.
4. Wong Vung Tee (王文治),  
Clerk in the General Plant Supervisor's Office.
5. Liu Sz Ching (劉士勤),  
No. 1 Foreman, Construction Department.
6. T. C. Han (韓德卿),  
Unit No. 2, Business Office.
7. Hu Gi Foong (胡奇豐),  
Commercial Representative.
8. Shek Chi Haiang (石其祥),  
Formosan Commercial Representative.



*Sent  
24/5*

FILE

Discreet enquiries have shown that in sending these letters to the senior employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company, the Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union had no intention of coercing them to enroll as members of the union but meant to warn the recipients against retarding the activities of the union.



Of those who received such letters, Loo Hsiao Tsung, Chinese Plant Engineer, has in the past put up several proposals to the Company for general improvement in regard to the treatment of workers, although there is no indication that the workers appreciate his efforts.

Shek Chi Hsiang, it is understood, is maintaining contact with Tsai Dah ( 蔡達 ), alias Tsai Wen Hwen ( 蔡文煥 ), ex-employee of the Shanghai Telephone Company and principal promoter of the Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union, who has a communication address at the New China Daily News, mouth piece of the Nanking Regime at 308 Honan Road.



SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY,

FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

司 公 話 電 海 上



YOUR REFERENCE  
OUR REFERENCE P-8403

232 KIANGSE ROAD  
SHANGHAI CHINA  
P. O. BOX 1193

TELEGRAMS "SHANTELCO"  
TELEPHONE 94090

9th May 1941.

V. Sharman, Esq.,  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Special Branch, S.M.C. Police,  
185 Foochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our conversation of yesterday's date,  
herewith a number of letters received by our Senior Chinese  
purporting to come from the so-called Telephone Employees  
Union.

Yours truly,

  
J.M. Cuthbert  
Actg. General Plant Manager

JMC:GR

Enc.

S.1

Ref 1/10/41

10/10/41

S.1. Kao,  
Discreet  
enq. & report  
please.

10/10/41

179



7th, May 1941.

Dear Mr. Foh Sung,

The cost of everything has gone up extremely high, rice is now as dear as pearls, and the cost of living has gone to the highest peak. Really we cannot live, but the Company had never paid any attention nor had showed any goodwill to its employees, consequently, it had made the staff of the Telephone Company and the China Electric Company to cooperate and to fight for our own betterment. We held our first general meeting on the 4th, instant at Yue Yuan, Nantao, and of which we expect you must have heard something about. You have been always enthusiastic towards public welfare work, therefore, we hope you will do some propaganda work in the Fokien Office and give assistance to those who are still weak, and at the same time we would like you to get into the Union as early as possible.

Signed  
Representative of the  
Labour Union

Whang Foo Sung  
Dong Vang Yue



Recd. by K.M. Hui, 11/5/47

Dear Sir,

The only way to fight for an opening and to overcome all difficulties with the present mood of living as well as for the welfare of the labourers, we must first of all, organize ourselves in the form of a union. We know you are always enthusiastic towards public activities, so, no doubt we would like to receive your help and advice in this case. Therefore, please enroll for a membership immediately, in order that we may take a lawful step to demand the Company for an increase in salary. We do not have to kill you if dare try to obstruct with our activities for the ??? will take care of that. Please favour us with a prompt reply, I am,

The Chief Representative of the Workmen

Lee Ming Seng



逐啓者爲了生活困難要求解決一切工會是第一個出路謀福利  
起見不得不組織工會起來 先生熱心之輩決不做走狗亦不做漢奸  
扶助工會指導工會即速加入合法手段要公司當局認肩工會要求加  
薪 先生倘要破壞我們不打死你看某方來處置汝請你早  
覆是幸焉此即請

共步

工人總代表 李生明 啟

四六



福建路石路

上海電話公司

胡公亮先生

李寄





COPY

9/5/41

12 An Zen St., Nantao.

The cost of living rises every day. Small wage earners are suffering terribly. They are therefore forced to join the Union under the direction of a certain (meaning Japanese) party. All details appeared on the May 4th issue of local vernaculars. The aim is to request for better treatment of workers. Although you hold a very high position and enjoy all the comforts of living you do not have sympathy for others. This is beastly. But we feel you will eventually sympathise with us and come to lead us instead of becoming the under dog of foreigners. Should you show no sympathy and should the Union fail your sin would be unforgivable. Our thousand odd members would then rise to kill you. Do not say that we have not warned you in advance. Please consider carefully.



May 6th, 1941.

Mr. V.T.Wong,

Due to the incessant increase in the cost of all commodities and the present high cost of living, people on low wages can hardly struggle for a living. Now, to find an outlet through this desperate situation and for our own benefit, we have been compelled to ask for the aid of the XXX and have organized a Labour Union. Our first general meeting was held on the 4th instant with well over one thousand members present. We know you are one of the enthusiasts, and would no doubt be willing to enroll should you were informed. You are not a traitor nor a public enemy, therefore, we warn you, for your own safety as well as for public welfare, to get into the Union as early as possible.

Propaganda Department  
Western Area



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

RECEIVED  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
NO. 3728  
8 5 41

S. 1, Special Branch Station. File No. Date May 8, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union - inaugural meeting held in Nantao on May 4

The Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union (上海市電話工會), situated in the office of the Shanghai Branch, Social Movement Direction Committee, 527 Range Road, held an inaugural meeting at 2 p.m. on May 4, 1941, in the former Nantao Fire Brigade premises, Yui Yuen (豫園), Nantao. Some 460 persons, all members of the Union and comprising the following employees, attended the meeting :-

Place of Employment	No. of Workers Attending
Workers of the Shanghai Telephone Company, 230 Medhurst Road.	200
Linemen of the China Electric Company, 230 Medhurst Road.	160
Montigny Exchange of the Shanghai Telephone Company, 106 Rue Palikao and the Pichon Exchange of the Shanghai Telephone Company, 57 Rue Pichon.	100

460

Tsai Wen Hwei (蔡文煥), an ex-clerk of the Shanghai Telephone Company at present employed by the Tairiku Shimpō (大陸新報), a local Japanese daily, who is the principal promoter of the Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union, presided over the meeting and stated that a set of demands would be submitted to the Shanghai Telephone Company the following day, May 5.

Copy to Mr. Butcher  
Telephone Co.



Sent  
8/5

FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

During the meeting, the regulations of the Union were discussed and adopted and a number of executive and supervisory committee members of the Union were elected.

Another promoter of the Union is known to be one Dong Lau Chang (唐老槍), an ex-employee of the Test Room of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

On May 4, upon learning that the meeting of union members was in progress in Nantao, the Telephone Exchange of the Shanghai Telephone Company in the Western District, requested Police protection in anticipation of possible acts of violence by the union members after the meeting.

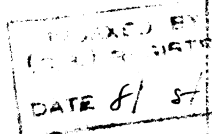
No demands, however, are known to have been submitted to the Shanghai Telephone Company<sup>up</sup>/to the present.

The situation is being closely watched.

by 8/5

Kao Yen-ku  
D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).





CCH/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

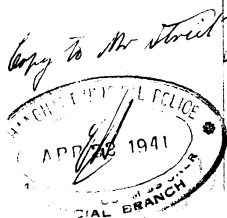
3728  
22 14 141

S. 1. Special Branch Station. File No. Date April 21, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Telephone Company - workers' union  
to be inaugurated in Nantao.

It is learned that the "Shanghai Municipality Telephone Workers' Union" which was recently formed will hold its inaugural meeting in the former Nantao Fire Brigade premises, An Jen Ka, City, at 10 a.m. May 4. It is expected that some 400 members now in the employ of the Shanghai Telephone Company will attend.

This union is now situated in the office of the Shanghai Branch, Social Movement Direction Committee, 527 Range Road. At present it has approximately some 400 members, mostly employees of the Medhurst Road Branch of the Shanghai Telephone Company.



Kao Jen-ken  
D. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Sent  
22/4.

FILE

INDEXED BY  
(S.B.) REGISTRY  
DATE 22/4/41



1 K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. E. DEPT.  
S. B. D. 3728  
3 4 41

S.1.Special Branch *Shanghai* File No. Date April 2, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Telephone Company - Union.

With reference to the attached letter from The Shanghai Telephone Company dealing with the formation of a Telephone Employees Union, the following has been ascertained.

Prior to the departure from Shanghai to Nanking of Chang Kuh Chong (張克昌), a responsible member of the former "Shanghai General Labour Union" at Lane 95, House 10, Edinburgh Road, C.O.L., steps were taken by him in conjunction with the following two dismissed employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company, namely,

1. Woo Pao Yung (吳寶榮), Wire-chief of the Shanghai Telephone Company.
2. Chi Tsung Bei (蔡忠培), now proprietor of the Li Li (麗麗) Shoe-polishing Shop, Yu Ya Ching Road,

to organize a "Mutual Aid Society" for the Shanghai Telephone Company employees. It was then proposed to collect from the employees of the concern a membership fee of \$3.00 each. All the construction coolies numbering 200, of the Madhurst Road Station joined the Society and on January 16, 1941, agitation existed among these coolies.

A part of the 200 installation coolies of the Rokien Road Station also joined the society. It is understood, however, that no membership fee would be collected from them until the expected return of the Sponsor, Chang Kuh Chong, from Nanking.

During the last agitation, for which one Tsai Wen Kwan (蔡文寬) is said to have been responsible, the coolies purposely made it known to the management that unrest was in existence amongst



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

the workers.

However, in the present unrest, the workers have persistently held their tongues and consequently, any activities appertaining to the present unrest seem to be a closely guarded secret.

The possible reason for the fact that no strike has yet been declared by the workers in general it is presumed, is that the majority of them are satisfied with the fair treatment accorded them by the Company. It is known that some of the workers are dissatisfied with the amount of rice allowance for the last month granted them by the management.

Exhaustive efforts have been made to obtain copies of registration forms but without success.

*H. E. Bennett*

D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

*Seen by A.C. (S.B.)*



1

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or initials, followed by "N.Y. 2/4/1911".

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a date or signature.



# SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY,

FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

司 公 話 電 海 上



YOUR REFERENCE  
OUR REFERENCE F-8315

232 KIANGSE ROAD  
SHANGHAI CHINA  
P. O. BOX 1193

TELEGRAMS "SHANTELCO"  
TELEPHONE 94090

20th February 1941.

T. Robertson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
S.M.C. Police,  
185 Foochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Further to our recent correspondence regarding the formation of a Telephone Employees Union, Mr. Bennett's letter to us of 8th January, Ref. D-3728 refers, I enclose herewith a form, which I am told, is an application for membership in the Union. These forms are being handed out to our employees.

It is said that the Union has, or will have, it's headquarters in a building on Range Road which, prior to the hostilities, was used by the S.N.H. Railway as a hospital.

Due to the recent dismissals of certain staff for breach of trust etc. there are no doubt several ex employees who would be interested in fermenting labor trouble within our organization and it will be appreciated if your Special Branch can give us any further information on the subject.

Yours truly,

  
F.L. Streit  
General Plant Manager

FMS:GR

Enc.

*Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including '11/11/41', 'F2', and '10/11/41'.*



# 上海特別市電話業工會入會志願書

姓名	年齡	籍貫	職業	志願	備註
			現在地址	立志願書人	
			永久地址	今志願加入	
貴會共謀工人之福利工運之推進矢忠勿諱謹立此證					
照片		立志願書人介紹人			

中華民國 年 月 日立



March 3rd, 1941.

Shanghai Telephone Co.,

Dear Sirs,

I wish to report that Tsai Wen Hwan, the former supervisor of the Lines & Wires Dept. of your Company, is now working at the New China Press. He used to leave the office at about 6 or 7 p.m. and I think you will get him within 3 days if you have your man waiting there. Get Tsai and you will get the rest of the gang. This is your duty and you should get all the crooks.

(No Name or Address Given).

1491

MAR 4 1941	
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Translated by T.Y.Zi



NY 1457  
 REC'D MAR 3, 1941  
 REPLY TO  
 FILE NO.  
 DATE  
 TIME  
 BY  
 TO  
 FROM  
 SUBJECT

差要知

實此置詳情，  
 前路機部主任蔡  
 文煥，蔡現任新中國報館服  
 務，每晚方七時左右，時出報館，  
 僅需候三大於報館處，即能  
 得蔡文煥本人藉蔡之供詞，  
 即能一週打盡電話無缺情  
 事矣。其猶疑，這是世應模  
 範之責任，此告

三三



COPY

F-8315

20th February 1941

T. Robertson, Esq.  
Deputy Commissioner,  
S.P.C. Police,  
185 Foochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Further to our recent correspondence regarding the formation of a Telephone Employees Union, Mr. Bennett's letter to us of 8th January, Ref. D-3728 refers, I enclose herewith a form, which I am told, is an application for membership in the Union. These forms are being handed out to our employees.

It is said that the Union has, or will have, it's headquarters in a building on Range Road which, prior to the hostilities, was used by the S.N.H. Railway as a hospital.

Due to the recent dismissals of certain staff for breach of trust etc. there are no doubt several ex employees who would be interested in fermenting labor trouble within our organization and it will be appreciated if your Special Branch can give us any further information on the subject.

Yours truly,

P.M. Streit  
General Plant Manager

PMS:GR

Enc.

*Address in Range Road is 527*



COPY

Ref.No.D-3728

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

January 8, 1941.

Dear Mr. Streit,

In reply to your letter of January 4, 1941, (reference number 8261), I enclose a copy of a Police report on the subject of the various letters received by Departments and Officers of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

Yours sincerely

G. J. Bennett  
Assistant Commissioner  
(Special Branch)

P.M.Streit  
General Plant Manager  
Shanghai Telephone Company.



COPY

January 7, 41.

Shanghai Telephone Company - Labour Agitation.

With reference to the attached letter from the Shanghai Telephone Company enclosing a number of anonymous letters addressed to the various departments of the firm asking the workers to join a "Shanghai Telephone Company Employees' Preparatory Committee", discreet enquiries reveal that the agitation is handled and the propaganda issued by one Tsai Wen Hwei ( ), an ex-clerk of the Facility Department, dismissed about six months ago. Tsai is now working in the Tairiku Shimpu.

The pamphlet enclosed in the letters is translated as hereunder:-

"Fellows, get up quickly and join our strong organization.  
It is our food and we should take it first! !"

Shanghai Telephone Company  
Employees' Preparatory Committee".

Observation among the employees of the firm shows that the agitation has little effect and the employees are adopting a calm attitude.



*N. C. Special Branch*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT ON STRIKE

REGIS 3728  
23 1 41

"B" Division Misc. 29/41.

Sinza Station Jan. 21st. 1941.

Time and date reported 4p.m. 20-1-41 Time and date S. B. informed 4.30p.m. 20-1-41.

Time and date strike commenced 7a.m. on 21-1-41.

By whom reported Shanghai Telephone Company.

Trade or profession of strikers Workers attached to Construction Department of Shanghai Telephone Co., Medhurst Rd Exchange.

Number of strikers 100 Male - Female - Apprentices -

Employer's name, address and business Shanghai Telephone Company.

Union to which strikers belong -

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Arrest of six workers for theft of telephone cable by detectives attached to Central Station on 20-1-41.

Strikers demand guarantee from employers that they will not be arrested.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 7a.m. on 21-1-41.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike -

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers none.

Names and addresses of strike leaders Unknown.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No.

Meeting places of strikers -

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike Nil.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike Nil.

Name and address of printer of such circulars -

Precautions taken by Police Police posted outside Medhurst Road Exchange.

Investigating Officer D.S.I. Scobie & C.D.S. 332.

Subsequent reports on the same strike should be submitted on the Report Forms for general use.

*Some*

*22/1/41*

*G.I.C.*

*Included in I.R. 22/1/41. P.S.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REG.

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 21, 1941

Subject Strike of Shanghai Telephone Co. Construction Workers

Made by D. S. Cornwell

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

At 3.p.m. January 21, 1941, on instructions from A.C. (Special Branch), I interviewed Mr. Streit, Construction Manager of the Shanghai Telephone Company, Fokien Road Branch, in connection with labour trouble involving the Company's construction staff.

Mr. Streit informed me that since 12 noon, January 21, 1941, approximately 90 Chinese employed in the Construction Department, Medhurst Road have been on strike following a meeting at 11 a.m. between a deputation of five of the workers and Mr. Streit.

It is understood that eight men of the Construction Department have recently been arrested by Central Station detectives on suspicion of the theft of cable belonging to the Shanghai Telephone Company (Central Station Misc. No. 32/41).

The deputation of workers put forward a verbal request to Mr. Streit that he would ignore any implications that the eight arrested men might make against any of the remainder of the Construction Department employees. The deputation suggested that the eight arrested men would falsely implicate others in order to evade questioning by the Central Station detectives.

Mr. Streit informed the deputation that if they were innocent of any criminal practices, they had nothing to fear but should they be implicated in any way, he



*Sent*  
*22/1*



**FILE**



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date .....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

had complete confidence in the S. M. P. and would not do anything to shield the workers if evidence came to hand to prove their guilt. Mr. Streit gave the workers until 12 noon, 21.1.41 to decide and should they not return to work by that time, it would be assumed that they were on strike and would accordingly lose whatever benefits were due to them.

The workers have not been seen since that time and although there are a total of 108 workers in the Department concerned, it is understood that the strike involves approximately 90 men.

D.D.O. "B" has been informed and a guard has been posted on the Medhurst Road Plant as a precautionary measure.

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch)

*all back  
at work &  
guard withdrawn  
22.1.41.  
E. 22*

*A. E. Connell*

*22 / 41  
m*



SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

司 公 話 電 海 上



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITY

S. E. F.

B. D. 3728

2 1 41

YOUR REFERENCE

OUR REFERENCE P-8268

232 KIANGSE ROAD

SHANGHAI CHINA

P. O. BOX 1193

TELEGRAMS "SHANTELCO"

TELEPHONE 94090

G. J. Bennett, Esq.,  
Asst. Commissioner,  
S.M. Police, Special Branch,  
S.M. Police Headquarters,  
185 Foochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Bennett,

I wish to thank you for your letter of January 8, 1941,  
Ref. D-3728, together with your report as to the origin of letters  
received by this Company agitating for the organisation of a Workers  
Union.

Yours sincerely,

*P.M. Streit*  
P.M. Streit  
General Plant Manager

PMS:GR

*Register*

*Adm. & Sec.*





MUNICIPAL

D-3728  
8 1 41

January 8 41.

Dear Mr. Streit,

In reply to your letter of January 4, 1941, (reference number 8261), I enclose a copy of a Police report on the subject of the various letters received by Departments and Officers of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

Yours sincerely,

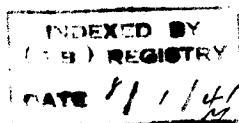
x Sent.  
Sp. Lm

(G.J. Bennett)  
Assistant Commissioner  
(Special Branch)

P.M. Streit, Esq.,

General Plant Manager,

Shanghai Telephone Company.





CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 2, 1941.

Subject Shanghai Telephone Company - Labour Agitation.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen-ken.

Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached letter from the Shanghai Telephone Company enclosing a number of anonymous letters addressed to the various departments of the firm asking the workers to join a "Shanghai Telephone Company Employees' Preparatory Committee", discreet enquiries reveal that the agitation is handled and the propaganda issued by one Tsai Wen Hwei (蔡文煥), an ex-clerk of the Facility Department, dismissed about six months ago. Tsai is now working in the Tairiku Shimpu.

The pamphlet enclosed in the letters is translated as hereunder :-

"Fellows, get up quickly and join our strong organization.

It is our food and we should take it first ! !"

Shanghai Telephone Company  
Employees' Preparatory Committee".

Observation among the employees of the firm shows that the agitation has little effect and the employees are adopting a calm attitude.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Permit  
A. C. (Special Branch).

Kao Yen-ken  
D. I.



825

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

司 公 話 電 海 上



YOUR REFERENCE

OUR REFERENCE 8261

232 KIANGSE ROAD

SHANGHAI CHINA

P. O. BOX 1193

TELEGRAMS "SHANTELCO"

TELEPHONE 94090

4th January 1941.

T. Robertson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
S.M.C. Police Headquarters,  
185 Foochow Road,  
Shanghai.


Dear Mr. Robertson,

Herewith are additional letters which were received by various Departments and Officers of this Company.

We have no reason to believe that any serious labour unrest prevails within this Company. Our staff have always been treated very fairly and it is thought that this fact is appreciated by the employees.

Any information as to the source of these letters and their possible effect will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

  
I. M. Streit  
General Plant Manager.

PMS:CR

5-1-41  
C

Dr. Kao  
Pey



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3728

S.I., Special Branch XXXXX

REPORT

Date August 22, 1939.

Subject Shanghai Telephone Company - Unrest among lower grade employees subsidies.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken

Forwarded by

C. Sanford C.I.

With reference to the labour unrest which prevailed among the lower grade Chinese employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company who were agitating for an appropriate rate of increase in their pay to cope with the present high cost of living, the management of this particular firm on August 19 announced a new scale of increases and observation made among the employees tends to show that they are satisfied with the new concession and are refraining from further agitation. The new scale is as follows :-

<u>Original Pay</u>	<u>Temporary Rate of Increase</u>
Below \$200	25% with a minimum increase \$10.
\$201 and upwards	33%
Russian staff	40%
"Home" staff (foreigners)	133.3%

This increase comes into effect from August 1, 1939.

Kao Yen-ken  
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILED

41



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3728

S.I., Special Branch XXXXXX 7 39

REPORT

Date July 29, 1939.

Subject Shanghai Telephone Company - Unrest among lower grade employees.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by C. Crawford

Unrest now prevails among the lower grade Chinese employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company in the Engineering Plant and Traffic Departments. They are dissatisfied with the management's recent concessions made them to cope with the present high cost of living. According to the new arrangements effective from June 1, 1939, those employees with pay of more than \$200 are now granted an increase of 20%, those with pay between \$100 and \$200 are granted an increase of 12% in addition to a rice allowance equivalent to half the price above \$11 per picul (say the price is \$20, an allowance of \$4.50 is issued), and those employees with pay less than \$100 are granted an increase of 7½% as well as the rice allowance. The lower grade foreign staff (Russian) are granted an increase of 25%, while the pay of the senior foreign staff is increased 65%. Prior to June 1, the Company granted a flat increase of 7½% and this increase was cancelled following the new arrangements. The lower grade Chinese employees are of the opinion that all the others were granted an increase, while their rate of increase remains unaltered.

It is reported that a number of these workers proposed appealing to the S.M.C. for assistance, and, if necessary, to the "Shanghai City Government" authorities, in fighting for an increase in pay.

DC Div's  
Information.  
Copies have  
gone to all  
DO's  
This Robertson  
DC(SB)

DEPUTY COMMISS.  
2 AUG 1939

Does not appear  
any claims destroyed  
7 relief

3-15-1939

FILE



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject..... - 2 - .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

On July 27, five anonymous letters were addressed to Mr. J.H. Wilson, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the Shanghai Telephone Company, and four departmental chiefs. An original copy of the letter which is in English is forwarded herewith.

The Shanghai Telephone Company has a total complement of approximately 900 Chinese employees.

Kao Jen-ken  
D. S. I.

DBR

27

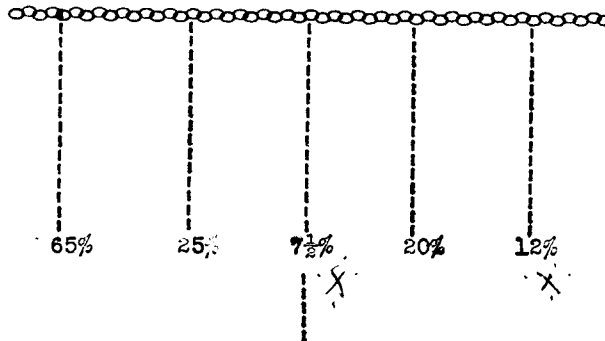
B. C. (Special Branch).



Mr. Wilson

Extract from SHANGHAI TELEPHONE CO YEARLY BOOKLET  
"GOOD WORKMANSHIP" of 1937, issued by Plant Dept.

"The axiom that 'The strength of a chain is determined by the strength of the weakest link' has its analogy in telephone work, where every group of employees, as well as each part of the equipment, constitute links in the chain of service".



These links are going  
to be broken due to the  
recent oppression!!!

+ Rice allowance  
based on Jan 15<sup>th</sup>



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To *Shanghai* *Dec 30 - 1932*  
*Office of Special Branch*

*Sir*  
The attached file  
does not contain  
Chinese names in  
respect of fine of the  
persons mentioned  
in connection with the  
1932 strike.

*A.S.I. folder*  
*File 975 30:12:32.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I. Special Branch

Date December 19, 1932.

Subject (in full) Summary of events in connection with the Shanghai Telephone Company Strike, June 7th, 1932.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by

*Thos Robertson, Supt*

A lightening strike of 5 mechanics in the Western Exchange of the Shanghai Telephone Company commenced at 7 p.m. on June 7, 1932, and was immediately followed by a strike of the operatives in the six exchanges of the Company in the International Settlement and the French Concession. Some little damage was done by the strikers in the Western Lucerne, Wayside and Boulevard de Montigny Exchanges, but was of a minor nature and easily repaired. The sudden cessation of work was due undoubtedly to the gradual dismissal of operators etc. as the Company turned over to an automatic system. This change had almost been completed, so that the Company with the assistance of a few loyal employees were able to maintain a normal service from 9 p.m. of June 7th, 2 hours after the strike started. On June 10 the Company estimated that some 1,000 of the 1950 men employed by them were out on strike. At about 2.15 p.m. on June 9, 1932 some 150 of the strikers congregated outside the Fokien Road Exchange and sent four of their number in to interview the manager, they were informed that the head of the firm was at the head office on Kiangse Road, the crowd were quite orderly and dispersed at the request of the Police. Later at the head office on Kiangse Road the four delegates submitted a letter to the manager, it contained in all fourteen demands relative to a general rise of wages, the treatment of the workmen, and the assistance of dismissed workers whose services were dispensed with as the result of the change over to the automatic system. The Company promised that a reply would be given at 10.30 a.m. June 10th. This the Company would have done, but, owing to the complicated



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

nature of some of the demands made by the strikers, were constrained to treat the matter with great care, so as to avoid committing themselves to a course of action which would cause them trouble in the future. As a result of this the answer was not handed out at the appointed time, which caused the some 200 men collected outside the Fokien Road Exchange to hear the result, to become excited. The police in dispersing the crowd were obliged to take into custody five persons who were subsequently released without any charge being preferred against them. Following the affair on Fokien Road the crowd split up and proceeded in small parties to the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao, where they intended to hold a mass meeting but were prevented from so doing by the Chinese Police. At 2 p.m. the same day some 30 of the strikers assembled at the Tsai Tsung Koh Teashop, Chekiang Road with the intention of holding a meeting but abandoned the idea when they observed that a number of police had been posted in the vicinity. As a means of keeping the public aware of the progress of the strike the Strike Committee established a communication office at Room No.85 Tung Saung Hotel, No.42 Avenue Road. At 3.15 p.m. June 12, four Chinese claiming to represent the strikers called upon the management and were handed copies of a notice comprising an answer by the Company to the demands of the workers, submitted on June 9, 1932. The Company in its reply repudiated the various charges of unfair treatment and pointed out the many ways in which they had assisted those men dismissed as the result of the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

reconstruction of the Company. Continuing, the answer made clear the Company's refusal to recognise the Union and made public the fact that the twelve men responsible for starting the strike and causing certain damage to the Company's property were dismissed. The four delegates left the Fokien Road Exchange where the reply had been delivered and promised to bring the text of the notice to the strikers.

As the result of Police enquiries it was learned that the Union were without funds and were being supported by the Postal Workers' Union.

On June 8, pamphlets exhorting the strikers to persist in their demands and purporting to emanate from the Communist Party, were thrown from the roof of the Sincere Company, Nanking Road. As in many other strikes of a similar nature the Communist Party appears to have lent a hand in the direction of affairs when it was seen that the strike was well under way.

On June 14 some 90 mechanics of the China Electric Company were employed by the Shanghai Telephone Company to assist in maintaining its service.

On June 14 the Company received a letter from the Strike Committee in answer to the Company's reply to their demands. The document went to some length and constituted a reiteration of the charges of unfair treatment accorded the workers by the Company and an insistence in the demands already submitted by them.

On June 16 the situation so far as the Company and the strikers were concerned remained the same, the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 4 -

Police, however, learned that some dissension had become apparent between the senior and junior employees among the strikers, the older men wanting to call the strike off and resume duty.

The communication address of the strikers was removed from the Tung Saung Hotel, Avenue Road, to Room 79 Kiangsu Hotel, 202 Shih Yuen Faung, Canton Road, on June 17.

On June 21 some 595 strikers resumed work thus reducing the number of men affected to 317.

By June 22 the number of men still affected by the strike had dwindled to 79, whilst the Company issued a notice that unless these men returned to their work not later than June 23 they would be struck off the pay roll. So far as the Company were concerned the strike ended on June 24 with but 40 of the affected men still not returned to duty.

From this date the affairs of the Company returned to normal.

Besides causing the company a little inconvenience the strike affected nothing, as the main body of the workers returned to their work unconditionally. During the course of the dispute 14 cases of cable cutting were reported, 3 manifestoes were issued by the strikers and two public declarations made by the Company.

Appended hereto will be found a detailed list of all employees of the Company whose names came into prominence as the result of the foregoing.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. S. I.

File 94  
20.12.32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full)....."Appendix"

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The following is a list of employees of the  
Shanghai Telephone Company who were prominent during  
the 1932 strike :

1. <sup>王 妙 生</sup> Wong Miao-sung, member of the strike committee,  
presided over a meeting held in a teashop on Avenue  
Road on June 8, at which the demands of the workers  
were discussed and passed.
2. <sup>蔡 吉 文</sup> Tsai Chih-wen, an agitator and member of the strike  
committee who held meetings in his home at Kiu Kur  
Dee, City.
3. An Zing. No.3080. One of four who presented the  
demands of the strikers to the Company on June 9, 1932.
4. Zih Koong Tse. No.904. One of four who presented the  
demands of the strikers to the Company on June 9, 1932.
5. <sup>徐 世 石</sup> F. Z. Zee. No.1631. One of four who presented the  
demands of the strikers to the Company on June 9, 1932.
6. <sup>潘 景 川</sup> Pan Ching Chuan. No.190. One of four who presented the  
demands of the strikers to the Company on June 9, 1932.
7. Ching Foong Sung. No.854. Arrested by police in Room 119  
of the Tung Soong Lodging House, No.42 Avenue Road on  
June 8, 1932, suspected of being a member of the Strike  
Committee. Books and chops etc., referring to strike  
activities confiscated.
8. Sung Wei Tsung. No.3274. Arrested by police in Room 119  
of the Tung Soong Lodging House, No.42 Avenue Road on  
June 8, 1932, suspected of being a member of the Strike  
Committee. Books and chops etc., referring to strike  
activities confiscated.
9. Chang Pau-shing. No.575. (As above).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

10. Tsoo Ling Foh. Arrested by police in Room 119 of the Tung Soong Lodging House, No.42 Avenue Road on June 8, 1932, suspected of being a member of the Strike Committee. Books and chops etc., referring to strike activities confiscated.
11. Nyi An Ling. (As above).  
All released at 1 a.m. June 9, 1932.
12. Yang Sung. No.2008. Arrested by the police on June 9th on Fokien Road for failing to disperse when ordered to do so. Was released later. No charge being preferred.
13. Yih Koong Tsau. No.904. (As above).
14. Li San. No.343. (As above).
15. Saung Yoong Sung. No.3052 (As above).
16. Vai Zai Sung. No.582 (As above).
17. Zung Loo-jih. One of four delegates who approached the Company on June 12, 1932 for an answer to the demands submitted by the strikers on June 9, 1932.
18. Lieu Chien Yoong. (As above).
19. Pan Ching Chuen. (As above).
20. Ong Tseng-hwa. President of the Strike Committee and Chief delegate of the strikers to approach the management of the Company on June 12, 1932.
21. Yih Koong Tsau, was host to seven newspaper reporters at the Hang Hwa Lur, 526 Foochow Road on June 13, 1932. Supposedly with the idea of obtaining support for the strikers in the newspapers they represented.
22. Wong Yih-ming, rented a room in the Far Eastern Hotel



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date. .... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 3 -

and was responsible for the convening of a number  
of strike meetings there.

23. <sup>唐亮之</sup> Tang Liang-tsz, was assaulted on Boulevard de  
Montigny by four of the strikers for having thrown  
in his lot with the senior hands who were showing  
signs of being favourable to a resumption of work.

24. <sup>姚岳生</sup> Yao Ngo-sung, foreman in the "New fitting room",  
was head of a delegation of 200 workers who  
presented themselves at the Fokien Road Exchange  
On June 16, under the impression that the Company  
had accepted their demands. They stated that they  
were willing to resume work but upon being informed  
that the Company were obdurate, left.

25. <sup>朱萬昌</sup> Ts Vai Tsong (Foreman), assaulted by strikers  
on June 20, 1932 in the Vee Zu Li, off Dong Ka  
Loong.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, Sept. 3. 1932

To Officer in Charge Branch

Herewith translations  
of two handbills  
which were found  
pasted up on a notice  
board in the Shanghai  
Telephone Coy Building  
Kiangse Road at  
9 am Sept. 1. The  
handbills, with translations  
have been returned  
to Mr. Gill as Mr  
Gill is on leave for  
a few days.

W. H. H. W. H. H.  
D. F. D.



TELEPHONE WORKER No.6

August 30.

Editorial Office : Telephone No.55 of the Company.

-----

Slogans : Oppose the dismissal of workers !  
 Demand the reinstatement of dismissed workers !  
 Drive away the White Russians !  
 Organize a Union for the Workers!  
 Pay a monthly allowance of \$12.00 to each of  
 the unemployed workers !  
 Double wages to those who work on Sundays and Holidays!  
 Increase the wages as follows : \$10 to those receiving \$20 and below; \$8 to those receiving \$30 or below; \$5 to those receiving \$40 or below; \$3 to those receiving about \$40.

How to Commemorate September 18.

September 18 is the anniversary of Japan's invasion of the North Eastern Provinces. What we see today is that the colour of the provinces of China is changing one after another. The Kuomintang is strictly following a traitorous and pro-Imperialistic policy. At the same time, however, 800,000 Volunteers in the North-East are continuing their brave resistance against the Japanese Imperialists, while millions of labourers and peasants have raised red banners and scythes as a sign that they have run away from Imperialistic and Kuomintang oppression. On the first anniversary of the September 18 incident, we should therefore raise funds for the support of the North Eastern Volunteers, participate in the Dare-to-die Corps to the North, inspect and confiscate Japanese goods, oppose the partitioning of China, oppose the attack on Red Armies and participate in all preparatory meetings to be held to consider ways and means to commemorate September 18.

Company news.

Central : News has spread widely about the dismissal of workers by the Telephone Company. Besides dismissing a large number of workers in the "New Equipment Room", the capitalists are contemplating discharging the entire body of workers in the "Ground Line Department".

Northern : The proprietors of the Company are the cleverest American Imperialists and Capitalists. They are clever because when they want to dismiss a worker they first transfer him to another department. This is to avoid any sympathetic action which may be shown by his fellow workers. Two men in the Northern "Ground Line Department" have been transferred and it is said they will be dismissed.

Fokien : The capitalists are dissatisfied with the workers in the "Automatic Telephone Department" because they were the leaders in the recent strike. It is learned that about 40 or 50 of them will be dismissed in August.

Red Army News.

Aug.22, Nanchang : Chu Teh and Pang Teh Wei and their men have reached Wu-An. The anti-Red forces under Gen. Kao withdrew with fighting. The Red Army has now captured Nyi Wang and approaching Nanchang where great alarm has arisen.

Aug.24, Canton : Wen Chong has been captured by Red Army. ong Kong and Yui Loh have also been occupied.



Aug. 25, Nanking : The red troops in Kompo are now organizing a permanent "Red" Force and a Soviet Government.

Fourteen Demands :

1. That the present ~~working~~ working hours be not increased and that juvenile workers work only 6 hours per day.
2. That besides increasing the wages according to the present agreement, increases be given whenever the rental of houses and prices of commodities go up.
3. Sundays, holidays and days on which the Union holds meetings should be proclaimed holidays and that double wages be paid for work on these holidays.
4. That the savings and 6 months' retiring gratuity be handed for safe custody to the workers themselves.
5. That a sum equivalent to one year's wages be paid to any worker injured or disabled, that he be allowed to resume work after having been cured and that a worker retiring after 50 years of age be issued with a pension.
6. That \$5,000.00 ~~be~~ be paid to the family of any worker who dies while discharging his duty.
7. That wages be paid for period of sickness, ~~sick leave~~ marriage or leave, that sick workers be paid medical expenses and that a Chinese doctor in addition the present foreign doctor be engaged.
8. That rain coats be issued to outdoor staff, that a monthly locomotion allowance of \$4 be issued to each worker and that wages for the last month of the year be doubled.
9. That the workers in the Cold Storage Room be treated the same as ordinary workers, rest during the tiffin time.
10. That the workers in the Boilers' Room be treated in the same way as the ordinary workers.
11. That Workers be not transferred in their work frequently.
12. That new workers should be employed through the Union.
13. That two months leave be granted to female operators during child birth with full wages and in addition, \$50 as expenses.
14. That the subscription rates be not increased.



Translation of a Communist Handbill.

-----

Young workers of the whole country !  
Let us celebrate September 1, International Youth Day,  
by strikes, demonstrations and meetings !  
Oppose the partition of China by imperialists and the  
2nd world war !  
Oppose the 4th Anti-Red Army expedition launched by  
Kuomintang and Imperialists!

September 1 was the date chosen by the young masses and  
labourers to oppose the World War. September 1 this year  
has been selected by the young masses and labourers to  
start their propaganda opposing the partition of China,  
the attack on the Soviet Army and the preparation of a  
second world war.

The plans for the partition of China and starting of  
a second world war have already been started by Japan in  
Manchuria and Shanghai. During the fighting in these  
places we witnessed innumerable workers being thrown out  
of their jobs, killed or injured, rendered homeless or  
disabled. The situation is more aggravated by the Kuomintang  
attack on the Red Army, their slaughter of the labourers and  
peasants, dismissal of workers, increase of work of those  
employed, reduction of wages and prohibition of strikes and  
meetings.

We must unite together and organize a Committee for  
Juvenile Workers. We should also organize the following :  
Soviet Friendly Society, Red Army Friendly Society, Anti-  
~~Imperialist~~ Imperialist Youth Department, and start strike and  
hold meetings, issue manifestoes and circular telegrams  
opposing the attack on the Red Army, factory lockouts,  
reduction of wages, dismissal of workers, etc.

On September 1 this year we should organize Youth Red  
Guerilla Corps, which will smash some of the newspaper  
offices, other institutions and barracks of the imperialists  
and Kuomintang. They will also destroy some of the  
military equipments, detain trains or ships which transport  
soldiers and ammunition. They will further drive out  
those white Russians - strike breakers - from the factories.  
On September 1 we should organize Youths' Dare-to-die Corps  
and Youths Vanguards which will proceed to the North-East  
for the purpose of driving out the Japanese.

Finally the Youth Department of the General Labour Union  
asks you to join the Red Army and subdue the imperialists and  
Kuomintang militarists.

National General Labour Union.



THE CHINA FORUM July 2, 1932

## Aftermath of Phone Strike Described; Savings Abolished

Young Worker Tells Forum of Tactics Employed to Smash Strike; More Discharges Due Soon

### TRYING TO ORGANIZE

Tactics employed by the Shanghai Telephone Company and the Yellow Union to smash the recent telephone workers' strike and the aftermath were described to a representative of the China Forum this week by a young telephone worker who was active in the strike leadership.

Since the strike, he reported, the superannuation fund system, one of the issues of the walkout, has been abolished by the company altogether. Eighteen of the most active strike leaders have been discharged. Eighty White Russians have been taken on and are being broken in on the automatic machines.

None of the 18 men discharged have received any portion of the superannuation funds owing to them. Twelve of them were paid their salaries for June 1 to June 7 (the strike began on the last-named date). The remaining six haven't even received that much.

#### Funds Diverted

One of the chief items in the strikers' demands during the walkout had to do with the company's failure to pay workers discharged as a result of the mechanization program their legitimate share of the superannuation fund. For a worker who has been with the company 20 years, this would amount to about \$1,000. For a worker with two to three years service, it would come to something over \$100.

A worker, for example, earning \$27 a month, would after three years be entitled to a superannuation allowance of \$124, or a percentage of about 6.5 of his monthly stipend. According to this worker, not only has this system now been abolished, but there appears to be little prospect that workers discharged in the future (and many such discharges are anticipated) will receive any portion of the funds which have been accumulating, nominally, on their behalf.

#### More Discharges Due

According to our informant, more than 1,000 workers will be discharged within a matter of some four months as a result of the completion of the automatic installations. The company will then have remaining about 1,000 workers in all for whom, with the abolition of superannuation and the non-materialization of the scheduled wage increase due in April, coupled to the 34 and 25 percent hikes in the phone rates, the system of exploitation will steadily intensify.

Speaking of the way in which the strike was ended, our informant told of a meeting held at the Route Pichon exchange on the night of June 20—the night before the return of the workers to their jobs—where the foremen, who constitute the sole "rank and file" of the yellow union, met with a company engineer, representatives of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Shanghai Municipal Police from Central Station.

#### Lackeys Mobilized

"At this meeting it was decided that the strike had to

be smashed and the strike committee broken up. The Yellow Union foreman took it upon themselves to mobilize all the subordinate foremen, about 150 in number, who were ordered to go to the homes of the workers and inform them that the demands had been accepted in principle and that the strike was over.

"Next morning the Bureau of Public Safety despatched detectives to the headquarters of the strike committee where they threatened the strike leaders with arrest and imprisonment if they didn't give up the ship and call the workers back. The strike committee told the cops to go to hell."

#### Re-organizing Forces

But meanwhile the petty foremen, almost always willing lackeys at times like this, had done their job too well. This, combined with the other weaknesses and failures outlined in these columns by L. R. last week, resulted in a wholesale return to work on the part of the workers. The strike committee never issued any declara-

tion which brought the men back to their jobs. Not until after the failure of the strike was a fact and the movement virtually at an end under conditions of complete surrender, did the strike committee reluctantly issue a statement accepting the end of the strike as a fait accompli.

The chief problem faced now by the workers is the solidifying of their own union. Prior to the strike they had none. The strike organization was welded almost simultaneously with the strike call. Realizing that serious dangers lie ahead for them, they are setting up their own organs in opposition to the yellow union, to which only the foremen belong.



## ***Internal Weakness Helps Smash Phone Workers' Walkout***

**Failure of Pickets, Inadequacy of Strike  
Propaganda, Sabotage Within Ranks  
Contribute to Surrender**

BY L. R.

After fifteen days of courageous struggle, the strike of the Shanghai telephone workers came to an end on June 22 in complete defeat and unconditional surrender. The usual combination of internal weaknesses and outside pressure, recurrent wherever workers are not adequately organized in their own interest, lay behind the failure of the strike action.

A worker who was actively engaged in the strike discussed its failure with the China Forum in an interview shortly after the greater number of the workers had returned to their jobs. He listed five basic causes for the defeat.

1. Inadequate and poorly organized picketing.
2. Too great a gap between the strike committee and the mass of the strikers.
3. The failure of the strike to paralyze the telephone service.
4. Insufficient public support caused by inadequate propaganda.
5. The betrayals and sabotage of yellow unionists and traitors in the ranks.

"Yet we are not entirely defeated," he declared. "We have learned much from our strike. It was called by ourselves and we ran it ourselves. The mistakes were ours and we shall not make them a second time. We have gone back to our jobs, but only the foremen and the traitors have gone back willingly. We are preparing to strike another blow. We are forging our irons in the fire of struggle. This strike helped weld those irons. Therefore it cannot really be said that we gained nothing, even though it failed in all of its demands."

### **Ineffective Organization**

The strike committee, he pointed out, passed a resolution for the formation of branch organizations which would have carried through the task of organizing the picketing. But this resolution was never put into effect. As a result the committee never really knew how many pickets were at hand and what they were doing. Consequently enough workers remained on the job to keep the service going.

"The strike committee kept too close to its hotel," said our informant. "Although it was honestly working in the interests of the workers—at any rate after we reorganized it—its resolutions were not actively carried down through the ranks of the workers. Unless we went to the hotel for news, we had to depend on the newspapers to see what progress we were making."

### **Gap Used By Traitors**

This gap between the committee and the mass of the strikers was put to good advantage by traitors in the ranks, who spread malicious rumors, telling one section of the workers that another had gone back to work, etc. They tried to demoralize the strikers by shaking their confidence in the committee.

In the meetings that were held they deliberately made trouble on small points to keep the gathering from concentrating on the central issues involved. They even led groups of the workers back to their jobs. When the workers themselves, as we reported last week, threw out three members of the strike committee and reorganized it, the men who were discharged from their posts on the committee, Ung Chen hwa, Chen Tse-yun and a man named Pan, immediately set up an opposition strike committee and tried to pose more conciliatory demands. They drew in weaker sections of the workers behind them and gave rise to the reports of a "split" in the ranks of the strikers.

### **Service Unaffected**

The automatic telephone machines, with girl operators still on the job, continued to function throughout the period of the strike. "This was of course a fundamental cause of our defeat," said our worker friend. "The company could talk turkey

(Continued on page 2)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3728
Date 22 / 6 / 32

Labour (2)

June 22, 1932.

Shanghai Telephone Company - strike of workers

The strike is practically at an end, there being but 96 workers remaining out this morning. The Company has issued a notice calling upon these strikers to resume work not later than the evening of June 23, otherwise their names will be removed from the payroll.



*Copy for Officer S/C Special Br.*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:

"A"

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

21st June

19

32.

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES STRIKE - PUKIEN ROAD EXCHANGE.

The meeting of the Strike Committee of the Telephone Company scheduled to be held in Room No. 513 of the Far Eastern Hotel, 30 Pakhoi Road, at 10 a.m. June 21, did not eventuate and the occupancy of the room was given up the same day.

In consequence of a<sup>x</sup> notice issued on the evening of June 20, by the management of the Telephone Company to the strikers wherein the Company make clear its attitude towards the workers a total of 1488 employees resumed work at the various Exchanges on June 21 and it is expected that the remainder, who number about 317, will resume on June 22.

Room No 120 of the Hu Tsen Lo Hotel, 200 Hing Road and Room No. 21 of the Ping Tung Lo Hotel, 120 Hing Road which were opened by the strikers as communication addresses were also visited on June 21.

*Henry Robertson*  
C. D. I.

*Officer S/C Special Br.*

*x already in possession of Special Br.*

*1.R.  
22/6/32  
J.R.*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, June 20, 1932  
Off. Special Branch

Attached is translation  
of a manifesto issued  
by the Shanghai  
Telephone Co to its workers  
on June 20.

The Robertson  
- 5.4.32

Commissariat of Police.  
Sir,  
Reg. Please file  
JH  
22.6.32



20 June 1932

Vol. D

3728

23 16 132

TO THE WORKERS OF SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

This Statement is in reply to the Questions of some Workers

1. DISMISSALS: There have been and there will be no unreasonable dismissals. But nothing that the Company can do or promise can prevent the necessity for a reduction in the force - and this reduction is not yet complete. There are 3 reasons for this necessity.

- (1) A large number of persons were taken on for the purpose of Construction and for other temporary work in connection with the Conversion Programme.
- (2) The reconstructed system requires less persons to work it than the old system.
- (3) Financial stringency requires the Company to make every possible effort to reduce expense.

Its duty as a Public Utility forces the Company to do its best to administer its system with efficiency.

Provident Fund: Any person in good standing paid off for lack of work will receive the amount standing in his name in the Provident Fund - none of this money has been contributed by the workers. It must be noted that temporary workers are not in this Fund and that others do not come into it until they have had two years service. Also that refusal to carry out duties disqualifies any person from all benefits.

Wages: Any person in good standing, paid off for lack of work, will receive one month's pay in addition to the wages due to him up to the day on which he ceases to work.

2. APRIL INCREASE OF WAGES: There can not be any promise of automatic annual increase of wages. Increase must always have regard to merit and to the financial condition of the Company.

3. PAY DURING STRIKE: The Company has already announced that there can be no pay during the strike period. There can be no difference between those who strike willingly and those who are unwilling strikers.

4. PAY ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS: As a Public Utility the Company's system must be at work always, night, day or holidays; duties which require the normal number of hours of work are not paid for at overtime



rates, but for additional hours of work, regular overtime rates apply as before.

5.CHANGE IN SICK & OTHER LEAVE: The Company is not aware of the necessity for any change, but is of course willing to examine any request for change, if made after return to work and through the usual channels of Company Organization.

6. YEARLY BONUS: No plan exists for change in the yearly bonus. It was given in February of this year. This question also is dependent upon the financial condition of the Company.

7. DEATH OR INJURY: The answer is the same as in No.5.

From these questions and from statements by the Strike Committee, the belief of the Company is confirmed that the Workers are being misled by mischievous persons. The following is a list of some of the untruths which have been circulated to the Workers.

UNTRUTHS

	Answer
1.Extra work was performed during hostilities but the Company did not issue extra pay.	Untrue.
2.The Company only issued free food to workers in North Exchange.	Untrue.
3.Ten cents per family per day for temporary housing is a lucrative proposition for the Company.	Untrue.
4.The Company is working at a profit.	Untrue.
5.The Provident Fund has been confiscated.	Untrue.
6.Contributions to Provident Fund are deducted from the Wages of employees.	Untrue.
7.The Company has employed several hundred White Russians in the place of Chinese.	Untrue.
8.The Company is planning to employ Russians in the place of Chinese.	Untrue.
9.Damage was not done to the automatic equipment.	Untrue.
10. 3,000 persons, the whole body of workers have walked out.	Untrue.



11. The Strike Committee represents the wishes of the whole body of workers.

Untrue.

12. The 3,000 Chinese Workers and members of the Staff have shown their unanimous will to strike.

Untrue.

It is also clear that untruths are being told to the effect that the worker is being exploited by the capitalist. The fact is that the worker is getting a fair deal, and the persons who supply the capital are getting either a very poor reward or none at all.

Service in the Company is not hardship; it is comparable with that of other Utilities. The wages are reasonable and are paid when due. The hours are not excessive and the chances of promotion in a growing company are reasonable.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 3728

Date 21/6/32

Labour (3)

Shanghai Telephone Company - Strike Situation

The strike situation remains unchanged despite attempts by pickets this morning, June 20, to intimidate workers entering the Settlement from Chapei by way of Markham Road Bridge. Information was received by the Municipal Police on June 19 that the so-called Strike Committee planned to intensify the movement with effect from this morning by picketing, with special attention to strikers who have resumed work. The Communication Office of the Strikers continues to shift from one lodging house to another in an attempt to shake off police observation.

The following two cases of telephone cables being cut were reported to the police on June 18 :-

On the morning of June 18 it was found that a telephone terminal had been removed and a cable cut in Ting Foong Li, Hankow Road, thereby disconnecting 18 lines.

The same morning a cable located in Dau Ts Li, Foochow Road, was found to be cut, 16 lines being disconnected.

The following kinds of handbills were found on June 19 in Room 186 Yia Chow Hotel, following its vacation as a communication office of the Strikers :-

1. Leaflet entitled "Telephone Company Strike Express" dated June 16 purporting to emanate from the Strike Committee. Apart from denouncing the capitalists for adopting suppressive measures, as well as the so-called treacherous labourers, it claims that support has been offered by people in various walks of life.
2. Handbill entitled "Reason for assisting the North Eastern Volunteer Armies and Strikers of the Shanghai Telephone Company, purporting to emanate from the Federation of Shanghai People to Oppose the Agreement to cease Hostilities and to Support the North Eastern Volunteer Armies of which the following is a translation :



Labour (4)

"The North Eastern Volunteer Armies are fighting with the utmost bravery under extremely trying circumstances. They fight to oppose and overthrow Japanese Imperialism, as well as to recover China's lost territory. The strike declared by the Shanghai Telephone workers is also to oppose Imperialism and to struggle for Chinese emancipation. Their idea is equally great and their action is glorious.

"At present the intrigue practised by all the imperialists in order to partition China has been gradually made public by the 'September 18th' Incident, the proposals to hold a round table conference, to establish a 'Shanghai Free City' and to publicly control the North East. If we wish to avoid becoming slaves of the Imperialists, we must show a united front and fight with all our might. We should not look with folded arms upon the anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialism movements. The North Eastern Volunteer Armies are in need of our support in order that they may gain a final victory. On these grounds, we organized the special contribution soliciting groups to solicit from the public, funds for the support of the Volunteer Armies and the strikers in question. We hope the public will contribute as much as possible in order to save us from slavery."

The following is translation of a third manifesto issued by the Shanghai Telephone Company Strike Committee:

"We, 3,000 labour comrades, have been on strike for the past ten days to safeguard our own welfare, resist the attack from the Imperialists and oppose the proposal to increase the telephone charges.

"In these ten days, the Capitalists have employed all sorts of methods to dissipate our strength such as the utilization of police to arrest our representative, the 'buying over' of labour traitors and foremen to counteract the activities of our Strike Committee, the deceitful means to persuade some of our comrades to resume work and at the same time they allege that the strike was simply due to the agitation of a few mischievous individuals. Now the Company appears to be in a state of panic as a result of our persistent efforts in our strike but nevertheless it is still trying to maintain its power and might. We have clearly perceived the situation of the Company and the oppression we have received can no longer be endured. The only way is to prolong our strike should the Company leave our demands unanswered. We believe that we will gain the final victory.

"Although the running dogs of the Imperialists were driven out by our labour comrades yet they are still actively engaged in an attempt to dissipate our strength by such means as the establishment of an office in a certain hotel for the purpose of destroying our strike union and cheating our comrades into resuming work by false negotiations



Labour (5)

June 20, 1932.

"It is obvious that the only means which these running dogs can employ is the instigation of our comrades to disobey the will of the Strike Committee hoping that we will all resume work and at the same time negotiate with the Company personally. In one instance the foreman Yao Ngo-sung (姚 伍 松) cheated the workers of the New Equipment Department into resuming work by deceiving them that the Company had made concessions. The result in this case was that the workers immediately left the Company when the true story was known and also the foreman Yao Ngo-sung was severely beaten. This shows that the entire body of workers are fighting for their demands. Work will not be resumed unless the demands are answered satisfactorily. By the ten days' experience we have learned that only by unified action and by obedience to the order of the Strike Committee can we resist the Capitalists and the Imperialists and gain the final victory. This is the only way to protect ourselves from the attack of the labour traitors and running dogs. At the same time, whenever any such traitors or running dogs are discovered, they should be dealt with direct at the Court of the Strike Committee.

"We have already requested all workers of this district to adopt unified action in enforcing their own demands. We also requested the French and Chinese Electricity companies, the Chung Hwa Book Store and various cotton mills, tobacco factories and schools to send representatives immediately to our Strike Committee to discuss the adoption of unified steps which are indispensable in fighting against the Imperialistic capitalists so that the final victory may be more easily gained.

We request the citizens of this District, various bodies, telephone subscribers and the newspapers to support us in fighting the Imperialistic capitalists. We earnestly hope that they will give us financial support in order to enable us to prolong our strike until we obtain successful conclusion to our demands. We heartily welcome any organization which will raise strike funds for us and also those who encourage us in our fight. We strongly oppose those who intend to dissipate our strength as well as those who are attempting to mediate in the dispute, as only workers and capitalists are concerned in the negotiation and therefore any interference by a third party is unwarranted and will be strongly opposed."



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

West Hongkew Station,

Date *20th June* 1932

Subject (in full) *Re abduction of Shanghai Telephone Company Foreman No. 401 by*  
*alleged strikers.*

Made by *D.P. ...*

Forwarded by *Inspector ...*

20/6/32  
At 11.10 a.m./in response to a telephone message from Mr Thorley  
of the Shanghai Telephone Co., the undersigned and Chinese  
detectives proceeded to the Yee Lu Li (*怡如里*), off Tong  
Dong Sa Loong, from which place one Tsai Tsong (*朱美昌*),  
Foreman No. 401 of the company was reported to have been abducted  
by some alleged strikers.

Enquiries show that at 10.30 a.m. even date, this  
foreman was working in the Yee Lu Li, in charge of a party of  
thirteen workmen when seven or eight men entered and having  
ascertained that he was in charge of the party, escorted the  
foreman from the alleyway and proceeded via North Shansie Road  
to Ningpo Road where after striking him several times, the men  
released the foreman with threats of further violence if he  
persisted in working.

In the meantime, Chinese detectives were detailed  
to make enquiries at all places in the district to which the  
foreman might have been taken and also at the home of this man,  
these enquiries were without result but at 2.00 p.m. the foreman  
came to the station and gave his version of the affair as above.

A statement has been taken from the foreman and  
he was closely questioned by D.S.I. Gash and the undersigned as  
to the identity of the men concerned in the abduction but states  
that he has never before seen the men and does not know whether  
they were strikers or merely loafers engaged to terrorise those  
attempting to work.

*MC*  
Senior Detective;

*D. Norman*  
D.P.S.

*72*  
D.D.O. Div.

O. i/c Special Branch.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Ts Vai Tsong (朱萬昌).  
native of Kompo taken by me D.P.S. Warman.  
at W. H'kew on the 20-6-32. and ~~interviewed~~<sup>translated</sup> by Interpreter Chu.

My name is Ts Vai Tsong, native of Kompo, age 39 and I am a foreman No. 401 attached to the Head Telephone Co., Fokien Road.

At 8 a.m. to-day while I was repairing the main wire in Yee Zu Li off Tong Dong Ka Loong. At about 10.30 a.m. suddenly 7 or 8 persons probably strikers approached me and took me away with them via Tong Dong Ka Loong and North Shanse Road towards south and passed over Shanse Road Bridge and we then turned on west side of Shanse Road to Mingpo Road, where they assaulted me several times and strictly told me not to resume work and also told me not to resume work together with others till the settlement of the strike. Later I then returned to my home.

Sd. Ts Vai Tsong and cross marked.



*copy for Asst. Spl. Br.*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: --

"A" Division.  
Lousa Police Station.  
20th June 1932.

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES Strike - FUK-EN ROAD EXCHANGE.

During June 20, 44 strikers registered their names at the Fukien Road Exchange as willing to resume work and although they remained inside the building they did not work.

Information has been received that the strikers have opened communication addresses at the following places.

Room No.166, Au Tsau (奧陶) Lodging house, 255 Hankow Rd.

Room No.21 Sing Kong (平江) Lodging house, 112 Kapeh Rd.

At 4 p.m. June 20, a hand-written notice, bearing the chop of the strike Committee of the Shanghai Telephone Company, was found posted in the vestibule of the Far Eastern Hotel, 50 Kaidai Road. This notice exhorts the strikers to carry on the strike until their demands are granted and intimates that a meeting will be held in Room 513 of the said hotel at 10 a.m. June 21, to discuss the matter. The notice was removed by the Police and the inmates of Room 513 as well as the management of the hotel, were informed that the Police would not allow any such meeting to take place. An identic notice to that described above was found in Room 513 and, after the inmates were warned, removed by the



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- 2 -

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Police.

Copy of placard and translation attached.

712

*Henry Robertson*  
C. D. I.  
*Officer S/C Spl. Br.*

*118*



Workmen!

We must determine to carry on our strike until our demands are granted.

An order for resuming work has been issued to all workers by some running dogs, using our Union's name

It is untrue and our workers have been advised not to believe it.

A meeting will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow (21-6-32) in Room 513 of the Far Eastern Hotel for the purpose of discussing the matter.

Stickers' Union

20-6-32.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 172

Special Branch, D. O. 172

June 21, 1932.

S.1

Please arrange to have copies of all reports made by the Special Branch and Police Stations in connection with the telephone strike attached to this file.

A record should be made in these reports of action taken by the Special Branch, with notes on information collected and passed to Stations or Divisions. All information bearing on the strike likely to be useful to Stations or Divisions should be passed to D.O.s and Inspectors in charge without delay.

*T. K. Givens*

Officer i/c Special Branch.



F. 22F  
G. 50m-1-32

*Copy for Ofc Special Branch*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

R. S. J. REGISTRAR

103728

1932

Division

Police Station

19

CRIME REGISTER No: -

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SHANGHAI - FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The following information was received from Mr. [Name] of the Police Station to the effect that a nail had been driven into a telephone cable in the Hei Sheng Lung Road (西上井街) between Road and [Name] 5021m. Subsequent investigation at 2.15 p.m. June 13, 1932, at the entrance to the village, but were unable to give a useful description of [Name]. These two assistants named Yue Vung Siang (俞凤祥) and Wong Ah Mei (王阿美) were taken to the Foreign Exchange at 3.15 p.m. and shown photographs of many of the outdoor staff but were unable to identify any of them.

In consequence of this information special plain clothes patrols have been put on night duty.

The headquarters of the Strike Committee of the



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:---

..... Division.  
..... Police Station.  
..... 19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

112  
15/4/32  
772

Telephone Company, June 17 to 18.79  
of the Telephone Hotel, 212 Canton Road. When [illegible]  
[illegible] under [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Officer S/C Spl. 132.

Henry Robertson  
S.D.I.

File  
18:6:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3728.
Due 17-16-132.

Intelligence Report

June 17, 1932.

Labour

French Tramway Company Employees' Club

The eleven standing committee members and five supervisory committee members of the French Tramway Company Employees' Club who were elected during an inaugural meeting held on June 15 assumed their posts at 6 p.m. June 16 in their office, 1st floor, 244 Rue Kraetzer.

N.W.K. No.5 Mill, 14 W/Soochow Road

At 4.35 p.m. June 16, a male pump room worker named Zung Nyeh Ziang (張玉祥) of the N.W.K. No.5 Cotton Mill entered the Ring Spinning Room of mill in question and switched off one or two machines there as a protest against the dismissal of his friend Wong Tseu Sung (王周生) employed in the same mill. He was escorted off the premises by Municipal Police and the machines were restarted about five minutes later, without further incident.

Shanghai Telephone Company - Strike of Workers

The strike situation remains unchanged.

At 10 a.m. June 16 about 200 workers led by a foreman named Yao Ngo-sung (姚 吳 松) of the "New Fitting Room" appeared at the Fokien Road Exchange and expressed their willingness to resume work as they understood the Company had accepted five of their demands. On being told by the Manager that none of their demands had been accepted they refused to resume work, but stated that they were willing to work at once and shelve the question of demands, provided the Company



Labour (2)

June 17, 1932.

would recognize the Union as representing the workers. On this request being rejected by the Manager, the visitors took their departure. When the workers arrived at the corner of Foochow and Hupoh Roads, they assaulted the foreman who, they alleged, had deceived them regarding the Company having made concessions, and which had caused them to turn up for work. The foreman however succeeded in getting away without much injury.

On the forenoon of June 16, a letter was received at the Communication Address of the Strike Committee. This letter purporting to emanate from the Eastern District Cotton Mill Workers' Union promised full support to the strike. Another letter of a similar nature was received from the National Salvation Committee of the Students of the Chinese Public School, 1260 Rue Lafayette on June 15.

The following five reports of telephone cables being found cut or otherwise interfered with were recorded on June 16. In all cases the necessary repairs were quickly effected:

On the morning of June 16 a wire nail was found driven through a telephone cable in Tong Sung Li, Chekiang Road, thereby disconnecting 60 lines.

At 9.55 a.m. a telephone cable was found cut in Foh Tsong Li, Yunnan Road, disconnecting 14 lines.

At 2.35 p.m. a cable located in Ming Ching Li, Kiukiang Road, was found cut, 40 lines being disconnected.

During the afternoon two wire nails were found driven into a telephone cable in the Tung An Li, Hankow Road, 15 lines being disconnected.

In the forenoon a cable in the Ming Yih Li, Kiukiang Road, was found to have been cut.



Labour (2)

June 16, 1932.

2nd District (French Concession) Waterworks and Electricity  
Workers' Union - Meeting

25 committee members of the above Union held a meeting in their office, 23 Dah Teh Li, Loo Pan Road, Nantao, opposite Avenue Dubail, between 5 and 7.30 p.m. June 15 when Tseu Teh Shing (鄒德興) who was appointed to negotiate with the Company to continue the issue of a monthly subsidy of \$200.00 to the Union, etc. (Vide I.R. 13/6/32) reported that the Company when interviewed at 5.30 p.m. June 14, promised to refer their request to its General Office in Paris while in connection with the demand for the release of Hsu Ah Mei the Company announced that it is not in a position to consider the case, although it is sure that Hsu is not a communist and advised them to take legal proceedings in the matter. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed:-

1. That the rumour now current to the effect that the workers of the French Tramway Company will declare a strike be repudiated by inserting an advertisement in the local press on June 17.
2. That the Social Bureau and local Kuomintang be requested by letter to certify that Hsu Ah Mei is not a communist.

The meeting was presided by one Tsai Ah Mei. (蔡阿梅).

Shanghai Telephone Company Workers - Strike

The strike situation remains unchanged.

Six representatives of the strikers (senior grades) are expected to call at the Company's office, Kiangsi Road, this forenoon to discuss further the amended demands submitted on June 14.

There are indications that dissension has arisen in the ranks of the strikers who are now in two cliques, i.e. the seniors who appear to be ready to resume work provided the Company will give them "face" by granting some small



Labour (3)

June 16, 1932.

concession, and the juniors amongst whom are the more radical elements who are thought to be behind attempts to embarrass the Company by cutting or otherwise damaging telephone cables and whose policy is to carry on and intensify the strike until the original demands have been met.

At 5.30 p.m. a striker named Tang Liang-tsz (唐亮之) was assaulted on Boulevard de Montigny by three unknown Chinese. He, however, made good his escape with but slight injury. It appears that the victim was until recently a member of the Strike Committee, which is comprised of lower grade workers and which the Company persists in refusing to recognize, but has now thrown in his lot with the seniors.

The following three cases of cable cutting came to the notice of the Company on June 15 and in each instance repairs were immediately effected :-

Between 9 p.m. June 12 and 8 a.m. June 13 a cable located in Foh Ts Li, Kwangse Road was cut, disconnecting 51 lines.

On the morning of June 15 a cable in Foo Ching Li, Foochow Road, was similarly damaged, thereby affecting 41 lines.

The same morning a cable was cut in Tong Shing Li, Foochow Road, disconnecting 60 lines.

The different kinds of handbills addressed to Striking Workers of the Telephone Company and purporting to emanate from the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Central District Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, respectively, were thrown into Nanking Road from <sup>the</sup> Sincere Roof Garden at 9.05 p.m. June 15. These leaflets urge the strikers to persist in their demands and state that the electricity workers of the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese Territory are about to declare a strike in their support.



Bubblingwell

June 15,

Local Intelligence.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. Station, No. <u>D 3728</u> Date <u>15, 6, 1932</u>
--

Japanese Industrial Concerns

Toyoda Mill, 200 and 1958 Jessfield Road

Employees working on the	14-6-32	4871
" " " "	13-6-32	4867
		<u>Increase 4</u>

Shanghai Silk Spinning Co, 138 Jessfield Road

Employees working on the	14-6-32	395
" " " "	13-6-32	389
		<u>Increase 6</u>

Total working in Japanese concerns on	14-6-32	5266
" " " " " "	13-6-32	5256
		<u>Increase 10</u>

Other Concerns

Unchanged.

Telephone Co. Strike

*Confidential*

No report of any untoward nature was received on 14-6-32.

Eight employees of the China Electric Co. started work at the Western Exchange as machinery tenders at 8a.m. on the 14-6-32.

A detective in the guise of a machine cleaner started work at the same time. He reports no sign of disaffection etc. amongst the forementioned substitutes.

Lucerne and Hungjao Exchanges. No relief workers necessary, as most of the original staff remain loyal.

Copy to

D.C. (Crime) ✓  
O.C. (Special)  
D.D.O. (B)

CP  
KMB  
de  
15 JUNE 1932

15/6

*H. H. Hadowson*  
D.S.I.



F. 22F  
G. 50m-1-32

*Copy for Officer S/C Spl. B.*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. <i>D 3725</i>
Date <i>16 / 6 / 32</i>

CRIME REGISTER No:—

*Louza* Division.  
Police Station.  
*15th June* 19 *32*.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Shanghai Telephone Company's Employees  
Strike - Fokien Road Exchange.

It now appears that the majority of the strikers of the above company are willing to resume work provided the company make some small concession. The Company however refuse to discuss terms until the men resume work.

Three reports of Telephone cables being cut in this district were received on June 15th as under.

1. Between 9 p.m. June 12, and 8 a.m. June 13, a telephone cable situated in the Foh Ts Li Alleyway (福祿里), Kungso Road was cut and 41 lines disconnected. This cable runs parallel with the alleyway about 10 feet from the ground and passes a watchman's room situated over the entrance to the alleyway and near to a staircase leading to the room. The culprit evidently climbed the stairs to cut the cable which was within easy reach. Repairs have been effected.
2. On the morning of June 15, a telephone cable, situated in the Foo Ching Li Alleyway (芳清里), Foochow Road was found cut at a point about 7 feet from the ground and 41 lines disconnected. Access was gained to the cable by the culprit standing on a nearby window ledge. Repairs have been effected.
3. At 12.30 p.m. June 15, a telephone message was received



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- 2 -

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

from Fokien Road Exchange to the effect that a telephone cable erected in the Tong Shing Lee alleyway( 太平里 ) Focchow Road had been cut at a point about 10 feet from the ground, and some 60 lines disconnected. In this case the culprit gained his objective by standing on some window shutters kept at the side of the cable. Repairs have been effected.

In all these cases it is evident that the act of cutting the cables is the work of a moment and therefore extremely difficult to catch the person responsible who is probably equipped with a small pair of pliers only.

The inmates of the various alleyway have been interrogated without result and plain clothes men and detectives have been specially detailed to patrol the districts affected.

Office I/C Spl. B3

Henry Robertson  
C. D. I.

File carefully  
JH  
6:6:32.



F. 22F  
G. 50m-1-32

*Copy for Officer S/C Spl. Br.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTR

No. *1728*  
Date *16/6/32*

CRIME REGISTER No:--

Division.  
Police Station.  
*June 14,* 19 *32*

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Shanghai Telephone Company Employees  
Strike-- Bokien Road Exchange.

There is no change in the strike situation of the  
above Company in so far as it affects this District.

No untoward incident occurred in this District on  
June 13, relative to the activities of the strikers.

*Henry Robertson*  
S. D. I.

*Scrubby S. 156.*  
*File* *ML*



Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
June 14 1932.

Commissioner of Police.  
Sir,

Information.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3728
Date 15 1 1932

*J. K. Guerns*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File  
15.6.32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRAR
No. D. 3728
Date 15/6/32

Diary for Information of the Commissioner of Police

12 noon June 14, 1932.  
from Supt. Robertson.

Shanghai Telephone Company - Strike of Mechanics

At 9 a.m. June 14, six representatives of the Senior Staff of the Shanghai Telephone Company, who have a communication address in Rooms 513 and 518 Far Eastern Hotel, Pakhoi and Thibet Roads corner, called at the Fokien Road Exchange and submitted to the Manager the following curtailed list of demands :-

1. That no workers be dismissed without reason and that any worker to be dismissed be given a retiring gratuity equivalent to 2 months' wages as well as his superannuation monies.
2. That all workers especially those receiving less than \$40 per month be granted an annual increase.
3. That wages be issued for the period of strike.
4. That wages be issued for holidays as well as leave for weddings or funerals and that double wages be issued to those who work on Sundays and holidays.
5. That one month's bonus be issued to all workers at the end of each year.
6. That compensation be issued in the case of workers injured or killed in the execution of their duty.

The Manager of the Exchange promised to give a reply at 3 p.m. to-day.

It is reported that delegates of the strikers of grades lower than the above mentioned seniors plan to call on the General Manager of the Company at Kiangsi Road Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

14/6

14/6. Sent. p.a.



*Copy for U.S. Spl. Br.*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

June 14th, 19 32.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES STRIKE - FOKIEN ROAD EXCHANGE.

The attitude of the strikers of the above Company seems to be less radical and they now appear to be divided into two friendly groups consisting of "old" and "new" employees.

At 8.30.a.m. June 14, a delegation of 6 "old" employees representing the Maintenance (2) Installation, Construction, Education and Engineering Divisions submitted to Mr. Wilson 6 demands, a copy of which has been sent to the Special Branch, as a basis for the resumption of work. They were requested to see Mr. Wilson again at 3.p.m. and after a consultation with him which finished at 5.p.m. he informed them that their demands would be considered when they resumed work.

About 20 of the men of strike have engaged Rooms 513 and 518 of the Far Eastern Hotel, 30 Pakhoi Road and are using them as an Intelligence Centre. The rooms were engaged in the name of Wong Yih Ming (王一民).

Between 4 and 6.p.m. two members of the Shanghai Labour Union entertained to tea in the Hang Hwo Lur Restaurant, 526 Foochow Road seven reporters of various local Mosquito newspapers but the topic discussed is not known. One of the hosts was Yih Koong Tsau (葉公照).



F. 22F  
G. 50m-1-32

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

"A".....Division.  
Louza.....Police Station.  
June 14th.....1932.

Diary Number:—	1 cont.	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

It was also reported that the strikers would hold a meeting in the Wing On Roof Garden during the evening of June 14 but observation kept failed to detect any gathering.

Information has also been received that the strikers would hold a meeting at 6.a.m. June 15. The venue is unknown.

On June 14 a telephone message was received from the Fokien Road Exchange to the effect that three wire nails were found driven into a telephone cable in the Chung Nyoh Faung alleyway (摩王坊), Yunnan Road during the afternoon of June 13, thereby causing a dislocation of 26 lines. Repairs were completed between 5 and 6 .p.m. the same day. It appears that the delinquent in order to carry out the damage climbed the iron gate of the alleyway and drove in the nails <sup>at</sup> ~~from~~ a point about 10 feet from the grounds.

All duties have again been warned of this class of offence and all reasonable precautions have been taken.

Officer in Charge Mr.

Henry Robertson  
C.D.I.

112  
15/6/32  
JR



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. A. S. B. REGISTER

No. *D 3728*  
Date *June 14, 1932*  
*14 6 132*

Subject (in full) Subversive Literature received through mail by the Shanghai Telephone Company on June 13, 1932.

Made by D.S.I. Duncan

Forwarded by *J. H. Robertson, Supt.*

I forward herewith for information summarized translations of a parcel of literature received through mail by the Shanghai Telephone Company on June 13.

A copy of the translations has been handed to the management of the Company.

*W. Duncan*  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*S2, Please note. It would seem that the Communists are trying to aggravate the dissatisfaction among the employees of the Shanghai Telephone Co.*  
*W.H.*

*O. G. K. K.*  
*Noted 17/6/32*  
*Please note & return to Reg. 15/6/32*  
*file 9/16/32*



List of literature contained in a parcel received by mail by the Shanghai Telephone Company on 13/6/32. The parcel is addressed to the "Shanghai Telephone Company Strike Committee".

-----

1. A copy of a leaflet purporting to emanate from the "National Salvation Federation of the Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan" and dated June 12. The literature is entitled "Oppose the Round Table Conference" and in it opposition is made to the Round Table Conference which is alleged to be utilized by the Imperialists to partition Shanghai. It further calls for the overthrow of the Kuomintang which the literature states is the running dog of the Imperialists.
2. Thirty-two copies of a leaflet entitled "Oppose the Landing of Imperialists' Marines at Amoy", purporting to have been issued by the above mentioned Federation and bearing the same date. The literature declares that the struggle made by the "Red" Army is for the emancipation of the Chinese labourers, peasants and toiling masses and at its conclusion urges the members of the "Red Army" and the toiling masses to come to arms for the purpose of opposing the landing of Imperialist Armies in Chinese territory and of disarming them and driving away all Imperialists from China.
3. Sixteen copies of a leaflet purporting to emanate from the "Determine-to-die" corps to Proceed to the North in support of the North Eastern Volunteer Army and entitled "Rise and join the 'Determine-to-die Corps to proceed to the North'". It contains ten objects of the Corps, which include (a) the driving out of the "district" (China) of the League Commission as well as the influence of any Imperialists, (b) the giving of assistance to the labourers in anti-Japanese struggles and demands for increase in wages and decrease in working hours, and (c) the confiscation of Japanese goods and the property of Japanese Imperialists for the support of unemployed workers, strikers, and refugees.
4. Thirty copies of a handbill containing a manifesto of the "National Salvation Federation of the Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan" in support of the strike of the telephone workers. The paper is dated June 8. A summarized translation of the manifesto in question is hereunder :



"Manifesto of the National Salvation Federation  
of the Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan in support  
of the strike of the telephone workers.

The 3,000 workers of the Shanghai Telephone Company have gone on strike since June 7 as a protest against the cruel oppression of the Imperialists and capitalists. This struggle has an extra-ordinary and great significance.

The American Imperialists and capitalists holding a policy of economic invasion monopolize the telephone service and put thousands of workers under oppression. Availing themselves of the opportunity presented by the tragedy perpetrated by the Japanese Imperialists, which has made the people so poor, the American Imperialists and capitalists have dismissed several hundreds of workers and have decided to dispense with the service of a further batch of three or four hundred hands, to increase the work of the staff and to engage White Russians to replace the present workers. The annual increase to be granted every April and Sunday work have also been abolished. Those workers who have been in the company's service for over 20 years only get about \$20 a month. This has pained us and aroused our anger and therefore we call upon the toiling masses of the whole of Shanghai to give substantial assistance to the telephone strikers in their brave struggle. Let us collect contributions for their support, send some body to them and console them, encourage them and organize and extend the strike so as to increase their power of struggle.

From the fact that the Imperialists, the traitorous Government and capitalists are surrounding us from all sides and violently attacking us, and that they are contemplating the holding of a round table conference to establish the Shanghai Free City and the public control of Manchuria, and from the oppression on workers shown recently in the China Times, Commercial Press, Wing On Cotton Mill, the Public Ricshas, the Yoong Chong Match Factory, the Kiwa Mills, conclusion can be easily drawn that unless we, the toiling masses, unite and use our own power to persist in the struggle, we shall have no way to emancipation. Do not listen to the words of labour traitors and running dogs, such as "To strike disturbs the peace and good order of society". Let us ignore these deceitful works and bravely carry on the struggle and never stop until the last victory has been gained.

Labourers ! The Masses ! Do not imagine any more that the American Imperialists treat China well ! From now on you must understand that U.S.A. is a bloody and monstrous Imperialists. Rise and decidedly struggle against the Imperialists, the capitalists and their running dog, the traitorous Government ! Down with these blood sucking devils ! Beasts, emancipate us !"



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of the Shanghai Houses to assist Japan in support  
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From the fact that the imperialists, the traitorous Government and capitalists are surrounding us from all sides and violently attacking us, and that they are contemplating the holding of a round table conference to establish the Shanghai Free City and the public control of Manchuria, and from the oppression on workers shown recently in the China Times, Commercial Press, Wing On Cotton Mill, the Public Rinkins, the Young Shong Hatch Factory, the Kiam Mills, conclusion can be easily drawn that unless we, the toiling masses, unite and use our own power to persist in the struggle, we shall have no way to emancipation. Do not listen to the words of labour traitors and running dogs, such as "To strike disturbs the peace and good order of society". Let us ignore these deceitful words and bravely carry on the struggle and never stop until the last victory has been gained.

Labourers ! The Masses ! Do not imagine any more that the American imperialists treat China well ! From now on you must understand that U.S.A. is a bloody and monstrous imperialists. Rise and decidedly struggle against the imperialists, the capitalists and their running dog, the traitorous Government ! Down with these blood sucking devils ! Revolt, emancipate us !"



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
S. ANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTER  
V. D. 3728.  
Date June 13, 1932.  
D. 13-6-32.

Subject (in full) Strikers damage telephone wire in Rue Paliko Exchange

French Intelligence Report of June 9.

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by Supt. Robertson

Our agents have no information regarding the incident. Enquiries at the Company's Headquarters, however, confirm the report. The names of the persons responsible for the damage, which fortunately was of a minor nature and quickly repaired, are so far unknown.

*John Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch

*E. C. A.*

*Information and forms of return.*

*Noted*

*W. G. H. G. H. G.*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

JUNE 13 1932

*File*  
*13:6:32*



Labour (2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
13, C. 1332, A. RECORD
No. D 3728
Date 14, 6, 32.

Ex-Workers of China Times - Released

The 22 ex-workers of the China Times who were arrested by the Public Safety Bureau on June 8 at the Press Workers Union, 14 Siao Tao Yuen Ka, City, were released on security promised by the Press Workers Union on June 11.

Kung Dah No.2 Cotton Mill - Strike of workers in Carding Department

42 workers in the Carding Department of the Kung Dah No.2 Cotton Mill, 540 Yangtsepoo Road failed to start work at 6 a.m. to-day, June 13, as a protest against the management transferring two of their colleagues to another department of the Mill.

Shanghai Telephone Company - Strike Situation

The strike situation remains unchanged.

At 3.15 p.m. June 12, four Chinese claiming to represent the strikers called on the management of the Company in the Fokien Road Exchange, when the latter gave them copies of a notice containing a reply of the Company to the petition submitted by the strikers on June 9. The following is translation of the notice in question :-

"On June 9, Shanghai Telephone Company received two documents "purporting to come from a body calling itself Shanghai Telephone "Company Workmen's Strike Committee; in one of these documents the "reasons for the present strike of workers are set out as follows:-

1. The Company did not reward the conduct of the workmen who continued work during the recent hostilities.
2. The Company abolished the rule regarding Sunday work and April increases.
3. The Company dismissed a great number of workers not only without compensation but has denied them participation in the superannuation fund, this fund being confiscated.
4. The Company is planning to employ White Russians in the place of Chinese.



June 13, 1932.

Labour (3)

"On these grounds it is stated that the workers declared a strike  
"at 7 p.m. on June 7 and it is to be noted that no advance notice  
"of such action was given to the Company.

" It is alleged that because of these reasons the Workers  
"abandoned the service of the Public and having ceased work now  
"make certain demands.

" In reply to the above charges, made against the Company :-

"1. a. The Company paid full wages to many workers for days on  
which they could not return to work due to the hostilities.

b. During the hostilities nearly double the usual amount of  
overtime money was paid to the workers.

c. Many workers were given food free of cost.

d. Many workers and their families were housed by the Company.

"2. a. The greater part of the reduction in Sunday overtime pay  
is due to the progress of the reconstruction programme.

b. An increase in April was not given because the general  
state of business did not make this possible.

"3. The reduction in the number of workers is due to the progress  
of the reconstruction programme. The Workers received the  
money due to them under the rules of the Superannuation Fund,  
and in addition to this they received more than the Company  
was obligated to pay.

"4. The Company did not have, and at present does not have, any  
plan to employ White Russians in the place of Chinese.

" The Company cannot recognize the Union, and the Company will  
"not conduct matters concerning the workmen and the Company through  
"the Union.

" The workers have been greatly misled by mischievous persons;  
"many of the demands are impossible to meet; some have nothing  
"whatever to do with the workers who have left their duties, and  
"some of the statements made in the documents are untrue.

" The workers have failed seriously in their plain duty to  
"the Public in that they have left their posts without notice,  
"without taking care of the public service and, still worse, in  
"that before leaving, attempts were made to cripple the telephone



June 13, 1932.

Labour (4)

"service. The Company does not believe that its workers are in sympathy with this outrage, but prefers to think that it was the work of a few misguided individuals, and that the general body heartily repudiate such action.

" In that the Company believes the workers have been misled and that with this explanation they will no longer sympathise with the efforts of the agitators, the Company calls upon its workers to return to work at once. The Company is always willing to meet the workers and to consider any questions which may be raised by them through the ordinary lines of Company organization in the first place; and the management will discuss face to face with the workers, such questions as affect them and endeavour to make any adjustments which are possible and fair.

" But those twelve workers who left their posts in the four exchanges, where damage was done to the equipment are discharged."

Dissatisfaction was expressed by these self-styled delegates and at the conclusion one of them named Ong Tseng-hwa (翁振華) of the Paoting Road (Wayside) Exchange intimated that should the management refuse to accept the demand for recognition of their labour union, the strike could hardly be settled. These representatives, however, promised to convey the statement contained in the notice to the workers and to give an answer to the Company later on.

The names of the four delegates are :-

Ong Tseng-hwa	(翁振華)	(Paoting Road Exchange)
Zung Loo-jih	(鍾魯傑)	(Boulevard <sup>de</sup> Montigny Exchange)
Liu Chien-yoong	(劉健雄)	(Route Pichon Exchange).
Pan Ching-chuen	(潘景全)	, who claimed to be employed in the Wire Repairing Department under the control of and paid by a foreman named Zau Loo.



June 13, 1932.

Labour (5)

Ong Tseng-hwa, the first mentioned delegate, also claimed to be the President of the Strike Committee and during the deliberations with the management of the Fokien Road Exchange persisted in employing the word "masses" when referring to the "workers" or "employees" which would usually be employed. The management could not identify the last named delegate as a worker of the Company. According to the delegates, no labour union has been established except the Strike Committee of eleven which was elected some time before the commencement of the strike at a meeting attended by some 40/50 representatives of the Company's staff.

Between 1 and 3 p.m. June 11, about 200 strikers held a meeting in the Loo Tsung Koh Teashop, 381/2 Chekiang Road, when it was decided to continue the strike until June 13 and in the event of no satisfactory reply being received from the Company by that date, to decide on more extensive measures.

It is reported that the strikers are without funds and are receiving financial support from the Postal Workers' Union.

On the afternoon of June 12, two nails were discovered driven through a cable in an alleyway opposite the Strand Theatre, Ningpo Road. Repairs were immediately effected.

About 200 strikers held a meeting between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. to-day, June 13, in the Sab Tsong Koh Teashop, 578 Chekiang Road, to discuss the matter of selecting pickets. No decision was reached and the meeting will be continued this afternoon on the Chinan University temporary premises, 56 Hart Road. During the meeting leaflets entitled "2nd Manifesto of the Telephone Company Workers" were distributed.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 18

REPORT

Sinza Station,

Date June 13th, 1932.

Subject (in full) Sabotage by strikers of Telephone Company.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Bennett.

Sir,

During the evening of 12-6-32, or early morning of 13-6-32 a 300 pair telephone cable situated in the Zung Chi Lee (仁济里) off Myburgh Road was cut.

Cable evidently hacked through with the aid of a chisel or axe, cutting through the leaden outside covering and severing a number of wires.

Cable cut near entrance to alleyway, situated near Myburgh and Shanhaikwan Roads corner.

Enquiries in the vicinity fail to obtain any information respecting the perpetrators of this offence.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

  
D.I. 



*Copy for C & C Spl. Br.* 1.7.28

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: -

Division.  
Police Station.  
12th June 1932

Diary Number: -

Nature of Offence: -

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Shanghai Telephone Company employees  
striker - Pukien Road Exchange.

There is no change in the strike situation of the above company in so far as it affects this district.

The following is a summary of events relative to the situation.

Between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. June 11, about 200 strikers, including the four representatives who presented the demands to the company, held a meeting in the Liu Tsung Koh teashop, Chokiang and Hingoo Roads when it was decided to continue the strike until Monday (June 13th) and in the event of no satisfactory reply being received from the company by that date to decide on more intensive measures. It is also reported that the strikers are without funds and are receiving financial support from the Postal Workers' Union.

At 11.40 a.m. June 12, information was received to the effect that small groups of strikers carrying short white pennants, bearing the words "Telephone Company Strikers" and equipped with bamboo receptacles would solicit contributions on the streets on the afternoon of June 12, but nothing eventuated.

At 3.15 p.m. June 12 four delegates of the strikers, accompanied by two Chinese officers from the Special Branch, were taken to see Mr. Wilson at the Pukien Road



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- 2 -

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Exchange where a copy of a notice issued by the company and headed "to the workers of Shanghai Telephone Company" was presented to each of the men. After reading the notice, the men replied that the answer contained in the papers was too vague and not an answer to the worker's demands. They left at 4.35 p.m. promising to give a reply to the company later. A copy of the notice referred to, in English and Chinese, and a summary of the interview with the delegates are attached to this report.

Information was received from J. Wilson on June 12, to the effect that telephone cables had been interfered with in the Jinza, Central and Dabbling Bell Districts on June 11, but as these incidents were reported by the company to the special Branch direct, they are not elaborated upon in this report.

At 4.50 p.m. June 12, a telephone message was received at this Station to the effect that at 4.40 p.m. Mr. Chernish of the Telephone Company whilst testing lines in an alleyway opposite the Strand Theatre, Ningpo Road, discovered two nails driven through a cable. Enquiries show that about the time stated Mr. Chernish discovered a wire placed in a Terminal Box, about 9' from the ground, affixed to the wall of a house in the Ts Ang Li alleyway (慈安里), Ningpo Road and whilst repairing same a small stone was thrown at the wall, about three feet from the



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### CRIME DIARY.

- 3 -

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

#### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ground, close to the ladder on which he was standing. He immediately gave chase to four men standing nearby whom he states are not employees of the Company and as ~~he~~ he looked rather hard at the four men before mounting the ladder, the stone throwing was probably done as a joke. Immediately after repairing the wire Mr. Chernish discovered two small wire nails driven through a cable at a point 10' from the ground. This cable runs perpendicular against a wall about 3' inside the alleyway and close to the iron gate on which the culprit must have stood to commit the act. Repairs have since been effected and all duties warned.

The Special Branch were informed of the above incidents as they came to notice.

*Henry Robertson*

C. D. I.



STATEMENT OF LIAISON written after departure of delegates by the  
Police Interrogator

The following persons attending were:

Ong Tseng-hwa (	) of the Paoxing Road Automatic
Yang Leo-jih (	) of the Boulevard Montigny Automatic
Liu Chien-yeung (	) of the Fishon Road Automatic
Pan Ching-shuan (	) of the Wire Repairing Dept.

under the control of and paid by Bureau Leo Loo.

They claimed to be fear of the Strike Committee of eleven elected sometime before the breakout of the strike at a meeting attended by some 40/50 representatives of the Company staff (each division about 3/4 representative). No labour union has yet been established, but the Strike Committee.

After reading the notice given them, they replied that the answer contained in the notice was too vague and was not an answer to the workers' demands.

At first they dwell upon the importance of the organization of a labour union which according to them will maintain mutual friendship between the capital and labour. They also demanded that the Management should not dismiss the 18 workers mentioned in the Notice. They said that the blame should not be cast on the workers, but the watchman who, it is alleged, allowed strangers to enter the premises to do damage. One of the attendance named Liu Chien-yeung of the Fishon Road Automatic said that at 6 p.m. June 7 four strangers gained admission into the premises and intimidated him by pointing pistols at him. He, however, succeeded in shutting the gates of the premises thus avoiding the damage of Company equipment, by consenting to follow them out.

Then they interrogated why the Management did not give them an answer to the eighteen demands of the workers submitted to the Management last year. They said that they were working at the time of submitting the demands and the Company took no heed. This they said constitutes one of the reasons for this present strike. They too asserted that they experience too much difficulty in their living conditions due to the bad treatment of the Company which compels them to strike.

One of the attendance named Ong Tseng-hwa renounced against a paragraph in the Company's Notice regarding the desert of workers by bad elements by claiming that the strike is supported by the whole body of the workers and insisting on that the strike was declared by the workers themselves and how the thousands of workers can be cheated by only several persons. He concluded by charging the Management of ignoring the interests of the employees, and taking oppressive measures against them.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Ong Tseng-hwa intimated that should the Management refuse to accept the demand for recognition of their labour union, the strike could hardly be settled. These self-styled representatives however promised to convey the statement contained in the Notice to the workers and to give an answer to the Company later on.

Ong Tseng-hwa, during the conversation spoke the word "masses" instead of "workers or employees" which he should say. He claims to be the President of the Strike Committee.

12.6.52



11 June 1932

TO THE WORKERS OF SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

On June 9th, Shanghai Telephone Company received two documents purporting to come from a body calling itself Shanghai Telephone Company, Workmens' Strike Committee; in one of these documents the reasons for the present strike of workers are set out as follows:-

1. The Company did not reward the conduct of the workmen who continued work during the recent hostilities.
2. The Company abolished the rule regarding Sunday work and April increases.
3. The Company dismissed a great number of workers not only without compensation but has denied them participation in the superannuation fund, this fund being confiscated.
4. The Company is planning to employ White Russians in the place of Chinese.

On these grounds it is stated that the workers declared a strike at 7 p.m. on the 7th June and it is to be noted that no advance notice of such action was given to the Company.

It is alleged that because of these reasons the Workers abandoned the service of the Public and having ceased work now make certain demands.

In reply to the above charges, made against the Company:-

1. a. The Company paid full wages to many Workers for days on which they could not return to work due to the hostilities.  
b. During the hostilities nearly double the usual amount of overtime money was paid to the workers.  
c. Many workers were given food free of cost.  
d. Many workers and their families were housed by the Company.



2. a. The greater part of the reduction in Sunday overtime pay is due to the progress of the reconstruction programme.  
b. An increase in April was not given because the general state of business did not make this possible.
3. The reduction in the number of workers is due to the progress of the reconstruction programme. The workers received the money due to them under the rules of the Superannuation Fund, and in addition to this they received more than the Company was obligated to pay.
4. The Company did not have, and at present does not have, any plan to employ White Russians in the place of Chinese.

The Company cannot recognize the Union, and the Company will not conduct matters concerning the Workmen and the Company through the Union.

The Workers have been greatly misled by mischievous persons; many of the demands are impossible to meet; some have nothing whatever to do with the Workers who have left their duties, and some of the statements made in the documents are untrue.

The Workers have failed seriously in their plain duty to the Public in that they have left their posts without notice, without taking care of the public service and, still worse, in that before leaving, attempts were made to cripple the Telephone Service. The Company does not believe that its Workers are in sympathy with this outrage, but prefers to think that it was the work of a few misguided individuals, and that the general body heartily repudiate such action.



11 June 1932

In that the Company believes the workers have been misled and that with this explanation they will no longer sympathise with the efforts of the agitators, the Company calls upon its Workers to return to work at once. The Company is always willing to meet the Workers and to consider any questions which may be raised by them through the ordinary lines of Company organization in the first place; and the management will discuss face to face with the Workers, such questions as affect them and endeavour to make any adjustments which are possible and fair.

But those twelve Workers who left their posts in the four Exchanges, where damage was done to the equipment, are discharged.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
11 June 1952	REGISTRY
No. D 3728	
Date 15/6/52	

TO THE WORKERS OF SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY.

On June 9th, Shanghai Telephone Company received two documents purporting to come from a body calling itself Shanghai Telephone Company, Workmen's Strike Committee; in one of these documents the reasons for the present strike of workers are set out as follows:-

1. The Company did not reward the conduct of the workmen who continued work during the recent hostilities.
2. The Company abolished the rule regarding Sunday work and April increases.
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It is alleged that because of these reasons the Workers abandoned the service of the Public and having ceased work now make certain demands.

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- c. Many workers were given food free of cost.
- d. Many workers and their families were housed by the Company.



2.a. The greater part of the reduction in Sunday overtime pay is due to the ~~completion~~ <sup>Progress</sup> of the reconstruction programme.

b. An increase in April was not given because the general state of business did not make this possible.

3. The reduction in the number of workers is due to the ~~same~~ <sup>reason</sup> ~~planned~~ of the reconstruction programme. The workers received the money due to them under the rules of the Superannuation Fund, and in addition to this they received more than the Company was obligated to pay.

4. The Company did not have, and at present does not have, any plan to employ White Russians in the place of Chinese.

The Company cannot recognize the Union, and the Company will not conduct matters concerning the Workmen and the Company through the Union.

The Workers have been greatly misled by mischievous persons; many of the demands are impossible to meet; some have nothing whatever to do with the Workers who have left their duties, and some of the statements made in the documents are untrue.

The Workers have failed seriously in their plain duty to the Public in that they have left their posts without notice, without taking care of the public service and, still worse, in that before leaving, attempts were made to cripple the Telephone Service. The Company does not believe that its Workers are in sympathy with this outrage, but prefers to think that it was the work of a few misguided individuals, and that the general body heartily repudiate such action.



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But these twelve Workers who left their posts in the four Exchanges, where damage was done to the equipment, are discharged.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY.



*Copy for Officer in Charge, Spl. Br.*  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

**CRIME DIARY.**

CRIME REGISTER No:--

" " Division.  
**Louza** Police Station.  
**11th June** 19 **32.**

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.**

Shanghai Telephone Company Employees  
Strike - Pukien Road Exchange.

There is no change in the strike situation of the above company in so far as it affects this District.

Information was received that at 9 a.m. June 11th, about thirty of the striking employees gathered in the striker's Communication Office, Room 48, of the Tung Saung Lodging House, 50 Avenue Road and decided that in view of the disappointing results obtained by the four representatives who interviewed the management on June 10th, no further interviews be sought but that a letter be sent to the Company demanding a reply to the demands forwarded and in the event of no satisfaction being obtained the whole body of workers resign en bloc after making application for the full amount of Superannuation standing to their credit. It was also decided to ask the female operatives of the Company and the members of the clerical staff to join the strike.

*[Signature]*

*Henry Robertson*  
C. D. I.



*Copy for Officer S/C Spl.*

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTER

No. D 3728.

Date 12/6/32.

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.  
10th June 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### Shanghai Telephone Company Exchange Employees strike- Fokien Road Exchange.

The strike situation at the Fokien Road Exchange remains unchanged but it would appear that many of the loyal employees who are willing to resume work are prevented from doing so by peaceful picketing on the part of the more adamant men on strike.

In consequence of a rumour among the strikers to the effect that certain representatives of the Telephone Company would present further demands to Mr. Wilson of the Fokien Road Exchange this a.m. about two or three hundred men collected outside the latter premises at 8.45 a.m. June 10th and conducted themselves in a somewhat boisterous manner. About 12 a.m. four of their number sought an interview with Mr. Wilson but the latter declined to see them on the grounds that the demands presented on June 9, were not yet translated. The men then repaired to the Woo Tseong Tien teashop 426 Fokien Road where they prepared to issue armlets bearing the three characters ( ) (Picket). Their action was discovered and the armlets together with several packets of safety pins, 2 pens and an unused Chinese note book were brought to this station. About this time between 10 a.m. and 10.15 a.m. five striking employees of the Company were observed moving amongst



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- 2 -

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the crowd exhorting the members of it not to disperse until a reply was received to the demands. They were arrested and brought to this station where after being cautioned they were released at 3.30 p.m. the same day. Their names are—

- (1) Yang Sung (楊真) Employee No. 2008, residing at Hung Fong Road, Chapel.
- (2) Yih Koong Tsau (葉公照) Employee No. 904, residing at 3 Wong Ka Mo Lou, Portung.
- (3) Li Sun (李三), Employee No. 343, residing at 22 Hung Fong Road, Chapel.
- (4) Saung Young Sung (張華生), Employee No. 3052, residing at Old West Gate, City.
- (5) Vai Zai Sung (范瑞素), Employee No. 582, residing at Tatung Road, Chapel.

The above five men were identified by Mr. S. C. Thorley Superintendent of the Telephone Company, who agreed with the action of the Police in releasing them in order not to further aggravate the situation.

The crowd outside the Fokien Road Exchange dispersed about 10.30 a.m.

At 3.30 p.m. June 10, about 20 of the strikers arrived in groups of two and three at the Tsei Ching Keh Teashop, Ningpo and Chekiang Roads corner and left again at 4.20 p.m. Detectives on observation there report no meeting was held.

*Henry Robertson*  
C. D. I.

11/6/32  
h2  
File  
11/6/32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE, 3728.

CRIME DIARY.

Date 11/6/32.

Division.

Louza Police Station.

10th June 1932.

CRIME REGISTER No: 1386/32.

Diary Number: 2.

Nature of Offence: 33.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

7.30a.m. to 8a.m. 10-6-32.  
11 to 11.30a.m. 10-6-32.

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

Nanking Road Jetty.  
Fokien Road Telephone  
Exchange.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

From 7.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. June 10th, C.D.S. No. 109 and A/C.D.S. 52 waited at the Nanking Road Jetty for the appearance of complainant Chang Wei Yuen, and as he failed to turn up withdrew. It was later discovered that he had not reported for duty and in consequence no further progress was made in the case.

Mr. Thorley of the Telephone Company was again interviewed between 11 and 11.30 a.m. in reference to the other case of alleged armed intimidation which is reported to have occurred at the corner of Chokiang and Ningpo Roads at 7.45 a.m. June 9th, but no further details were available as the complainant, whose name is also unknown, has failed to report for duty at the Fokien Road Telephone Exchange.

4R  
Officer s/c Spl. Br.

Henry Robertson  
C. D. I.

SI,  
For attention please and  
pass W. Reg. W. file please.

725

11:6:32



Form 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 11:6:1932

To

Reg.

Please let  
me know if we  
have any  
information about  
the item at "A".

W.H.

Sir,

We have no information  
about this incident.

SI, any information  
please?

12/6  
W.H. 12/6/32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTER  
EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

V. D. 3728.

June 9, 1932. 12/6/32.

STRIKE OF TELEPHONE WORKERS.

The Shanghai Telephone Company has 250 office employees, 480 workers and 1,000 coolies. It has seven branch offices of which two are in the French Concession: one at No. 106 Rue Paliko and the other at No. 57 Route Pichon.

After the change into the automatic system the management have been dismissing its staff by degrees and already 1,000 have been discharged. Fearing that their services would also be dispensed with, the remaining members of the staff demanded better treatment and went on strike at 7 p.m. on June 7. There are now over 40 workers at the Central Office.

On the evening of June 7 the strikers held a meeting at Tung Faung Hotel, Rooms Nos. 348 and 349, Thibet Road. A Strike Committee of 30 members was organized. Zung Ih Ming, Wong Shaio Zung, Chang Teh Ziang, Dao Tseng Bei, Wu Ts Sun and 6 others were appointed members of the presidium of the Strike Committee. The strikers are assembling in large hotels and teashops to wait for news.

At 3 p.m. yesterday 20 members of the Strike Committee held a meeting at China Hotel, 90 Kiukiang Road. A Propaganda Section, a Correspondence Section, a Liaison Section and Ricketing Groups were organized.

A general meeting ~~will~~ be held this afternoon to consider the following demands which will be submitted to the Company:-

- (1) That no workers be dismissed, that the work be not increased, that the dismissed be reinstated.
- (2) That an increase of 10% be given to whole staff as from April 1.
- (3) Reinstitution of daily rest and payment of double wages for work done on holidays.
- (4) That the superannuation fund be administered by the workers themselves.
- (5) That the pay be issued for the period of the worker's illness.
- (6) That in the event of the Company engaging new staff the former workers be given preference.
- (7) That no Russians be engaged.
- (8) That no increase be made in telephone charges.

Hong Tseng Hwa, Yih Keng Chao and Zung Lou Chi, the representatives of the strikers, will call at the office of the manager this afternoon to submit the demands. The strikers will give a reception to newspaper men at 10 a.m. June 10.

The attitude of the manager of the company is very firm; he has refused to receive the workers' delegates.

At midnight yesterday twenty strikers held a secret meeting at the Tong Sang Hotel, 42 Avenue Road. The Sinza Police upon receiving information of the meeting detailed police to the place and arrested 5 persons.

A || At 8 a.m. June 7 three workers entered the branch office on Rue Paliko and cut the telephone wires. The French Police have placed guards at the branch offices in the French Concession.

At 4 a.m. yesterday the following circulars were found affixed to the walls of the Paliko Branch: (1) Demand an increase of pay, (2) We are struggling for our own interests, (3) Oppose the increase in telephone charges.

Notes: This strike occurred suddenly and does not seem to be organized. The demands submitted to the management were drawn up on the night of June 7-8 after the strike had been declared.



PAYMENT OF RETIREMENT COMPENSATION TO COMMERCIAL PRESS WORKERS.

60 male and female employees of the Commercial Press call at No. 78 Szechuen Road on June 7 and 8 to receive compensation for their discharge.



Officer S/C Spl. B.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

9th June 1932.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Shanghai Telephone Company Exchange Employees  
Strike - Fokien Road Exchange.

The strike situation at the Fokien Road Exchange remains unchanged.

About 2 p.m. June 9th 1932, approximately 200 strikers of the Shanghai Telephone Company congregated in and in the vicinity of the Tso Tsong Tien Teashop, 426 Fokien Road where after a short discussion they appointed four representatives named Sung Liu Jih (鄭鼎傑), Yih Koong Tsau (葉公昭), Lien Su Sei (黎世石) and Tzu Ting Zai (潘丁全) to interview Mr. Wilson of the Fokien Road Exchange to whom they decided to present certain demands, which are enumerated elsewhere in this report. At 2.15 p.m. the four representatives asked the assistance of Sub Inspt. Trodd and C.S.I. Hsueh Chi Wen to escort them inside the Exchange while the remainder of the strikers remained on Fokien Road. On the representatives and the Police going inside the premises, they were informed that Mr. Wilson was then at Central Exchange, Kiangse Road and a motor car was placed at the disposal of the party, by the management, to convey them to Central Exchange. However, when the representatives and the two police officers entered the waiting car a rumour spread among the crowd that the representatives were

JR 10/6/32

✱



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

- 2 -

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

under arrest and what might have developed into a very ugly incident was tactfully averted by persuasive methods adopted by the Police present. Two of the representatives, however, refused to travel in the car and the vehicle followed by the strikers on foot and on bicycles proceeded via Fokien and Nanjing Roads to Central Exchange where the demands were presented.

The more important of the demands presented include.

(1) General increase of wages on the following scale.

Employees in receipt of \$20.00 monthly increase of \$10.00.  
Employees in receipt of \$30.00 monthly increase of \$8.00.  
Employees in receipt of \$40.00 monthly increase of \$5.00.

(2) All dismissed employees to be reinstated and paid for the period they were unemployed.

(3) Strike pay to be issued for the period of the strike.

(4) The Company to pay a monthly contribution of \$300.00 to the Union.

(5) General improvement of working conditions.

A report was also received at this Station from Mr. S.C. Thorley of the Fokien Road Exchange to the effect that one of the Company's workmen named Han Tsing Chang (韩锦章) had attended a meeting at 10 a.m. June 9th, at



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- 3 -

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the corner of Peking and Thibet Roads and had been abducted to Nantao to be present at a meeting to be held there. Subsequent enquiries proved this to be false, the man in question having passed the night of June 8 and 9 with his parents in Chapei and the forenoon of June 9, with his wife at 700 North Chengtu Road. No meeting was held at Peking and Thibet Roads corner as reported.

Officer S/C Spl. Bk.

Henry Robertson  
C. D. I.

7/1



*Copy for Officer in Charge, Spl. B2.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. E. S. D. REGISTR.  
No. D 3728.  
Disj. 11-1-32.  
Police Station

Crime Register No. 1386/32.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence: 33
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	10:45 to 11:00 a.m. 11:10 to 11:20 a.m. Cur. 11.	Places visited in course of investigation each day. Nokien Road Exchange. To Nokien alleyway, and vicinity Nokien Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	10 Nokien Alleyway, 致富里, Nokien Road.
Time and date of offence.	7:45 a.m. June 3, 1932
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Cheng e. S. M., 張雲光, residence, Yang's Zah
Number of criminals with full individual description	Three. Not identified. (1) One male age 25 or 26, height 5'5", yellow complexion, wearing a long black hair brushed back from forehead, wearing light grey long gown and white shirt. (Spoke Shanghai Dialect) (2) One male age 23 or 24, height 5'4" or 5'5", yellow complexion, thin build, long black hair parted in centre, wearing white cotton shirt and short jacket, and white shoes. (3) One male age 30 or 33, height 5'7" or 5'8", yellow complexion, long black hair, wearing dirty blue cotton shirt and short jacket and dark cap.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	

In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.

- (a) Time and date body was discovered.
- (b) Position, appearance and marks on body.
- (c) Apparent cause of death.
- (d) Motive if known.

Full Details of Method used in Committing offence

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.

- (e) Mode of entry including manner of approach to premises.
- (f) Means used (tools etc.)
- (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc.
- (h) Mode of transport and description.
- (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, par-taking of food etc.)

*[Handwritten signature]*



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "character"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

Nil.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Information received from the Nankin Road Exchange, Nankin Road, Shanghai, that a report of the incident had been received. Thirteen attended with the complainant.

On June 9, 1945, at 7:45 a.m., a man, Zhang Hui, 張惠之, working at the Nankin Road Exchange, while proceeding to his work at 7:45 a.m. June 9, was accosted on Nankin Road, 20 yards North of Nankin Road, by two men who called him into the To Foh Al alleyway. At the same point there a third man, reported to be armed, was waiting about 15 yards inside. No force was used against complainant and on reaching the inside of the alleyway the first described man asked him if he was an employee of the Telephone Coy.

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

- 2 -

CRIME REGISTER No:—

"A" Division.  
Louisa Police Station.  
9th June 19 32.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
<p style="text-align: center;">RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.</p> <p>to which he answered " Yes". The same man then enquire<sup>d</sup> the name of the Department to which he was attached and on complainant answering, " Subscribers Maintenance Dept." the second described man searched him and on finding on his person tools used by workmen of that category re- turned them. The first mentioned accused then advised complainant to return home and not to attend his place of employment. During this time the third described man stood with his right hand in the right hand pocket of his short jacket and complainant alleges that he was concealing a pistol as he observed what he thought was the butt of the weapon protruding from the man's hand.</p> <p>On leaving the alleyway, complainant proceeded via Nanking and Thibet Roads to the premises of the Anglo-Chinese Dispensary at the corner of Peking Road which he entered and reported the incident by telephone to a Chinese employee at the Fokien Road Exchange to<sup>by</sup> whom he was instructed to return to the Exchange. He arrived at the latter place at 9 a.m. En route to the dispensary complainant passed several Chinese policemen but did not report the matter for fear, as he states, of reprisals.</p> <p>Enquiries made in the Ts Foh Li alleyway failed to find corroboration of complainant's story which may be explained by the fact that the thoroughfare was deserted</p>	



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The case was reported on June 17, 1939, at 10:30 a.m. The complainant, who is an employee of the Telephone Company, stated that he had been followed by a man who had been identified as being a member of the Chinese Secret Service. The man had been seen at the corner of Chekiang and Ningpo Roads at the same time and date, but the complainant, who is also an employee of the Telephone Coy., cannot be located at present.

The complainant stated that he had been followed by a man who had been identified as being a member of the Chinese Secret Service. The man had been seen at the corner of Chekiang and Ningpo Roads at the same time and date, but the complainant, who is also an employee of the Telephone Coy., cannot be located at present.

The complainant stated that he had been followed by a man who had been identified as being a member of the Chinese Secret Service. The man had been seen at the corner of Chekiang and Ningpo Roads at the same time and date, but the complainant, who is also an employee of the Telephone Coy., cannot be located at present.

The complainant stated that he had been followed by a man who had been identified as being a member of the Chinese Secret Service. The man had been seen at the corner of Chekiang and Ningpo Roads at the same time and date, but the complainant, who is also an employee of the Telephone Coy., cannot be located at present.

A case similar to the above described is reported to have occurred at the corner of Chekiang and Ningpo Roads at the same time and date, but the complainant, who is also an employee of the Telephone Coy., cannot be located at present.

Henry Robertson  
G. D. I.  
No. 139



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

"A"

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

8th June

19 32.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Shanghai Telephone Company Exchange  
employees strike - Fokien Road Telephone  
Exchange.

The number of employees of the above Exchange who struck work at 7 p.m. June 7, was increased to 50 at 6 a.m. on June 8. No demands have so far been presented by the workers to the Company.

On June 4, two posters of a communistic tendency were found posted on the premises of the Fokien Road Exchange and were forwarded by the management to the Central Exchange to be sent to Police Headquarters.

This Exchange continues to operate with the assistance of the foreign staff and adequate police protection has been provided.

Officer S/C Spl. Br. *Henry Robertson*  
C. D. I.



*copy for Office of Special Branch.*

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

"A" Division.  
Louza Police Station.  
June 7th, 1932.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

#### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY EXCHANGE WORKERS STRIKE (FOKIEN ROAD TELEPHONE EXCHANGE)

At 8.30p.m. 7-6-32, a telephone message was received from the C.C.R. reporting that the Shanghai Telephone Company Exchange Workers had gone on strike. In consequence of this information the undersigned together with C.D.S.149 and C.D.C.184 visited the Telephone Exchange situated at 321-2 Fokien Road, and from Mr. A.L. Moore, of the Telephone Company, learned that at 7.p.m. this date, the entire Chinese staff of operators at the above Exchange, about 30 in number, walked out, without previously intimating their intention to go on strike. No damage was done to the Telephone Company property at the Fokien Road Exchange by the strikers. Mr. Moon, aforesaid, stated that as far as he was aware no demands were made by the strikers, but that it was known to the Telephone Company that considerable dissatisfaction was prevalent among their employees since December, 1931, due mostly to the change over of the Company to the Automatic system of operating

On 6-6-32, pamphlets were found in the lavatories of the above Exchange, intimating that a strike was



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

"A"

Division.

Louza Police Station.

June 7th, 19 32.

Diary Number:—

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

pending.

Meanwhile the Telephone service continues under the supervision of the foreign employees of the Company. Police have been posted in the vicinity of the Fokien Road Exchange to prevent any possible damage to property that might be attempted by the strikers.

Officer S/C Spl. Br.

H.R. 8/6

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

D.S.265/  
C.D.S.149.

*[Handwritten initials]*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, June 10 1932,  
To D. B. (Crime),

Agents of the  
Special Branch are  
giving attention to  
this room which,  
however, is vacant  
at present.

*W. Guiers*

O. i/c Sp. Br.



*File*  
*MS*

*10.6.32.*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To SI Shanghai, June 9 1932.

For attention  
Please.

*[Signature]*

The room in 7:6:32.  
question is now vacant.  
Our agents are endeavoring  
to keep in touch. Latest  
information is that strikers  
will congregate outside Fokien  
Rd. Exch at 10 am. <sup>tomorrow</sup> to  
ascertain if there is any  
reply to their demands  
submitted to the Coy this am.  
J. Robertson, Capt.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 63  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTR.  
Singsa Station,  
V. D. 3728  
Date June 8th. 1932.  
9-6-32

Subject (in full) Five employees of Shanghai Telephone Company on strike  
brought to Station.

Made by D.S. 91 Figarson Forwarded by W.N. Robertson C.I.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 11 p.m. on the 6-6-32, S.I. Ware, S.I. Stephenson and C.D.C. 32 brought to Station five employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company now on strike, who were found by the above police officers at Room 119 of the Tung Soong Lodging House, 42 Avenue Road, being suspected that they had gathered for the purpose of attending a meeting to discuss the proceeds of the strike. The names and numbers of the S.T. Co. employees are as follows:-

1. Ching Foong Sung, No. 854.
2. Sung Wei Tsung, No. 3273.
3. Chang Pau Shing, No. 575.
4. Tsao Ling Foh, No. 110.
5. Nyi Au Ling, No. 7047.

The room was searched and about 100 pamphlets of an anti-capitalist nature, and 5 chops bearing the characters of the Secretary of the strike Committee, the supervising committee of the strike, propaganda section of the strike, suggestion Section of the strike, and accounting section of the strike, were found.

The five persons were interrogated and stated that they had been warned by telephone by an unknown person not to go on duty and to go for information to the above lodging house, and that this room was not occupied by them and also denied any knowledge of the pamphlets or chops.

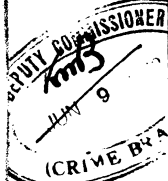
The undersigned communicated with D.S. Moore, attached to Special Branch Headquarters, who attended and made enquiries, when Superintendent Robertson was informed and ordered all five above named to be cautioned and released and pamphlets and chops to be confiscated and sent to Special Branch Headquarters.

The above named persons were released at 1 a.m. 9-6-32.

Yours obediently,  
*D. S. 91 Figarson*  
D.S. 91.

*52 Comm  
Information*

*ACC (SP Br)  
Is the room  
being watched?*



*G. Bennett*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

8. 3728.  
File No. 68.  
Sinza Station,  
Date June 9th. 1932.

Subject (in full) Five employees of Shanghai Telephone Company on strike  
brought to station.

Made by D.S. 91 Sigarson Forwarded by W. Robertson S.I.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 11 p.m. on the 6-9-32, S.I. are, S.I. Stephenson and C.P.C. 38 brought to Station five employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company now on strike, who were found by the above police officers at Room 119 of the Tung Soong Lodging House, 472 China Road, being suspected that they had gathered for the purpose of attending a meeting to discuss the proceeds of the strike. The names and numbers of the S.T. Co. employees are as follows:-

1. Ching Mong Lung, No. 354.
2. Sung Kai Tsung, No. 2273.
3. Chang Wan Shing, No. 575.
4. Tsao Ling Poh, No. 110.
5. Myi An Ling, No. 2047.

The room was searched and about 100 pamphlets of an anti-capitalist nature, and 5 chops bearing the characters of the Secretary of the strike Committee, the supervising committee of the strike, propaganda section of the strike, suggestion section of the strike, and accounting section of the strike, were found.

The five persons were interrogated and stated that they had been warned by telephone by an unknown person not to go on duty and to go for information to the above lodging house, and that this room was not occupied by them and also denied any knowledge of the pamphlets or chops.

The undersigned communicated with D.S. Gore, attached to Special Branch Headquarters, who attended and made enquiries, when Superintendent Robertson was informed and ordered all five above named to be cautioned and released and pamphlets and chops to be confiscated and sent to Special Branch Headquarters.

The above named persons were released at 1 a.m. 9-6-32.

Yours obediently,

D.S. 91.  
Sigarson



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To Shanghai, June 9 1932  
Reg.

Please attach  
all papers bearing  
on strike in  
Telephone Co. with  
a view building  
up a file.

WY

Sir Attached  
Charles M. 9/6.  
9:6:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C & S. B. REGISTR  
Special Branch S. 1 Station,

REPORT

N. D. 3728.  
Date June 9, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Telephone Workers' Strike Committee

Wooden Chops found in lodging house 42 Avenue Road

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Robertson

The following are impressions and translations  
of the five wooden chops referred to in attached report :  
These chops are new and have never been brought into use.

上海電話  
公司罷工糾察隊

The Organization Department of the "Shanghai  
Telephone Company Strike Committee".

上海電話  
公司罷工宣傳部

The Propaganda Department of the "Shanghai  
Telephone Company Strike Committee".

上海電話  
公司罷工糾察隊

The Picketing Committee of the "Shanghai  
Telephone Company Strike Committee".

上海電話  
公司罷工糾察隊

The Secretariat of the "Shanghai Telephone  
Company Strike Committee".

上海電話  
公司罷工糾察隊

The Strike Fundamental Fund Control Committee  
of the "Shanghai Telephone Company Strike Committee".

J. H. Robertson  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation of handbill referred to in Singa  
was circulated to the usual authorities  
by yourself on June 8

JB



Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

149  
150/32.  
File No.  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
Central Station,  
N. D. 3728.  
Date June 9, 1932.  
150/32.

Subject (in full) Report on Telephone Company strikers presenting demands.

Made by D. S. Pryde. Forwarded by Chief Insp. L. J. Sullivan

Sir,

At about 2:40 p.m. 9-6-32 a crowd of approximately 200 strikers appeared outside the Telephone Company offices on Kiangsi Road having come from the Fokien Road Exchange. Four of their number named Ah Zing, No. 3080, Zih Koon Tse, No. 904, F. Z. Zee, No. 1631, mechanics and Pan Ching Chuan, No. 190 outside construction man, entered the building and informed the management that they were a committee elected by the strikers and presented two papers in Chinese, being the demands of the strikers. The translation of these papers are attached. (The Telephone Company Management state this is only a rough translation, an official translation will be obtained later). After having presented the demands the four men left the premises and stated they would call at Fokien Road exchange at 10 a.m. to-morrow for a reply.

The crowd dispersed in an orderly manner.

10/15  
Senior Detective (Central).

G. B. Pryde  
D. S. 101.

D. D. O. "A"

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
11-6-32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

June 9, 1932.

Intelligence Report

Labour

Shanghai Telephone Company - strike of Chinese mechanics

A lightning strike of mechanics in the various exchanges commenced at 7 p.m. June 7 when the five night duty mechanics of the Western Exchange quit work and their action was immediately followed by their colleagues in the six exchanges of the Company in the International Settlement and two in the French Concession. Steps were promptly taken by the Company to meet the situation with the result that this morning despite the absence of many of the day mechanics, the entire telephone service is operating on a normal basis. Immediately following the declaration of a strike it was found that the fault indicators and several wires had been tampered with in the Western, Lucerne, Wayside and Boulevard de Montigny Exchanges, but only to a minor degree and the defects were quickly adjusted.

No demands have been made by the strikers and it is surmised that their action is to demonstrate their sympathy for employees, principally operators who have been dismissed as a result of the installation of the automatic system. It is not known that the mechanics had any grievance of their own, as they were not affected by the introduction of the new system.

It is learned that since July last the services of over 2,000 employees have been dispensed with, each employee so dismissed being granted a retiring gratuity from a provident fund instituted by the Company when it was decided to transfer the service to automatic.



June 9, 1932.

Labour (2)

It is possible that the strike will extend to all Chinese employees totalling 1,950 but even then the Company will be in a position to maintain a normal service.

The situation this morning, is regarded by the Company as being very satisfactory as quite a number of the mechanics have turned up for duty and normal telephone service is being maintained without difficulty. Of a total of 400 mechanics the Company is unable to state how many of these workers are actually on strike.

It is reported that three representatives from each exchange of the Company held a meeting in the home of Tsai Chih-wen (蔡吉文), one of the strikers at Kiu Mow Dee, City, between 2 and 5 p.m.

June 8. It was decided to instruct all strikers to contribute 40 cents each to the fund raised to defray expenses in connection with the strike. It was further decided to warn all strikers that any one who secretly resumes work on his own accord will be severely dealt with. In conclusion it was agreed that four bicycles be purchased for the use of pickets in delivering communications.

It is reported that twenty members of the Strike Committee held a meeting in a teashop on Avenue Road between 4 and 6 p.m. June 8 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That three representatives be sent to interview the Manager of the Company at 2 p.m. June 9 to discuss the matter.
2. That a further meeting be held on June 9 (venue to be fixed later).
3. That local journalists be entertained on June 10 with a view to enlisting their support.
4. That another manifesto be issued.
5. That propaganda work be intensified.
6. That workers of the Shanghai Power Company be warned not to accept any job in the Shanghai Telephone Company so as to avoid being regarded as strike-breakers.

Wong Miao-sung (王妙生), one of the number present, presided over the function.



Copy for Officer i/c. Spl. Branch.

Bubbling Well

Thursday

9th June 193 2.

FOREIGN CHILD  
BITTEN BY  
DOG.

At 9.40 a.m. 8-6-32, a telephone message was received from Gordon Road Station to the effect that the daughter of Mr. Jones, residing at 91 Seymour Road, was bitten badly by a Police dog.

Inquiries were made by C.S.I. Chang, dog owned by Mr. K.S. Sih of 93 Seymour Road (Alsation dog).

Mr. Jones had already taken his daughter to Doctor for treatment and she was afterwards taken by Police to Health Dept. for treatment, and dog removed to Keylock and Pratt for observation.

WALKING SEARCH  
PARTY.

Between 11 p.m. 8-6-32 and 3 a.m. 9-6-32, one uniform search party operated on various roads in the district. 12 motor cars were stopped and searched, all correct.

TELEPHONE  
COMPANY  
EMPLOYEES  
STRIKE.

All Chinese employees of the Western Exchange, Medhurst Road, are still on strike on 8-6-32. At 8.40 a.m. 8-6-32, the foreigner i/c. of the Western Exchange reported that he had heard that several lineamen proceeding to work on the company's bicycles had been stopped on the road and their machines had been confiscated by strikers. A patrol toured the district with a telephone company employee but failed to observe any of the company's bicycles on the streets.

Subsequently on receipt of information that the strikers might cut the telephone cables, patrols scoured the district. No trace of strikers could be found.

Nothing of unusual nature occurred in the vicinity of this Exchange.

The female workers at the Lucerne Exchange worked as usual, but two maintenance foremen failed to report for duty, other employees worked as usual.

The Hungjao Exchange was working normally.

C. Bishop  
Inspector i/c.



Copy for Officer i/c. Spl. Branch.

Dublin: 1011

Wednesday

3th June 1932.

STRIKE OF  
CHINESE  
TELEPHONE  
EMPLOYEES.

At 8.10 p.m. 7-6-32, a telephone message was received from C.C.S. to the effect that the employees of the Shanghai Telephone Coy. had gone strike.

Insp. Bishop and D.P.S. Crowden immediately attended to the Western Exchange, Mothurst Road, where it was ascertained that the night shift of 5 employees had walked out at about 7 p.m. 7-6-32 without warning. Cause of strike thought to be intended for a raise in pay.

The day shift of 20 men is also expected to go on strike as the Manager of the Western Exchange stated that they expected this strike to-morrow, 8-6-32, so apparently the movement was general. Later it was ascertained nearly all exchanges over the Settlement were in the same position.

At the Western Exchange however the automatic system was being run by foreign staff. A police guard of one Foreign Serjeant and three C.P.C.s has been placed at the exchange and at the Danish Exchange at Lucerne a similar guard has been placed where the workers are carrying on for the time being.

Major Vainwright, D.O. "B" informed and attended.

Inquiries proceeding.

RADIO VAN  
PATROL.

Between 11 a.m. & 1 p.m. also between 7 p.m. & 8 p.m. 7-6-32, one Radio Van patrolled various roads in the district. 10 motor cars were stopped and searched, all correct.

*C Bishop*  
Inspector i/c.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Hongkew Station,

Date June 9, 1932.

Subject (in full) Incidents noted in Hongkew District during 24 hours  
ending 6 a.m. 9/6/32.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by ..... C.D.I. Knight.

Sir,

No incidents worthy of noted occurred in Hongkew District  
during the time under review.

One looter was arrested and property to the value of \$10.00  
recovered. He will be handed over to Nantao Authorities together  
with the property recovered.

Strike situation at Telephone Northern Exchange.

Only 8 female operators, 6 men employed in Material Office  
and three coolies attended their work at Telephone Northern  
Exchange this a.m.

Yours obediently,

*J. Knight*  
C.D.I.

*Chiao*  
*2/25*

O.C. (Special Branch)

*[Signature]*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Hongkew Station,  
Date 8th June, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Incidents noted in Hongkew District during 24 hours  
ending 6 a.m. 8/6/32.

Made by and Forwarded by C. D. I. Knight.

Sir,

No incidents worthy of note occurred in Hongkew District during the time under review.

One looter was arrested and property to the value of \$10.00 recovered. He will be handed over to Nantao Authorities together with the property recovered.

Enquiries at Northern Telephone Exchange made this a.m. elicited the information that, out of 46 operators only 1 attended this a.m. 11 of whom are females. About 200 outside workers failed to report for work.

Yours obediently,

C. D. I. Knight

Officer i/c Special Branch



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

D.D.O. "D" Office, ..... Station,

REPORT

Date June 8th, 1932

Subject (in full) D. Division. Daily State.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Supt: Conduit.

Sir :

Nothing of a major nature occurred in D. Division during the last 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., June 8th, 1932.

Wayside.

The factories in this district are operating on a same basis as previously reported.

Situation normal. Special report re telephone strike forwarded.

Yulin Road.

Reference telephone message of 10.15 p.m. 7-6-32, there is located at 6 Lay Road the Shanghai Telephone Co's workshops and stores employing a total of 276 employees, blacksmiths and engineers. The undersigned was in communication with Mr. Campbell who is in charge of the above Dept., but he was unable to say whether his men were effected in any way by the attitude of the Exchange men, as today 8-6-32 was a holiday and nobody would be at the workshops.

District quiet. Special report re mills forwarded.

Yanetszepoo.

District quiet. Special report re mills forwarded.

Kashing Road.

District quiet.

R. Conant.  
D.D.O. "D" Division.

A. CA (Special Branch).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central Station,

Date June 8, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Telephone Strike.

Made by D. P. S. Peasgood

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that I interviewed Mr. F. Gill, vice President of the Telephone Company at the Kiangsi Road offices. He was unable to give any particulars of the strike and no demands had been received from the strikers.

At 8:45 p.m. 7-6-32 four or five mechanics walked out from the Medhurst Road exchange after disconnecting a few wires.

Later four or five men from each of the other districts walked out making about 40 men in all. At Central Kiangsi Road offices only one man was absent from duty.

Further particulars will be forwarded when the demands of the strikers are made known to the authorities concerned.

*D. P. S. Peasgood*  
D. P. S. 108.

*D. P. S. Peasgood*  
Senior Detective (Central).

*D. D. O. [Signature]*  
D. D. O.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Diary for Information of Commissioner of Police

10.50 a.m. 8/6/32  
Supt. Robertson

Shanghai Telephone Company - strike of Chinese mechanics

A lightning strike of mechanics in the various exchanges commenced at 7 p.m. June 7 when the five night duty mechanics of the Western Exchange quit work and their action was immediately followed by their colleagues in the six exchanges of the Company in the International Settlement and two in ~~The~~ French Concession. Steps were promptly taken by the Company to meet the situation with the result that this morning despite the absence of many of <sup>the</sup> day mechanics, the entire telephone service is operating on a normal basis. Following the initial strike at the Western Exchange, it was found that several of the lines there had been tampered with but only to a minor degree and the defects were quickly adjusted.

Due to the fact that to-day is a holiday the Company <sup>of</sup> is not in a position to state how many its 400 mechanics are on strike. No demands have been made by the strikers and it is surmised that their action is to demonstrate their sympathy for employees, principally operators who have been dismissed as a result of the installation of the automatic system. It is not known that the mechanics had any grievance of their own, as they were not affected by the introduction of the new system.

It is learned that since July last the services of over 2,000 employees have been dispensed with, each employee so dismissed being granted a retiring gratuity from a provident fund instituted by the Company when it was decided to transfer the service to automatic.



It is possible that the strike will extend to all  
then  
Chinese employees totalling 1950 but even the Company  
will be in a position to maintain a normal service.

It has been ascertained that the strikers  
will hold a meeting in Chapei at 2 p.m. to-day to  
discuss demands to be presented to the Company.

9/6  
Lef  
pa



Supplementary to the Intelligence Report of 7/6/32

Translation of handbill obtained from the Shanghai Telephone Company on 7/6/32 :-

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OF  
THE TELEPHONE COMPANY EMPLOYEES AND WORKERS:

Labourers and other people in Shanghai :

The cruel oppression and extortion practised by the American Imperialists have reduced us to an extremely painful condition which we can no longer endure. We, for our own emancipation, should unite together and fight persistently against the Telephone Capitalists.

While Japan and other Imperialists have been drastically attacking China since September 18, 1932, the American capitalists have launched an attack on the telephone workers. Several hundred workers have been dismissed. A further 300 whose services were punctual and satisfactory while the hostilities lasted, will be thrown out of work and replaced by Russians within the month of June. The annual increase in wages due in April was not granted this year and the practice of granting holidays on Sundays has been discontinued. Deposits made by workers who have been employed in the company for more than 10 or 20 years, have been seized without substantial reasons. All this shows clearly that the Imperialistic capitalists are out to suck the blood of the workers.

In the past various ways and means have been used by the capitalists and the running dogs who assist them to dissipate our strength, so that we would not be able to engage in struggle. The 18 demands submitted by the Union last year were treated as a scrap of paper. Unless drastic measures are now adopted towards the capitalists, our interests will suffer severely.



In order to realize our demands we swear to use the strike weapon and to persevere until the end.

We hope that labourers and people of other classes in Shanghai will give us material or moral support in our fight against the Imperialistic Capitalists.

Our demands are as follows:-

1. That the dismissal of workers and the practice of increasing the amount of work to be done by each individual ~~be~~ be opposed.
2. That dismissed workers be reinstated and those who resign on their own accord be granted, in addition to their deposits, a retiring gratuity equivalent to 6 months' wages.
3. That the wages of 'old' and 'new' workers be increased. (commencing from April ).
4. That double wages be paid to employees who work on holidays.
5. That deposits made by workers be returned to them.
6. That the working hours in the boiler room be made equal to those in other departments.
7. That full wages be paid to workers during periods when they are absent on sick leave.
8. That no worker of the Switch Room or Test room be assigned to do work of a character usually undertaken by coolies.
9. That vacancies which arise be given to former workers of the Company.
10. That the employing of 'White' Russians be opposed.
11. That the proposal to increase telephone charges be opposed.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT ON STRIKE

Bubbling Well	Station.	7.6.	192 <sup>32</sup>
Time and date reported 8.10pm		Time and date I.O. informed 8.10pm, 7.6.32	
By whom reported		Reported by telephone to C.C.R	
Trade or profession of strikers		Employees of Shanghai Telephone Company.	
Number of strikers 5 night Male 5 Female Nil Apprentices Nil		20 day duty 20	
Employer's name, address and business		Shanghai Telephone Company, Western Exchange, Medhurst Road. Mr Wilson in Charge.	
Union to which strikers belong		Nil	
Cause of strike and demands made by strikers		Unknown, thought to be intended for raise in pay.	
When did discontent amongst strikers first commence		Known to employers on 4.6.32	
What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike		Nil	
What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers		Nil	
Names and addresses of strike leaders		Unknown	
Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration		Nil	
Meeting places of strikers		Nil	
Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike		Nil	
Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike		Nil	
Name and address of printer of such circulars		Nil	
Precautions taken by Police		Guard set on Western Rd Exchange consisting of 1 foreigner and two Chinese, same on Lucerne Rd Exchange although the 1 operative is not on strike.	
SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

### REPORT ON STRIKE

Wayside Police Station June 7th, 1932.

Time and date reported 8:37 pm. 7-6-32 Time and date I.O. informed

By whom reported C.C.R.

Trade or profession of strikers Telephone Mechanics.

Number of strikers 22 Male 22 Female ~~Apprentices~~

Employer's name, address and business Shanghai Telephone Company, 244 Paoting Road

Union to which strikers belong

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers Demands at present unknown, cause is thought to be due to the fact that since the exchanges have been converted to Automatic, a number of employees have been dismissed and this is a protest.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence at 7 p.m. a lightning strike took place

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers

Names and addresses of strike leaders

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration

Meeting places of strikers

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike

Name and address of printer of such circulars

Precautions taken by Police Guards posted and detectives on patrol enquiring into cause.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. Div.	I. C.
		R. C.	

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

783



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT ON STRIKE

Louza Station. 7th June, 1932.

Time and date reported 8.30 P.M. Time and date I.O. informed \_\_\_\_\_

By whom reported By Telephone message from C.C.R. \_\_\_\_\_

Trade or profession of strikers Telephone operators \_\_\_\_\_

Number of strikers 30 Male - Female - Apprentices \_\_\_\_\_

Employer's name, address and business Shanghai Telephone Company  
(Fokien Road Telephone Exchange) \_\_\_\_\_

Union to which strikers belong At present unknown. \_\_\_\_\_

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers No demands made up to 9.p.m.  
cause of strike believed due to dissatisfaction of employees at  
change over to Automatic system of operating. \_\_\_\_\_

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence December, 1931 \_\_\_\_\_

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commence-  
ment of strike None. \_\_\_\_\_

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers \_\_\_\_\_

Names and addresses of strike leaders At present unknown. \_\_\_\_\_

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration Unknown. \_\_\_\_\_

Meeting places of strikers Unknown. \_\_\_\_\_

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike Nil. \_\_\_\_\_

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike Pamphlets stating  
that a strike would take place posted in lavatories of exchanges  
on 6-6-32 \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of printer of such circulars Unknown. \_\_\_\_\_

Precautions taken by Police Police posted around Fokien Road Telephone  
Exchange to prevent damage by strikers. \_\_\_\_\_

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. O.
H.A.	A	JH	

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3728

June 11, 1932.

Date 11 / 6 / 32

Labour (2)

including the Union office will be sealed by the Court.  
After discussion, they decided to appoint representatives to negotiate with the plaintiff in the case so that the union office may be exempted from this order.

Shanghai Telephone Company - strike of Chinese employees

The situation remains unchanged.

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Strike Committee, about 200 strikers gathered in the neighbourhood of the Fokien Road Exchange at about 9 a.m. June 10. At about 10 a.m. four delegates called on the Management of the Company in the Fokien Road Exchange when the latter informed them that the Company would have to thoroughly consider the demands submitted by them on June 9 before a definite reply could be given. Being dissatisfied with this declaration, one of the delegates on leaving the premises shouted the progress of negotiations to the gathering and urged them to announce their attitude in dealing with the case. Thereupon the crowd shouted "Strike" "Strike" and appeared to be excited. With a view to avoiding disorder, the Police dispersed the crowd and took into custody five persons for refusing to obey the order to go away. These were subsequently released. The crowd however subsequently re-formed and proceeded in small batches to the Public Recreation Ground with the object of holding a meeting there, but on arriving at the latter place at about 11 a.m. they were prohibited by the Chinese Police from carrying out their object on the ground that they had not secured permission from the Social Bureau. The crowd then dispersed after having arranged to assemble at 2 p.m. the same day at Tsai Tsung Kuo Teashop, Chekiang and Ningpo Roads corner.



Labour (3)

June 11, 1932.

The following is translation of a handbill, copies of which were distributed by the strikers while en route to and from the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate:

" The 2nd Manifesto issued by the Shanghai Telephone Company Strikers' Committee.

Peoples of various circles and labourers in Shanghai and other places in China:

We have issued the 1st Manifesto since the declaration of the strike by our 3,000 labour comrades at 7 p.m. June 7 and in that manifesto we have explained the object of our movement. Of course we are struggling for our own welfare; opposing the dismissal of workers and demanding an increase in wages, but nevertheless we are fighting for our nation against the aggression in China by the Imperialists who massacre our brethren. Consequently if anyone forbids us to join the strike and declares this movement "illegal", causing a breach of the Public Peace, he is assisting the Imperialists in oppressing us; and is therefore a "running dog" of the Imperialists, a traitor and a spy.

Based on the experience gained from the strike of workers of local newspaper offices, post offices, etc. we oppose mediation by anybody. We want direct negotiations with the Management in connection with our demands. If anyone intends to break our strike on the pretext of mediation and "sells" our movement so as to make our efforts useless, he is assisting the Imperialists in oppressing us and is therefore a "running dog" of the Imperialists, a traitor and a spy. Let all our 3,000 strikers unite together and be on our guard against any labour traitors or spies who will not refrain from employing deceitful or forcible measures and fabricating rumors to counteract our activities. We hope that all Chinese workers will render full support in order to make our strike a success which will at the same time mean a victory in our anti-Imperialistic struggle.

The Shanghai Telephone Company  
Strikers' Committee - June 9 "

At 2 p.m. June 10, about thirty strikers appeared at the Tsai Tsung Kuo Teashop, corner of Chekiang and Ningpo Roads but owing to the surveillance kept by the Police it was decided to abandon the meeting.

The Strikers' Communication office is in Room 85 Tung Saung Hotel, 42 Avenue Road, where information regarding the strike is issued to the Public.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D. 3728.

Date 10/6/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Labour

June 10, 1932.

The Shanghai Telephone Company - Strike of Mechanics

The situation to-day shows little change, although a number of members of the clerical staff have failed to report for duty. The Company estimate that there are approximately a thousand employees on strike to-day.

At about 2.15 p.m. June 9 about 150 strikers congregated outside the Fokien Road Exchange (Ningpo Road corner) and four of their number who had been selected as delegates sought an interview with the Manager of the Exchange. It was pointed out to them that he was then at the Head Office, Kiangse Road, and consequently they (the delegates) proceeded there in a motor car. The crowd, which was quite orderly, dispersed at the request of the Police but again re-formed and allowed the delegates to the Head Office. At the Head Office, the delegates submitted a petition translation of which is as follows:-

"We beg to inform you that we are working for the Company at very meagre wages while the cost of living is very high. These facts are well known to the Company as well as people in the Union. On the 28th Jan. the Sino-Japanese conflict broke out and the people residing in the affected areas escaped to places of safety but we, the workmen risking our lives, worked under gunfire as usual.

"Not only did we receive no reward for this but the Company abolished work on Sunday and also abolished the usual practice of giving an increase of salary in April and moreover a great number of workmen were discharged. Our savings are often deducted as fines. The Company is replacing Chinese employees by White Russians. We cannot stand this oppressive treatment. Other examples of unfairness cannot be given in detail in writing. Accordingly we, the workmen went on strike on June 7th and submitted the following demands and asked the Company to answer within 18 hours:

1. Both old and new workmen to receive an increase in wages, those earning less than \$20.00 should get an increase of \$10.00, those who get less than \$30.00 an increase of \$8.00 and less than \$40.00 an increase of \$5.00.



June 10, 1932.

Labour (2)

2. We are opposed to the dismissal of workers and those whose services were dispensed with on May 30 should be reinstated with full wages to date.
3. Wages of workmen during the period of strike should be paid.
4. The Company should recognize the representatives of the Workmen's Union. The Company should also provide office accommodation for the Union and in future all questions between workmen and capitalists be handled through the Union.
5. Female operators should be given two months for rest before and after childbirth together with \$50.00 medical fees.
6. Employees discharged between February 18 and May 30 should be given a gratuity from the superannuation fund and pay in lieu of notice.

"We trust the Company will immediately comply with the above demands, giving due consideration to the actual conditions of the workmen.

"The Company is expected to comply with the following demands so that they may serve as preliminary step for settling controversies between the workmen and the company:

1. There shall be no increase of working hours on any grounds and the workmen shall only work 7 hours per day and female employees 6 hours per day.
2. In addition to the increase of wages as provided in one of the demands further increases shall be made in accordance with the rise in the price of commodities and house rental.
3. There shall be no work on Sundays, nor on days for meeting of the workmen's union and other official holidays. We are opposed to the abolition of the practice of double pay for work on Sundays and holidays.
4. The superannuation fund and the 6 months wages for retired employees be given into their custody for safe keeping.
5. Employees receiving injuries or disabled for life in carrying out their duties shall be given compensation until recovery or for life as the case may be.
6. In case of death occurring during performance of official duty the deceased's family be given \$5,000 and his children 10 years free education.
7. Those who retire at an age of over 50 be given an old age pension equivalent to his wages.
8. On leave of absence due to sickness, marriage or funeral wages should be paid regularly and the Company should give the sick employees medical fees and after recovery they should be allowed to return to work. Besides the foreign doctor there shall be a Chinese doctor.



Labour (3)

June 10, 1932.

9. Raincoats shall be distributed to outdoor workmen, and \$4.00 for car fare shall be paid every month to both indoor and outdoor workmen.
10. At the end of each year there shall be double pay.
11. Workmen in the temperature conditioning room should enjoy the same privileges as ordinary workmen, with sufficient time for meals.
12. The working time of workmen in the boiler room shall be the same as that of ordinary workmen.
13. Workmen shall not be freely transferred.
14. When the Company needs additional workmen the Workmen's Union shall have the right to recommend the already discharged members of the Union.

That the employment of White Russians be opposed  
That the increase of telephone rentals be opposed  
In case of necessity of addition to the above demands  
the Union will have the right to submit it to the Company.

Signature:- Committee of Strike for  
Workmen.

On the management promising to give an answer at 10.30 a.m. June 10, the delegates left. All strikers have been instructed to assemble in the vicinity of the Fokien Road Exchange this morning, June 10. to await the reply from the Management.

Press Workers' Union - representatives appeal to Chinese Authorities

3 representatives of the Press Workers' Union, 14 Siao Tau Yuen Ka, City, proceeded to the Shanghai Municipality, local Kuomintang Headquarters and the Bureau of Social Affairs in the morning of June 9 and appealed for the release of twenty two dismissed workers of the China Times arrested by Chinese Police in the Union office on June 8 (Vide I.R. 9/6/32). At each place they were promised that consideration would be given to their request.



FM. 1

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

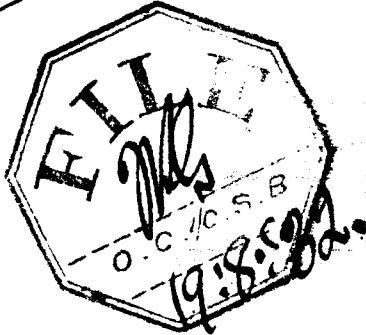
To Shanghai 19/5/32 193  
Police Special Branch

Re attached

Distribution has been  
made in accordance  
with list approved  
by Commissioner.

Individual receipts  
are attached

J. H. Robertson  
Sup.





Superintendent Robertson	.....	\$200.00
C.D.I. Robertson	.....	150.00
D.S.I. Duncan	.....	125.00
D.I. Sih Tse-liang	.....	100.00
Clerk Kao Yen-keng	.....	75.00
Clerk Loh Wei-kang	.....	50.00
Clerk Liao Tsong-chien	.....	50.00
D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa	.....	20.00
Clerk Zung Zoong-oen	.....	20.00
C.D.S.94 (S.B.)	.....	50.00
C.D.C.141 (S.B.)	.....	30.00
C.D.S.156 (S.B.)	.....	25.00
Agent No.11 (S.B.)	.....	25.00
Agent No.12 (S.B.)	.....	20.00
C.D.C.65 (Station Det.)	.....	10.00
C.D.C.24 -do-	.....	10.00
C.D.C./230 -do-	.....	10.00
C.D.C.271 -do-	.....	10.00
C.D.C.318 -do-	.....	10.00
C.D.C.131 -do-	.....	10.00

Approved  
*[Signature]*  
 13/8



August 15,

2

Dear Gill,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. FG:LL, dated the 10th August 1932, I thank you very much for the cheque for \$1,000.00. The reward is being divided up among those members of the Force who rendered assistance to you during the strike.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) F. W. Garrard

F. Gill, Esq., O.B.E.,

Shanghai Telephone Company,

232 Kiangse Road.



Dear Bill

In acknowledgment  
receipt of your letter No.  
FC:LL dated the 10<sup>th</sup> August  
1932 I thank you very much  
for the cheque for \$1000. ~~and~~  
The reward is being divided  
up amongst the three of  
the three who rendered  
assistance to you during the  
strike.

Yours R



SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

司 公 話 電 海 上



YOUR REFERENCE

OUR REFERENCE PG:LL.

232 KIANGSE ROAD  
SHANGHAI CHINA  
P. O. BOX 1193

TELEGRAMS "SHANTELCO"

TELEPHONE 11400

August 10, 1932.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C. I. E.,  
Commissioner of Police,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Gerrard:

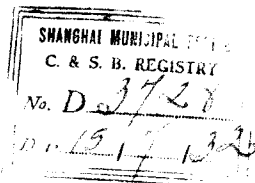
Your letter of 15th July.

I now enclose cheque for \$1,000.- and shall be  
grateful if you will apply this in your discretion, some-  
what in the manner indicated in your letter.

With renewed thanks for all your help.

Yours very sincerely,





July 15, 32.

*Confidential*  
My dear *Gill*

Some days ago you call<sup>ed</sup> to thank the Police Force for the assistance given to the Telephone Company during the strike. At the same time you asked me to give you some indication of the men who made special efforts in the matter.

Superintendent Robertson of the Special Branch supervised the work of the men who specially watched the strike and was on tap day and night throughout. He was largely responsible for any value that may be attached to assistance rendered by the Police.

The other men who contributed towards the effort of the Police were:

Two Chinese detective Sub-Inspectors

Two 1st class clerks

Two 3rd class clerks

Six Chinese detective constables

One Special Branch Agent.

This is, I think, the information you asked for.

I regret the delay in giving you the information due to delay in getting in reports.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

F. Gill, Esq.,

Vice President,

Shanghai Telephone Company.

7/15



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. REGISTRY

S. B. 3728 Station,

Date July 13, 1932

Subject (in full) Services performed by Police inside various Telephone  
Exchanges during recent strike

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson.

The numbers and names of the men who performed duty  
inside the various Telephone Exchanges during the recent  
strike are as under:-

C.D.C. 65 Chow Hung Shau (Central)	Central Exchange
C.D.C. 24 Zee Teh-sing (Louza )	Fokien Rd. Exchange
C.D.C. 230 Chang xih (Louza )	-do-
C.D.C. 271 Zah Hwei-ding (B'Well)	Western Exchange
C.D.C. 318 Chang Shou-shau (Hongkew)	Northern Exchange
C.D.C. 131 Wong Chung-hao (Wayside)	Eastern Exchange
S.B. Agent Wong Ziang-hsi	Fokien Road Exchange

*Thos Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*  
*in,*  
*information.*

*W. Evans*

OFFICER I/C SP. BR.

JULY 13 1932



**Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 11.7.32, 193  
To Off. Special Branch

The policemen to whom  
you refer were Chinese  
detectives assigned to this  
duty by the D.O.s concerned  
with the sanction of the  
Commissioner. The Special  
Branch supplied two agents  
to assist in listening in  
at Fokien Road Exchange  
to telephonic conversations  
of the strikers

John Robertson  
Supt.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 11: 7: 1932.

To

SI,

Please furnish  
names and numbers  
of policemen who  
actually did duty  
inside the various  
telephone exchanges  
during the period of  
the strike. The  
Telephone Co. specially  
asked where these  
men assigned to the  
duty.

JH



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, JULY 5 1932 193

To Commissioner of Police

Strike of Telephone Co employees

Recommendations in respect  
to Divisional Staffs

"NIL"

W. Springfield



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRAR
No. D 3728
Date 2 17 1932

Special Branch,

July 2, 1932.

D. C. (Divisions).

I attach herewith a report by Supt. Robertson on the work of Chinese members of the Special Branch in connection with the strike in the Telephone Co. and in doing so would like to refer to the valuable service rendered by Supt. Robertson himself. This officer supervised the work of the members of the Special Branch engaged in following developments in the telephone strike. In doing so, he had to be available at all hours of the day and night and in addition to working on Sundays and holidays had to remain in office long periods after the regular hours. I think I can safely say that the efforts which he and his staff made helped considerably in creating the high opinion of the value of the services of the Police which is expressed in the letter of the Telephone Co. to the ~~Chinese Consulate of Peking~~ Secretary of the Council.

*J. R. Givens*

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. REGISTRY  
S.B. No. D 3728 Station, 11  
Date July 11 1932

Subject (in full) Work of the Special Branch in connexion with the strike  
of workers of the Shanghai Telephone Company

Made by                      and                      Forwarded by Supt. Robertson

The work of maintaining contact with the strikers and securing information regarding their plans was carried out in an efficient manner by agents and detectives of the Special Branch. In addition to the translation of handbills issued by the strikers, the Special Branch drafted three different manifestoes in Chinese which the Company distributed amongst the strikers. The drafting of these documents took considerable time and care and was done at the request of Mr. Gill, Vice-President and Mr. Porter, General Manager, to ensure against any attempt on the part of the Company's clerical staff to misrepresent the Company's position vis-a-vis the strike. Even after these notices had been mimeographed at the Company's office distribution was withheld until a sample copy had been submitted to the Special Branch and checked with the original draft. The following members of the Staff were responsible for this work verbal appreciation of the value of which has been expressed by both Mr. Gill and Mr. Porter:

D.I. Sih Tse-liang

D.I. Kuh Pao-hua

1st Class Clerk Zung Zoong-oen

1st Class Clerk Kao Yen-keng

3rd Class Clerk Loh Wei-kong

3rd Class Clerk Liao Tsoong-chien.

*Flw Robertson*

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Flw*  
*2-7-32*



TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE  
THIS NUMBER 2879  
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN  
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. D <u>3728</u> Date <u>30</u> <u>6</u> <u>1932</u>
---



**Council Chamber.**

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

*Shanghai,* 26th June, 1932.

The Commissioner of Police:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. Gill,  
Vice President of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Company  
duly appreciates the excellent services which the Police  
gave to this public utility undertaking during the strike.

I shall be glad if you will bring the letter  
to the notice of all under your command.

*J. K. Jones*  
Secretary.

Encl.  
DB.

R.O. No. 65407 of 30.6.32



3879

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

June 24, 1932.

J. R. Jones, Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
209 Kiangse Road.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express on behalf of Shanghai Telephone Company its indebtedness to the Police Department of the International Settlement for the very effective protection given to its various offices and staff during the strike of about one third of the Company's Chinese workers between June 7th and 23rd.

Our anxiety regarding the protection of buildings containing very expensive equipment, was almost entirely relieved by the very efficient protection obtained. We were thus enabled to devote our attention to maintaining the service and getting the personnel back to work again.

I should feel grateful if you would be good enough to bring this expression of our thanks to the notice of the Council.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. Gill.

Vice President.



Letter published correspondence  
in order as in other  
cases.

Kn S  
29/5

CR  
Ref  
60

W. H. O. Please publish  
a P.O.  
The following correspondence  
is published for information.

J. S.



Shanghai Municipal Police  
Police Orders dated June 30, 1932.

No. C. 5407.

The following correspondence is published for information:-

"Shanghai Telephone Company,  
June 24, 1932.

J.R. Jones Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
209 Kiangse Road.

Dear Sir,

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I should feel grateful if you would be good enough to bring this expression of our thanks to the notice of the Council.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. Gill.

Vice President.

-----  
Council Chamber.

Administration Building.

June 28, 1932.

The Commissioner of Police:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. Gill, Vice Presi-



(2)

Police Orders dated June 30, 1932.

No. C. 5407 - Continued.

dent of the Shanghai Telephone Company.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Company duly appreciates the excellent services which the Police gave to this public utility undertaking during the strike.

I shall be glad if you will bring the letter to the notice of all under your command.

(Signed) J. R. Jones.

Secretary."

No. C. 5408.

Long leave is granted to J.S.I. K. Koga from 1-8-32 to 31-1-33.

No. C. 5409.

The resignation of Probationary Sergeant P.J. Poole is accepted with effect from December 9, 1932.

No. C. 5410.

The resignation of Probationary Sergeant E.S.C. Jackson is accepted with effect from January 20, 1933.

No. C. 5411.

During the absence of Chief Inspector E. Ring on short leave Inspector A.J. Knight will be in charge of the Hongkew District from July 1 to 10.

No. C. 5412.

The long leave granted to Detective Sergeant No. 201, W.F. Taylor under P.O. No. C.5196 of 17-5-32 is amended to read "from 20-9-32 to 19-4-33".



2879

POLICE FORCE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
S. G. REGISTR  
3728  
27/6/32

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

June 24, 1932.

J. R. Jones, Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Shanghai Municipal Council,  
209 Kiangse Road.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express on behalf of Shanghai Telephone Company its indebtedness to the Police Department of the International Settlement for the very effective protection given to its various offices and staff during the strike of about one third of the Company's Chinese workers between June 7th and 23rd.

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I should feel grateful if you would be good enough to bring this expression of our thanks to the notice of the Council.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F. Gill.

Vice President.

*Handwritten initials*



**FLASH**

**NO.**

**2**



D-3737



## German Editor Enters Prison

Starts 18 Months Term  
For Treason; Appeals  
Turned Down

(United Press)

BERLIN, May 10.—Carl von Ossietzki, editor of the Radical journal "Die Weltbuehne" today started to serve the sentence of 18 months detention which had been meted out to him several months ago by the Supreme Court in Leipzig which found him guilty of high treason because he had published in his journal an article dealing with the Reich's appropriations for the promotion of commercial aviation, together with certain allegations made in this connection.

An appeal for clemency, addressed to President von Hindenburg by various bodies had been turned down by the chief executive.

Von Ossietzki was accompanied to the gates of the goal by hundreds of journalists and writers, including deputations from the Authors' League and the German section of the Pen Club.

Before the gates closed behind him, the editor made a brief speech, thanking his companions for their sympathy and emphasizing that he had not availed himself of the opportunity to avoid going to prison by going abroad. He felt, he said, that there must be no distinction between himself and thousands of humbler political prisoners who had not the means of leaving the country.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL 525  
C. & S. B. REG. 37  
24/12/32

AIL

# GERMANY'S AMNESTY BILL FREES MANY

Liberation Of Persons  
Who Have Been In  
Limelight

## WINTER RELIEF STEPS ALSO BEING TAKEN

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The great amnesty bill which was signed to-day by President von Hindenburg and which affects some 15,000 political offenders, will provide for the release of quite a number of people who, during the past year, have stood in the limelight of public attention.

Among those to be released will be Dr. Roosen, who, in July last allegedly attempted to assassinate Dr. Hans Luther, Governor of the Reichsbank; the well-known pacifist writer, Carl von Ossietzky, editor of "Die Weltbühne," who was sentenced to several years of imprisonment on charge of high treason; and a great number of leaders during the recent traffic strike in Berlin.

The first National Socialists who were first sentenced to death by the special court at Beuthen for having murdered a Communist and whose sentence was later on commuted to life imprisonment, a case which aroused an enormous sensation on account of the political propaganda for which it was used by the National Socialists, will, however, not benefit from this amnesty.

The Cabinet met to-day for the last time before Christmas and considered the measures to be taken for immediate winter help. It was decided to set aside, for the distribution of cheap coal and meat and for the feeding of under-nourished school-children, the sum of M.50,000,000. — Transocean-Kuo Min.

W2

File 77  
23:12:32.



**Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

1932

To

*Special Branch*

*Sir,*

*Attached returned  
by S.3+5 without  
comment*

*R.*  
*55 (G. D. I. Prince),*

*For attention  
please.*

*W.S.*  
*4:8:32*



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, June 11, 1932  
S. L.

① Please bring  
this matter to  
the attention of  
the Chinese  
authorities.

W  
H

② Sir.  
Chinese Authorities  
informed accordingly.  
Lan



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTR.	S. 3-5. 3737
No.	D 3737
Date	June 11, 1932.
	June 11, 1932.

Subject (in full)..... Communist and Anti Chiang Kai-shek Publications

Made by..... C.A. J.A. Cook, and Forwarded by..... C.D.I. *J. A. Cook*

Sir,

Perusal of the attached German publications entitled "Die Weltbuhne" No. 18, issued on May 3, 1932, and "Das Tage Buch" No. 19, shows that the literature contained therein is subtle communist propaganda endeavouring to effect the dis-organization of the intellectual classes of Germany (Intellegentsia) and get them to join the ranks of the Communists. Appeal is made to the socialist and communist parties of Germany to unite and organize a workers' opposition bloc against the Government and the readers are assured that never were better opportunities afforded than at present to bring about the unification of these two parties.

Proof that these publications are communist is to be seen in the attached issue No. 104 of the official German communist daily newspaper "Die Rote Fahne" (the "Red Flag") in which the same expression is used on the front page, namely "the last days of Facism will take place when the communists and the social democrats unite."

The articles contained in the American publication entitled "The New Masses" are also communist and all these articles when translated and published in the Chinese language would constitute a violation of the new Chinese Press Laws, and come under clause "B" of Article 19.

The other publication entitled "Japan's Invasion of Shanghai and the Role of the Kuomintang" reprinted from the "China Forum" is a revolutionary, anti-Chiang-Kai-shek article.

*WAC* Special Branch.

*John A. Cook*  
C. A.  
*SS Please keep in touch and report again.*  
*WAC 13.6.32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8. 3727  
File No.

Special Branch S.2. Station.

REPORT

Date June 1, 1932.

Subject (in full) Alleged Radical Publications now appearing in Shanghai.

Made by D.P.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

*D. P. Pitts*

I submit herewith one copy of a pamphlet entitled "Japan's Invasion of Shanghai and the Role of the Kuomintang", purchased on May 31, 1932 from the Chinese-American Publishing Co., 78 Nanking Road together with copies of "The Nation", "New Masses", "Das Tagebuch", "Die Weltbuehne" and "The Labour Monthly", purchased from the Zeitgeist Bookstore, 425 Bubbling Well Road on the same date.

It has been ascertained that the only method of obtaining copies of "Pacific Affairs", "The Anti-Imperialist Review" and "Information Bulletin L.A.I." is by first ordering them from any reputable bookshop.

I attach herewith a cutting from "The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" of May 11, 1932 bearing on one "Carl von Ossietzke, editor of the Radical journal "Die Weltbuehne".

*D. P. Pitts*

D.P.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*S5 (Mr. Gork)*

*Please let me know if these books contain anything objectionable.*

*JH*  
1:6:32.



D-3753



COVERING INDEX TO FILE D. 3253.

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>S U B J E C T</u>
1.	Japanese Consul General's letter to the Council complaining of anti-Japanese propaganda matter displayed in the Settlement, dated 13.6.32. Secretary's reply thereto dated 29.6.32. M.A.'s opinion re prosecution of Chinese found posting and/or displaying anti-Japanese posters in the Settlement. 17.6.32.
2.	Chen Pao article re Public Safety Bureau detain one handcart load of Japanese goods on Min-kuo Road. 8.8.32.
3.	5 cases of bicycle accessories (Japan make) seized by 3 Chinese on Kiangse Road near Avenue Edward VII. 22.8.32. Goods recovered.
4.	Obstruction to transportation of Japanese cloth from Hsiang Fung Loong Alleyway to the Sing Kyi Co. 121 Kiangse Road. 9.9.32.
5.	Disturbance over transportation of Japanese cloth on Fokien Road near Peking Road. 10.9.32. Police escort provided.
6.	Loafers seize 60 rolls of Japanese cotton cloth in transit at Mohawk and Taku Roads corner. 20.9.32. 4 arrests by S. M. P.
7.	Four Chinese claiming to be representatives of the Anti-Japanese Goods Association at Nantao removed 8 boxes of Japanese buttons from No.60, Lane 549, East Seward Road. 27-12-32.
8.	Revival of anti-Japanese boycott movement-Report by D.S.I.Golder 21-9-33.
9.	Member of the China Manufacturer's Union visits Yu Chang Siang Tailor Shop, 361 Nanking Road to inspect Japanese raincoats. 5-10-33.
10.	Boycott of Japanese Rice. 25.10.33.
11.	Paper Traders Association against the Tseng Shing Paper Shop, Chinese City, for dealing in Japanese paper. 20/2/34.



<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>
12.	Woollen Goods Dealers' Association: Agitation against smuggling of Japanese woollen goods by Chinese merchants. 29.3.34.
13.	Clock & Watch Trade Association - Activities of 14.5.34.
14.	Threatening letters received by Majesty Radio Set Co., No.16 Thibet Road. 18.5.34.
15.	Threatening letter to Chinese press re adverts. for sale of Japanese medicines, etc. 21.5.34.
16.	Threatening letters received by Doong Shing Lur, Tai Chong Shing, Hung Tai Shing and Sing Chong. 23.5.34.
17.	Threatening letter received by Lao Zung Ki Metal Shop, No.151 Broadway. 26.5.34.
18.	Threatening letter received by Yue Foong Hardware Store, 284 Broadway on 11.8.34.
19.	Disturbances outside Yue Lai Dried Goods Shop, 356 Canton Road. Zau Ah Sai arrested. 29.9.34.
20.	Stone aiming at Chuen Yang Dried Fish Shop, 31 Honan Road hitting a woollen shop, 33 Honan Road. 24.11.34.
21.	Threatening letter received by Tuh Shing Cigarette Co., warning against dealing in Jap. goods. 23.11.34.
22.	Students demonstration outside Loo Yih Bookstore, 415 Tsepoo Road. 22.12.34.
23.	Threatening letter received by Chung Hwa Toy Shop, 61 Annam Road alleging dealing in Jap. goods. 31.12.34.
24.	Threatening letter received by Dah Tsoong Bookstore, Foochow Road. 8.4.35.
25.	Threatening letter received by "Eastern Times" re advertisements for Japanese. 9.7.35.
26.	Bone & Ivory Workers' Union advocate boycott of Japanese materials. 2.10.35.
27.	List of offences committed in connexion with anti-Japanese movement between 1.7.32 and 1.7.35.

Note: Att.extortion of shop masters by mosquito newspaper reporters on the pretext of anti-Jap. Movement,  
See File D.5923



FORM NO. 5  
G. 35.950.1.35

S.C.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3753

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date 6th December 1935

Subject Criminal Offences arising out of Anti-Japanese activities.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by J.B. Ross D.S.I.

Forward herewith is a list of criminal offences arising out of Anti-Japanese activities in which persons sustained injuries or property was damaged. Particulars of arrests and convictions as contained in crime reports are also shown.

*Shih*  
D.S.I.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

*File*  
*J.B.*  
14 FEB 1936



Special Branch,  
December 2, 1935.

S.2

Please make out a list of offences  
committed between July 1, 1932 and July 1, 1935  
in connection with the anti-Japanese movement  
which involved bomb throwing or shooting or damage  
to property or injury to persons :

1. Nature, time and place of offence, and damage done.
2. Names of persons arrested for offence with  
date of arrest.
3. Sentence imposed and date of sentence.

*D. C. Givens*

D. C. (Special Branch).

*D. S. T. Cayne*

*ASB 2/12*



27

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
B. B. D. 3753
Date 2 12 35

Special Branch,  
December 2, 1935.

S.2

Please make out a list of offences  
committed between July 1, 1932 and July 1, 1935  
in connection with the anti-Japanese movement  
which involved bomb throwing or shooting or damage  
to property or injury to persons :

1. Nature, time and place of offence, and damage done.
2. Names of persons arrested for offence with  
date of arrest.
3. Sentence imposed and date of sentence.

*JH*

D. C. (Special Branch).

*Original to S. 2. 4/4/35*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY  
S. B. REG. STAMP  
No. S. B. D. 3753  
8 10 35

Extract from Intelligence Report of 2.10.35.

Anti-Japanese Movement - activities of the Bone and Ivory  
Workers' Union

Forty members of the Shanghai Municipality Ivory and  
Bone Workers' Union held a meeting in their office, 59  
Tsih Zoen Dz Loong, City, between 3.15 p.m. and 4 p.m.  
October 1. During the meeting the following resolutions  
were passed :-

- 1) That arrangements be made to form two persuasion groups  
of four members each for the purpose of persuading the  
managements of ivory and bone workshops to refrain  
from using materials of Japanese origin.
- 2) That the local Kuomintang be requested to instruct the  
ivory and bone workshop owners to use native materials  
instead of Japanese.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

Special Branch S. Station, 3751

REPORT

Date July 29, 1935.

Subject (in full) Threatening Letter received by the Eastern Times on July 9, 1935.

Made by D.P.S. Lockwood.

Forwarded by

*J. D. Lockwood*

In connection with the "Threatening Letter" received by the Eastern Times, 514 Foochow Road on July 9, 1935, warning them against advertising "Enemy Goods", enquiries made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih show that no further letters have been received by the concern, and that no information has been obtained as to the author of the letter.

*J. D. Lockwood*

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.P.S.

*D.L. (br.)*

*Information and  
kindly return.*

*JMB*

29 JULY 1935

*File*

*27 July 1935*





# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

S. B. REGISTRY.

D 3753

"6" 13 1 Division: 35

Louisa Police Station.

Crime Register No. 1873/35 Copy for Special Branch

18th July, 1935.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	13
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	"Eastern Times", 514 Poochow Road.		
Time and date of offence.	5.30 p.m. 6-7-35.		
" " " reported.	By Letter (headquarters)		
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Mr. K. F. Lee (梁克甫), Manager, Advertising Dept. "Eastern Times", 701 Poochow Rd.		
Number of criminals with full individual description.			
Arrests.	Nil.		
Classification of property stolen.	-	Value \$	
Classification of property recovered.	-	Value \$	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.			
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.  In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	<p>N.O. At 5.30 p.m. 6-7-35, the "Eastern Times" situated at 514 Poochow Road, received the threatening letter warning them not to advertise enemy goods.</p> <p>\$I, Please go into this matter (see if the Special Branch can lend any assistance. JH 17 JULY 1935</p>		



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?  
(m) What was their "characters"?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?  
(o) Are old servants suspected?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 6.30 p.m. 9-7-35, a threatening letter (copy attached) was received by the Officer in Charge of the Advertising Department, "Eastern Times", No. 514 Poonow Road, warning and threatening him against advertising "Unany Goods" (presumably Japanese).

The writer of this letter further requests that the "Hua-shan" insert a reply in their paper all in Chinese and to convey Mr. K.F. Lay (賴克甫), manager of the advertising Dept. states that this request will be ignored.

The threatening letter was posted in No. 12 Box Line Station, "Hankow", exact time unknown.

The "Eastern Times" has been established since the year 1904 and has a daily circulation of approx. 60,000 and according to Mr. K.F. Lay perfect harmony exists between the employees and directors and there has not been any recent dismissals amongst the staff.

All uniform duties and the section detectives have been warned to pay particular attention to the offices of the "Eastern Times".

"Threatening letter" forwarded to Headquarters for comparison with those already on file.

Enquiries proceeding.

LH 10. 7. 35  
/K

*[Signature]*  
C.D.C.I.S.







Translation.

Officer in Charge,  
Advertisement Department,  
Eastern Times.

In the Movie Advertisement Column, Page 4 of your paper, dated July 9, appeared an advertisement for Jin-tan of the Tea Company. We once noticed in the press that Jin-tan is an enemy production and has been boycotted. Furthermore, the Press Association once decided to prohibit the publication of advertisements for enemy goods in order to show the patriotism of our educated classes. We can not understand your object in publishing advertisements of this kind. Is it because you think only of money and therefore betray the good faith of our cultural circle by conducting propaganda on behalf of enemy goods? Or, is it because through carelessness you failed to discover it before publication? We hope that you will correct this mistake on the receipt of this letter. If not, we will unite with others and deal with you, using drastic measures, and you will not be able to say that you have not been warned beforehand. Please insert a reply in your paper within three days. In consideration of the critical situation in our country, in consequence of external aggression, where will we find ourselves if we allow such things to happen? Thinking that your patriotism is as great as that of others, we beg to present this letter.

Sd. Li Hing (Weeping people)

July 9, 24th year.



D.3753/25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. 3753/25
Date 10 7 35

July 10, 1935.

Publication of Japanese Advertisements in the Chinese Press  
Eastern Times receives threatening letter

In connection with the publication of advertisements on behalf of Japanese concerns, the Eastern Times received by post on July 9, 1935, an anonymous letter asking for an explanation of the publication of an advertisement of 'enemy' goods and threatened to adopt drastic measures against the paper if it continues to publish such advertisements.



(24)

U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED  
No. D 3753  
Date 12 1 1935

" A "

Misc. 157/35.

Central

April 10, 35.

1

Alleged intimidation by Threatening Letter.

Regarding the attached report received from S.I., Special Branch, the following information has been obtained.

On the 30/3/35, Zee Kuo Min (張國敏) recipient of the letter proceeded to the Nippon Commercial Union, 486 Woosung Road and purchased a small folding case with mirror and comb, for the sum of 40 cents.

Upon leaving the shop he was approached by one named "Chang" who had formerly been attached to his company in the Chinese Army, about 7 years previously.

Chang whose full name is unknown, greeted Zee and requested information regarding his purchase at the Japanese shop, and on this being supplied, stated that if he did not return the purchase and desist in dealing in Japanese goods he would be bombed.

Zee became frightened and returned to the store and attempted to obtain the return of the purchase money for the return of the article bought, stating his reason for doing so, but this request was refused.

On the 3/4/35 he received the letter of intimidation and showed same to his master, after which the missive was destroyed.

On the 3/4/35 he again encountered Chang who borrowed \$2.00 for the purpose of returning to the country, but at



1/Sheet No. 2.

the time this transaction was completed, no mention was made concerning the threats and letter received.

From the above it would appear that no Anti-Japanese Society is operating, but that the matter was confined between the two acquaintances, originating through Chang being a witness of the purchase made by his one time companion, and his desire to perpetrate a practical joke.

Due to the letter having been destroyed no examination of the writing can be made to substantiate the fact that he might be the writer of other letters of this nature on file at Headquarters.

Remarks of D.C. (C.W.)  
on station copy: -

D.C. (C.F. M.). Assume  
your staff will inform  
the Japanese Consular  
Police as to results?

Sd. S.H. Y.  
"H."

"Yes"  
Sd. H.G. 11.4.35

  
D.S. 274.

 Det. 1/c.

noted  
 11/4/35

~~D. D. O. "A"~~

File  


11/4/1935

Officer i/c, Special Branch.



(24)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. 1, SPECIAL BRANCH	
File No.	No. D 3753
Date	April 8, 1935

Date April 8, 1935

Subject Dah Tsoong Book Store, Foochow Road - recipient of threatening letter making accusations of dealing in Japanese goods.

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by S. Grubb cat

Information has been received from the local Japanese Consular Police to the effect that on April 1, a Chinese named Zee Kuo Min (徐國明) called at the Nippon Commercial Union, No. 486 Woosung Road, and cancelled an agreement for the purchase of goods on the grounds that he had received a threatening letter from the "Chinese Patriots' Corps for the Extermination of Traitors".

A translation of the missive, which is addressed to the Dah Tsoong Book Store, Foochow Road, is attached.

*Copies forwarded to D.O.'s and Chief's Central*  
*JK*

*D. S. Umemoto*  
 D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

*D.S. (prime)*  
*Information*  
*JK*



April 1, 1935.

The Dah Tssong Bookstore ( 大眾書局 ),  
Foochow Road.

Dear Sirs,

We have to state from information obtained the other day by Tsang Sah Kong (張殺岡) and other members of our Corps that at the dwarf's emporium on Woosung Road, Hongkew District, Zee Kuo Ming (徐國明), one of the members of your staff, arranged with Okamura and Murakami, Chiefs of the General Affairs Office of the emporium, a contract for the purchase of "enemy" goods, with the object of acquiring profits therefrom.

Indignant over this, we youths, hereby warn you that a declaration be published in the 2nd sheets of the "Sin Wan Pao" and "Shun Pao" within a period of 3 days, in order to avoid public ire. If not, we will within <sup>a</sup>~~the~~ week ~~to follow~~ bomb your store with three hand-grenades of 12 lbs. each. This warning is given in case you may wish to repent.

From the "Chinese Patriots' Corps for the  
Extermination of Traitors".



23

January 1-3, 1935.

HONGKONG MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. P. REGISTRY.	
3153/23.	
Date	3 / 1 / 35

Political (2)

Anti-Japanese Movement - Chung Hwa Toy Shop receives threatening postcard

The proprietor of the Chung Hwa Toy Shop, 61 Annam Road, received on December 31, 1934, an anonymous postcard, warning him against dealing in Japanese goods. It threatens that severe action would be taken should he continue to sell toys of Japanese origin.

Local Kuomintang - registration of inactive members

In connection with the registration of members of the Kuomintang who have not hitherto participated in any activities of the sections or Branches to which they belong, some 6,000 persons registered with the local Tangpu by December 31, 1934. The local Kuomintang has now asked the central Kuomintang whether the registration will be continued or not, as there are still a number of members who have not yet complied, although the time limit has expired.

Chinese deportees from Japan - receive relief from Chinese

The 1st batch of ten Chinese deportees who arrived here from Japan on December 30 (vide I.R. 31/12/34) received on December 31, 1934, the usual sum of relief from a delegate of the Chinese Overseas Affairs Committee of the National Government.

Seven of their number left for Hangchow by rail at 6 a.m. January 2, while the remainder, it is said, will leave for Nanking on January 6 with a view to appealing for relief from the Central Kuomintang.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTER.

## CRIME DIARY.

No. **D** 375/23

Date 1/1/35 Division 135

No. 611 Police Station.

January 1st., 1935.

Crime Register No. 375.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— 13.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	5 p.m. - 6 p.m. 1-1-35.	Places visited in course of investigation each day. Station. 61 Anson Road.

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	The Chung Hwa (中華) toy shop, 61 Anson Road.	
Time and date of offence.	At 3 p.m. the 31-12-34.	
" " " reported.	At 5 p.m. the 1-1-35.	
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Tsoo Kau Yung (周宝荣), shop-keeper, 61 Anson Road.	
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Unknown.	
Arrests.	Nil.	
Classification of property stolen.	Nil.	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Nil.	Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	*****	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence.  In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	*****	

SI, Please note with a view to assisting in inquiries and pass to Reg. to file.  
J.H. 3.1.35/KG  
JAN 2 1935



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?  
(m) What was their "characters"?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?  
(o) Are old servants suspected?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Do not apply.

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 5p.m. the 1-12-34, the complainant, who owns a small toy shop, under the name of the Chung Hwa (中華) toy shop at No. 61 Anson Road, brought to the Station a postcard, addressed to him from an anonymous writer, which he had received by Post at his shop at 4p.m. on the 1-12-34.

The anonymous writer, who signed the postcard as a Patriotic Member, warns the complainant to stop dealing in Japanese goods and further threatens to bomb complainant's shop should he continue to sell Japanese toys anymore.

The complainant, who keeps in stock in addition to home made, some of toys of Japanese origin, states that prior to this postcard he had neither received any other threatening letters, nor anyone called at his shop trying to intimidate him or his employees to cease dealing in Japanese toys.

He also does not suspect any one, who may be the author of the postcard.

The postcard was posted at the Subbling Hill Post Office on the 30-12-34.

Detectives will be detailed to keep a watch on the shop.

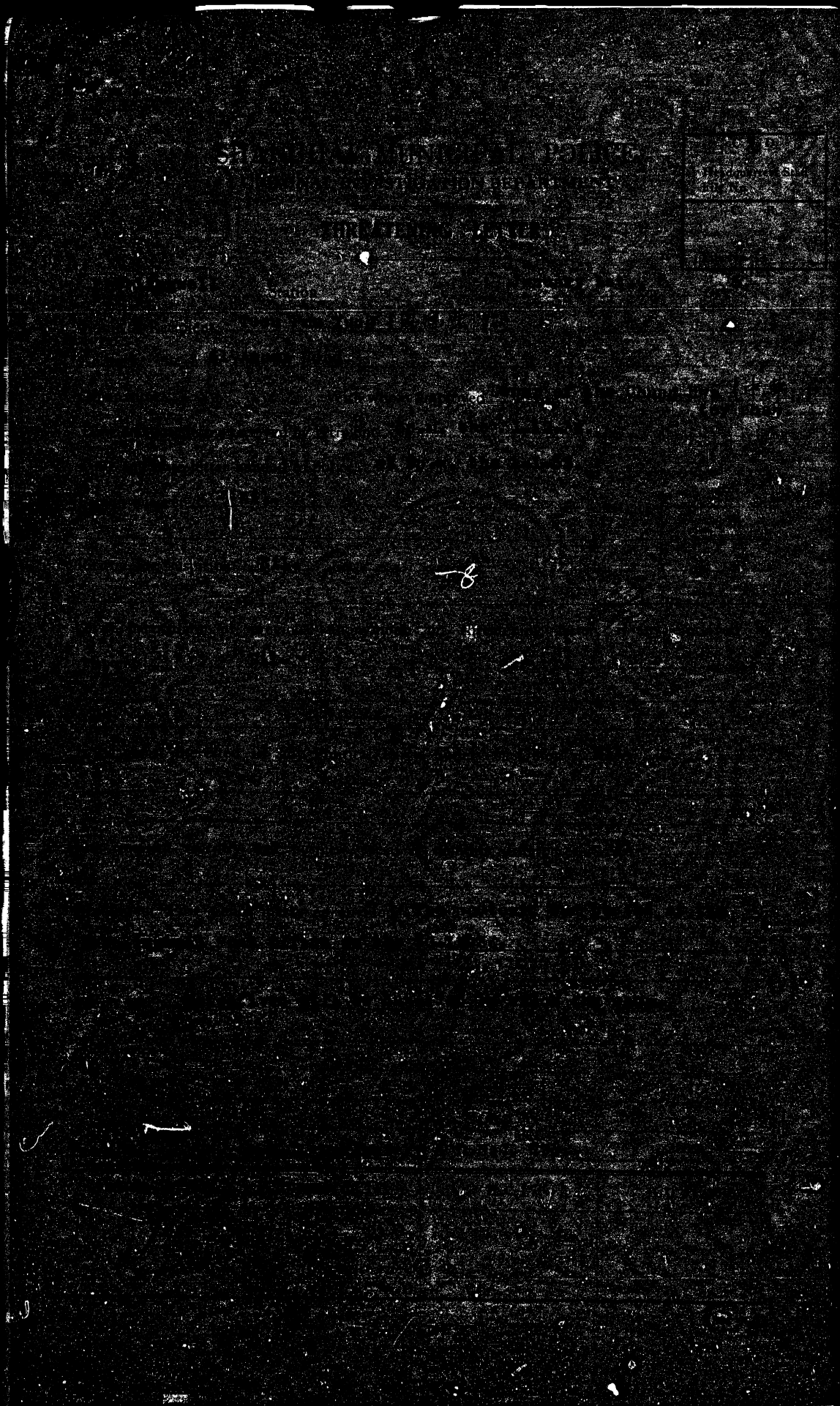
Further enquiries are proceeding.

*Copy for D.C. (Special Branch)*

*AS*

*Bladlaushy*  
D.S.I.  
C.D.C. 271.





100





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Misc. 247/34.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
WEST HONGKONG S. B. REGISTRY.  
Station,

REPORT

Date 22/12/34 3753/22

Date 24 1 12 13

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Demonstration at 415 Tsepoo Rd.

Made by D.S. Gibson.

Forwarded by Joseph Javatsa

Sir,

At 8.25 p.m. 22/12/34 a telephone message was received stating that some loafers were causing trouble outside the Loo Yih Book Shop at 415 Tsepoo Rd. S.I. Parker, P.S. Park, and C.D.C. 221 proceeded to the scene where they found a large crowd gathered but otherwise nothing of an untoward nature was taking place.

Enquiries learned that about 7.30 p.m. several Chinese students of about 15 years of age had come to the shop and alleged that they had been sold books and other school utensils of Japanese origin. This was denied by the shop assistants but the students would not accept the explanation and on being reinforced by other students and passers-by they threatened to damage the shop. On the Police being summoned however they left when the shop employees closed the door and put up the shutters.

The shop assistants did not know the students or the school to which they belonged.

The shop is owned by one, Wu Yoch Tsi ( ), manager of the Ting Shing Educational Supply Co., 73 Canton Rd. He could give detectives no reason for the demonstration stating he did not deal in Japanese Goods.

C.P.C.s have been posted in the vicinity to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

J. Gibson  
D.S. 1.

Sen Det.

D.D.O. J'.

J.R. 24.12.34

Officer i/c.  
Special Branch.



D.3753/22

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3753/22.
Date 24 / 12. 34

December 24, 1934.

Anti-Japanese Demonstration at Settlement Bookstore

At 7.30 p.m. Dec. 22, a number of Chinese students appeared in the Loo Yih Book Shop, 415 Tsepoo Road, and threatened to damage the shop, alleging that it had sold books and stationery of Japanese origin. Trouble was prevented by the arrival of Police who succeeded in dispersing the crowd.

On the morning of Dec. 23, posters bearing the following slogans were found posted on the door of the shop:

"Down with the traitorous merchants!!"

"Get rid of the Japanese Goods!"



*copy for office 1/c Special Branch*  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY.**  
**CRIME DIARY.**

*D 3753/21*

*1 Division*

Crime Register No. **843/34.**

**Went Hongkew** Police Station.  
**29th November** 19**34.**

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—
		<b>Threatening Letters.</b>
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See Below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
		See Below.

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.**

Place or description of premises.	<b>Chinese Cigarette Factory, No. 10, Lane, Lane 151 North Chiening Road.</b>	
Time and date of offence.	<b>Between 10-11-34 and 26-11-34.</b>	
" " " reported.	<b>3.45 p.m. 26-11-34.</b>	
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	<b>Chui Shing ei (邱兴惠), proprietor of Tuh Shing (德兴) Cigarette Co., No. 10, Lane 151 North Chiening Road.</b>	
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<b>Not known.</b>	
Arrests.	<b>Nil.</b>	
Classification of property stolen.	<b>Nil.</b>	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	<b>Nil.</b>	Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.		
(a) Time and date body was discovered.		
(b) Position, appearance and marks on body.		
(c) Apparent cause of death.		
(d) Motive if known.		

**Full Details of Method used in Committing offence**

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.

(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.

(f) Means used (tools etc.)

(g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc.

(h) Mode of transport and description.

(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)

*Handwritten signature*  
**DEC. 1 1934**

*Included in  
I.R. 24.11.34  
473*



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?  
(m) What was their "characters"?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?  
(o) Are old servants suspected?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 3.45 p.m. 26-11-34, Compt. came to the Station and reported that he had received two letters purporting to emanate from the Blood and Soul Corps for the Riddance of Traitors. The 1st letter was received on 10-11-34 whilst the 2nd was received at about 2 p.m. 26-11-34.

The 1st letter reads as follows:-

23/11/34.

Tuh Saing Cigarette Co,

Whether a nation flourishes or perishes a man must have responsibilities. We who are the people of China must give our all for the cause of patriotism.

The object of your establishment is for furthering China's interests and the prevention of the exodus of money to countries abroad.

The promotion of the sale of national goods relieves China. We have received reports from our Corps special investigators that for the purpose of profit you are being a traitor by secretly importing the goods of a rival state, and therefore not attending to the interests of China. The blood stains of the Jan 28th patriots (Sino-Japanese Hostilities) are not yet dry and the territory in the North East which was lost on Sept 18th has not yet been recovered, yet in a small space of time you have lost your hard feeling.

This is our first warning. Take heed, otherwise we will send you a special warning. We know of your present difficulties in maintaining a livelihood by means of your labours, therefore warn you by means of this letter.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 843/34.

Age..... Division.  
West Hongkew Police Station.

30th November 1934.

Diary Number:— 1. Sheet 3.

Nature of Offence:— Threatening  
Letters.

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

When you receive this, seal your enemy goods at once and within five days state in the Sin Wan Pao how you have disposed of same.

If your business is ruined, it will be too late for you to repent.

Chopped:— The Blood & Soul  
Corps for the  
Riddance of Traitors.  
Letter No. 1454.

A translation of the 2nd letter is appended  
hereunder:—

24/11/34.

Tuh Shing Cigarette Co.

We trust that you received our warning No. 1454 dated 10th inst, since when 10 days have elapsed.

We have now decided that you must insert a notice in the Sin Wan Pao within 36 hours. If you take no notice of this we shall not warn you again.

According to Rule No. 101 of our Corps, all of your premises can be destroyed in the space of five minutes.

If we carry out our intentions, please do not say that we have not previously warned you.

Chopped:— The Blood & Soul  
Corps for the  
Riddance of Traitors.  
Letter No. 1493.

Compt. further stated that he intended to publish in the Sin Wan Pao a notice denying the allegations that



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 843/34.

"C" Division.  
West Hongkew Police Station.  
30th November 1934.

Diary Number:— 1. Sheet 4.	Nature of Offence:— Threatening letters.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

his firm dealt in "enemy goods". The following is a translation of the said notice:-

27-11-34.

A Reply to the Brethern of the Blood and Soul Corps for  
for the Riddance of Traitors.

In reply to your letters Nos. 1455 and 1493, we are much obliged to hear that you are very patriotic. Though our factory is small, we are rather more patriotic than others.

Regarding the papers used in the manufacture of our products. They are all purchased from the following concerns:-

- (1) Holland-Pacific Co. (American Concern).
- (2) Behn, Meyer China Co. (German Concern).
- (3) Steiner Import Co. (Italian Concern).

We really have no rival goods in our factory. If you suspect us, please send your members to inspect our factory.

At the time of making the above report, Compt. expressed the desire that no extraordinary Police protection be afforded, his premises. In spite of this however, the officer i/c Station deemed it advisable to instruct Police in the locality of Compt's premises to pay special attention thereto.

Compt has been requested to report immediately if and when he receives any further letters.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c,  
Special Branch.

W. Moore  
Det. Sgt. 241.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

BY: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]

13. [Illegible]

14. [Illegible]

15. [Illegible]

16. [Illegible]

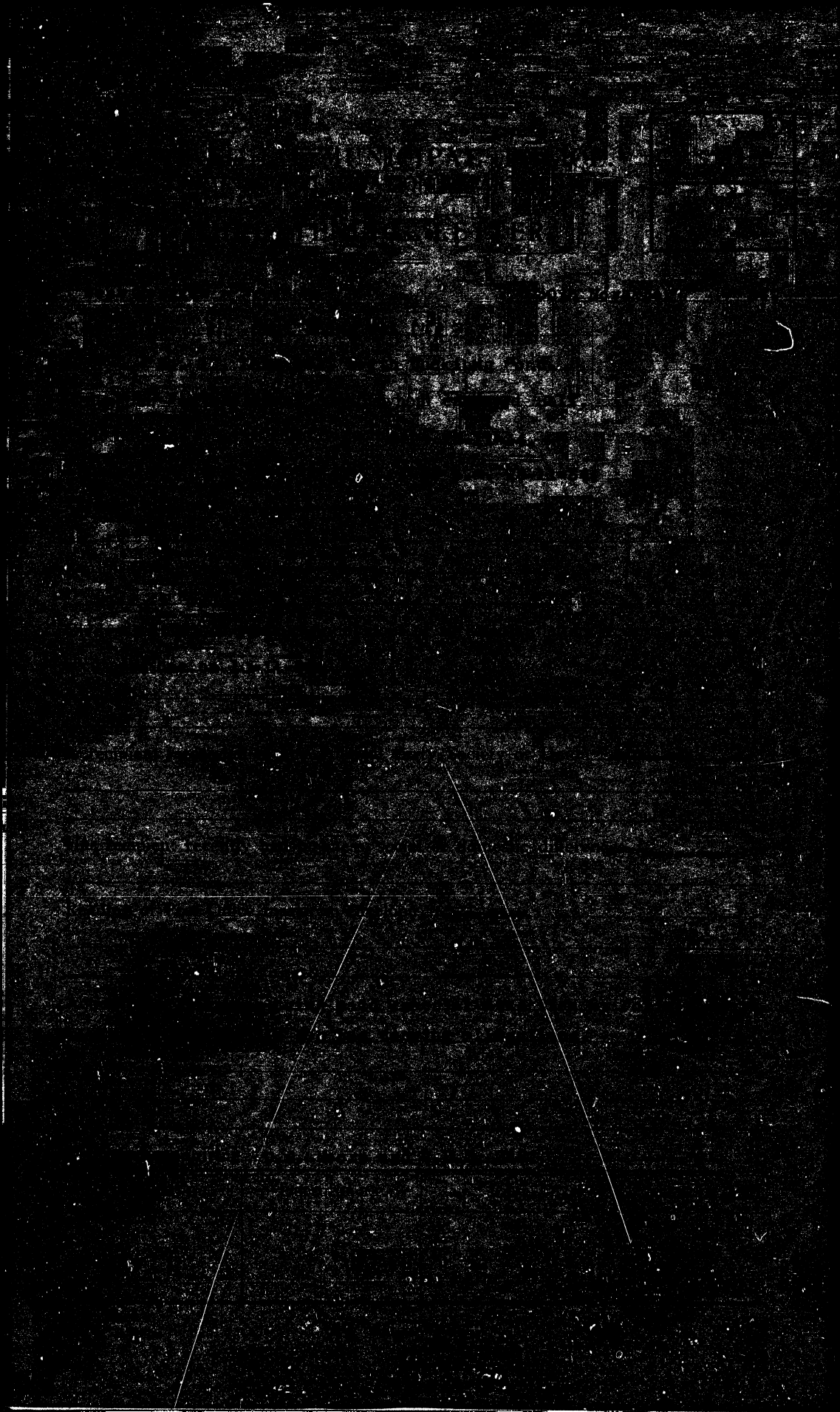
17. [Illegible]

18. [Illegible]

19. [Illegible]

20. [Illegible]







Extract from Intelligence Report 27.11.34. 28 1 11 1311

-- : --

Anti-Japanese Movement - Tuh Shing Cigarette Shop  
Receives threatening letters.

On November 10, 1934, a letter purporting to emanate from the "Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" and numbered 1454, was received by the Tuh Shing (~~122~~) Cigarette Co., Lane 151, No.10 North Chekiang Road. This letter accuses the shop of dealing in "Enemy" goods.

A further letter, numbered 1493, from the same source was received by this concern at 2 p.m. Nov. 26. This letter demanded that a notice expressing the determination of the management of the shop to seal the "Enemy" goods in stock, be inserted in the Chinese press within 36 hours, and threatened that failure to comply with this order, might lead to the premises of this shop being destroyed.

In answer to the letter an article appeared in the Sin Wan Pao of November 27, denying that the Tuh Shing Cigarette Shop is dealing in "Enemy" goods.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

West Hongkew Station,

Date 27/11/ 1934.

Subject (in full) Letters Purporting to Emanate from The Blood & Soul Corps for  
the Riddance of Traitors.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

*Asst. Javalon*

The attached is an article, together with translation,  
which appeared in today's issue of the Sin Wan Pao, in connection  
with the above.

*W. Moore*

D.S. 241.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "C" Div.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*I.R. 27 11 34*

*114*

*File*  
*MS*



26/11/34.

A Reply to the Brethern of the Blood and Soul Corp.  
for the Riddance of Traitors.

In reply to your letters Nos. 1455 and 1493,  
we are much obliged to hear that you are very patriotic.  
Though our factory is small, we are rather more patriotic  
than others.

Regarding the papers used in the manufacture of  
our products. They are all purchased from the following  
concerns:-

- (1) Holland-Saxonic Co. (American Concern).
- (2) Bone, Meyer & Co. (German Concern).
- (3) Steiner Import Co. (Italian Concern).

We really have no rival goods in our factory.  
If you suspect us, please send your members to inspect  
our factory.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 224/34

West Hongkew Station, 37-3/21

REPORT

Date 26/11/34 11 1-4

Subject (in full) Letters Purporting to Emanate from The Blood & Soul Corps for the Riddance of Traitors.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by Inspector Swallow.

At 3.45 p.m. 26/11/34, one Chui Shing Wei (邱光惠) proprietor of the Tuh Shing (德兴) Cigarette Co, No 10, Lane 151 North Chekiang Road came to the Station and reported that he had received two letters purporting to emanate from the Blood and Soul Corps for the Riddance of Traitors, translations of which are attached. He stated that the 1st letter was received on 10/11/34 whilst the 2nd was received at about 2 p.m. this date.

Chui Shing Wei further states that he is inserting a notice in the local Chinese dailies to the effect that his firm has not nor has any intention of conducting business detrimental to the best interests of the Republic of China.

Informant expressed the desire that no extraordinary Police protection be afforded his premises for the present, stating that he will attend this Station on 27/11/34 to further discuss this matter.

In spite of the preceeding paragraph, special precautions are being taken by the Uniform Staff of this Station.

W Moore  
Det Sgt 241

Senior Detective

D.D.O. "C" Division.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Registering

held and passed.

27. 11. 34

HK

Please see and pass to Key. to file.

MB

28/11



23/11/34.

Tuh Shing Cigarette Co,

Whether a nation flourishes or perishes a man must have responsibilities. We who are the people of China must give our all for the cause of patriotism

The object of your establishment is for furthering China's interests and the prevention of the exodus of money to countries abroad.

The promotion of the sale of national goods relieves China. We have received reports from our Corps special investigators that for the purpose of profit you are being a traitor by secretly importing the goods of a rival state, and therefore not attending to the interests of China. The blood stains of the Jan 28th patriots ( Sino-Japanese Hostilities ) are not yet dry and the territory in the North East which was lost on Sept 18th has not yet been recovered, yet in a small space of time you have lost your hard feeling.

This is our first warning. Take heed, otherwise we will send you a special warning. We know of your present difficulties in maintaining a livelihood by means of your labours, therefore warn you by means of this letter.

When you receive this, seal your enemy goods at once and within five days state in the Sin Wan Pao how you have disposed of same.

If your business is ruined, it will be too late for you to repent.

Chopped:- The Blood & Soul Corps  
for the Riddance of  
Traitors.  
Letter No 1454.



Letter No 2

24/11/34

Tuh Shing Cigarette Co,

We trust that you received our warning No 1454 dated 10th inst, since when 10 days have elapsed.

We have now decided that you must insert a notice in the Sin Wan Pao within 36 hours. If you take no notice of this we shall not warn you again.

According to Rule No 101 of our Corps, all of your premises can be destroyed in the space of five minutes.

If we carry out our intentions, please do not say that we have not previously warned you.

Chopped:- The Blood & Soul Corps  
for the Riddance of  
Traitors.  
Letter No 1493.



*Hesie Branch*  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**  
**CRIME DIARY.**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY.

No. **D 37**

Date **24-11-34** Division **Central**

Crime Register No. **1498/34.**

**Central** Police Station.

**November 24,** 19 **34.**

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— <b>42</b>
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	<b>8.20 a.m. - 10.30 a.m.</b> <b>24-11-34.</b>	Places visited in course of investigation each day. <b>31 &amp; 33 Honan Road.</b> <b>Office.</b>

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	<b>33 Honan Road.</b>	
Time and date of offence.	<b>3 a.m. 24-11-34.</b>	
" " " reported.	<b>8.20 a.m. 24-11-34.</b>	
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	<b>Zee Bang Chu (徐邦久), coolie, employed 33 Honan Rd.</b>	
Number of criminals with full individual description.		
Arrests.		
Classification of property stolen.		Value \$
Classification of property recovered.		Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.		
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence  In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, par-taking of food etc.)	<p><b>(e) Huge piece of stone thrown through window at 3 a.m.</b></p> <p><i>SI</i> <i>Please note and pass to Registry to file. J.P.</i> <b>NOV. 26 1934</b></p> <p><i>7R</i> <i>noted 26</i> <i>H.Y. 11/34</i></p>	



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?  
(m) What was their "character"?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?  
(o) Are old servants suspected?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 8.20 a.m. 24-11-34 complainant reported that while asleep at 3 a.m. same date, in a woollen goods shop at 33 Honan Road, he was awakened by the sound of smashing glass and on getting up discovered that the lower half of a large plate glass window on the front of the shop had been shattered by a piece of stone which had been hurled through it by some person unknown. Complainant quickly went out on the street but was too late to see the perpetrator of the crime who disappeared before his arrival. The piece of stone which caused the damage was found resting among some knitted jerseys exhibited in the window.

On receipt of the above report D.S. Logan and C.D.C? 260 called at above shop and interviewed the manager and various employees but failed to elicit any useful information, each individual declaring that they knew of no motive for the crime. Questioned as to whether Japanese goods were being stored or sold at above shop both the manager and employees denied that any Japanese goods were handled by complainant's shop since the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1931. They also denied having any knowledge of anything that might cause personal malice against them by any particular person, and could in no way assist the Police in their enquiries.

It may be mentioned that the Chuan Yang Dried Fish Shop, 31 Honan Road, situated next door to the damaged window, which deals in sharks, fins etc., is believed to deal in Japanese goods, as it is possible that the missile used in this case was intended for premises 31 Honan Road, and that an error was made by



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.

Police Station.

19

Diary Number:— 1/Sheet No. 3.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

the culprit. The occupants of 22 Honan Road denied having  
received any communications of an Anti-Japanese nature.

C.P.C.s 3111 and 654 patrolling 3 Sec. 6 Beat and  
C.P.C.s 487 and 3326 patrolling Sec. 3 Beat 7 all of whom  
pass the scene of the crime will be questioned regarding  
any suspicious persons they may have observed in the  
vicinity, and the result made the subject of a further  
report. As it is believed that the crime in this case  
was committed by anti-Japanese elements a copy of this  
diary has been forwarded to the Special Branch.

Enquiries continuing.

*W. Logan*

D.S. 265.

C.D.C. 260.

~~Sen. Det. t/c.~~

*Rh* D. B. O. "A".

Officer i/c. Special Branch.



8-22F  
6.1 am-10-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRATION

3753/18

CRIME DIARY.

Date 7/7/21

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1333/34

NGN Division.  
Hongkew Police Station.  
22/8/34 19

Diary Number:— 3		Nature of Offence:—Threatening Letters.	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Daily.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	General enquiries.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Daily visits have been paid to the complt's premises by either C.D.S.72 or the undersigned and the complt has been closely interrogated regarding receipt of possible further letters which he denies.

The complt states he has had no further cause for any alarm on account of this subject and is inclined to treat the matter as a hoax on the part of some person or persons unknown.

The envelope bears no marks by which, with the aid of the Post Office, the writer might be located.

Intimation has been received from Crime Registry that the letter submitted for examination cannot be connected with any previous letters either by writing or paper.

There is apparently no useful purpose being served in keeping enquiries pending on this case and until such further developments if any, take place I would suggest that the case be classified and filed accordingly.

I attach herewith my final report.

Det. 10.

D.D.O."C"

D.S.263



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1333/34

"C"

Division.

Hongkew

Police Station.

16/8/34

19

Diary Number:— 2

Nature of Offence: Threatening  
letters.Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day.

Daily

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

284 Broadway.

Station Det. office.

## RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The undersigned and C.D.S. 72 have kept in daily touch with the complainant in this case but have been given to understand that no further letters have been received.

There is no evidence yet to hand to suggest the person or persons responsible for this missive and the complt. is still unable to advance any such suggestions.

As previously stated special precautions are being kept by both uniform and detective branches to avoid any incident at the above address although it is thought very unlikely that any attempt will be made to carry out the threat contained in the letter received by the complt.

Enquiries proceeding.

Sen. *[Signature]*  
D.D.O. "C"

*[Signature]*  
D.S. 263



0.1.C Sp. Br.  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE**  
**CRIME DIARY.**

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. **D** 3753/18

Date **7** / **9** / **34**

Location **Police Station.**

**11th.** **August** 19 **34.**

Crime Register No. **1533/34.**

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence: — <b>Threatening Letter</b>
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	<b>9.00.p.m. to 10.30.p.m.</b>	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
		<b>Station Det. o lvo Office. Chinese Central Post Office. No. 104 roadway.</b>

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.**

Place or description of premises.	<b>Yue Poong Hardware store, 104 roadway.</b>		
Time and date of offence.	<b>9.00.p.m. 10.8.1934.</b>		
" " " reported.	<b>9.00.p.m. 11.8.1934.</b>		
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	<b>Chin Yue Ching (折元錦), Shop-keeper. 203 Broadway.</b>		
Number of criminals with full individual description.			
Arrests.			
Classification of property stolen.	-		Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	-		Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.  (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.			
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence  In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Letter received by complt. stating that if he continued to deal in Japanese goods he would be shot.</b></p>		

Note and pass to file



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 5.00 p.m. 11.8.1934 the complt. in this case brought to the station a let or which he had received at 5.00 p.m. on 10.8.1934 in which he was threatened that should he continue to deal in Japanese goods he would be shot. The letter is signed by the 'Blood and Soul Society for the Assistance of traitors' Translation of the letter is submitted on the regular form.

Complt. was closely questioned and stated that since the Manchurian Incident of Sept. 1931 he had not in any way dealt with Japanese goods and could not explain the reason for the let or.

Further questioned the complt. stated that in January he had reason to dismiss three employees whose services were not satisfactory these three named Lung Pui Kwa (威配華), Lung Hwah Nyoch (董李鈺) and Nyl Nan Son (倪南山) but their present addresses are unknown to the complt. or his staff. Complt. has no idea of the origin of the letters.

Detec. have <sup>been</sup> instructed to keep the premises under observation and the facts of the case have been brought to the notice of the Chief Inspector I/c. for similar action.

Inquiries at the Chinese P.O. ascertained that the letter was posted on the morning of the 10.8.1934 at Central Post Office.

Inquiry on Proceedings.

Det. I/c.

D. 10/8/34

D. .



# THREATENING LETTER

St. P.

Headquarter

Staff

File No.

**C. R.**

# FILE NO.

APR 11 1922

Employer



19

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. S. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3753/19
Date	1 / 1

1872/34.  
Miscel. Report 333/34.

Lousa  
September 29th, 34.

2.

80.

See Below.

See Below.

At 8.p.m. on 29-9-34, accused Zau Ah Sai (曾阿三), a newspaper vendor employed by the Shanghai Evening News, took up a position outside the Yue Lai (悅來) Dried Goods Shop and holding a bundle of newspapers in his hand commenced shouting that the shop was dealing in Japanese goods, and advising pedestrians not to buy goods there, his intention no doubt being to collect a crowd and cause trouble. C.D.C.s 42 and 164 on duty in the shop heard accused shouting and arrested him.

*See also File  
D. 3886/50 re  
bomb outrage  
at the same dried  
goods shop.*

A shop assistant named Tsang Tsen Ching (曾振成) stated that accused is the same person who incited the crowd, to gather round the shop on the evening of 29-9-34.

Accused questioned stated that he was not acting on the instructions of any person by his behaviour outside the Yue Lai Dried Goods Shop, his objective being to cause people to buy his newspapers which contain an article to the effect that above shop deals in Japanese goods, and advises the public not to patronize the shop. Examination of the papers found in possession of accused showed that such an article was published therein.

Accused's objective, however, being undoubtedly to cause a disturbance for his own satisfaction or on behalf of some other persons he has been charged with Breach of the Peace, and will appear before the S.S.D. Court on the A.M. of 1-10-34.

*W.C.P. 9*  
D.S. 386.  
C.D.C.s 42, 164 & 242.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A"

Division.

Louza

Police Station.

Crime Register No. 1872/34.

September 29th, 1934.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:—	60.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See Below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See Below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Outside the Yue Lai (悅來) Dried Goods Shop, 356 Canton Road.
Time and date of offence.	8.p.m. 29-9-34.
" " " reported.	8.15.p.m. 29-9-34.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M.C./S.M.P.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	<p><u>One arrested and charged:</u></p> <p>Zau Ah Sai (曹阿三), 30, Tungchow, S/Newspaper Vendor, Nantao.</p>
Arrests.	One by C.I.D.
Classification of property stolen.	- Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	- Value \$
<p>In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered.</p> <p>(a) Time and date body was discovered.            (b) Position, appearance and marks on body.            (c) Apparent cause of death.            (d) Motive if known.</p>	
<p>Full Details of Method used in Committing offence</p> <p>In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.</p> <p>(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.            (f) Means used (tools etc.)            (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc.            (h) Mode of transport and description.            (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, par-taking of food etc.)</p>	(a) Breach of Peace.

Note a-1 pass  
 to file.



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

**For Report Please See Sheet No.3.**



LO 333/34
29-9-34

"A"

Louza

29th September, 34.

1

29-9-34

See below

Re Articles Published in Mosquito Newspapers  
Concerning the Owner of the Yue Lai (悅來)  
Dried Goods Shop, 356 Canton Road, Dealing in  
Japanese Goods.

At 8.30 a.m. on 29-9-34, Kung Fong Lai (龔芳來),  
proprietor of the Yue Lai (悅來) Dried Goods Shop, 356  
Canton Road, came to the Station and made the following  
report:

On 20-9-34, an article was published in the  
Shanghai Evening News (上海夜報), a small mosquito news-  
paper to the effect that it had been discovered that  
the Yue Lai Dried Goods Shop was dealing in Japanese  
goods. On same date a male Chinese representing the  
above newspaper called at the shop, when Kung Fong Lai  
being absent he interviewed the assistant manager one  
Woo Hung Kwei (吳文桂), and advised that it would be  
to the shop proprietor's advantage if he inserted a  
denial of dealing in Japanese goods in the Shanghai  
Evening News, the assistant manager agreed and inquired  
what the fees would be for such an insertion being  
published in the newspaper for a period of four days,  
to which the newspaper representative stated that  
publication for so short a period could not be con-  
sidered, one month's insertion being the least that  
would be accepted. The expense of such a long period  
of insertions being too large, the assistant manager



LC#	355/34
DATE	29-9-34

Sheet No.2.

1 cont.

refused to further consider having any insertion printed on the newspaper and the representative departed, from that date however, no other article has been published in the Shanghai Evening News concerning the shop dealings.

On 23-9-34, an article of a similar nature to that published in the Shanghai Evening News, was inserted in the Great Evening News (大英晚报), a copy of which was received at the shop addressed to Kung Fong Lai, no representative from the Great Evening News has called at the shop, and no further articles have been published.

On 28-9-34, the Kwang Hwa Pao (光华报) published in their newspaper a letter stated to have been received from an organisation named The Body for the Extermination of Traitors, the letter stating that Kung Fong Lai was dealing in Japanese goods, and the public were advised not to buy any dried goods from the Yue Lai Dried Goods Shop.

At about 7.p.m. on 28-9-34, a male Chinese of the loafer class stood outside above shop holding in his hand a copy of the Kwang Hwa Pao, and commenced calling to pedestrians that the shop was dealing in Japanese goods, a large crowd collected round the shop doorway and prevented any prospective customers from



Sheet No.3.

1 cont.

entering until about 8.30 p.m., when two C.P.C.s arrived on the scene and dispersed of the crowd.

Kung Fong Lai admits buying Japanese shark fins and other dried fish goods, stating that all dried food shop in Shanghai do the same thing.

He strongly objects to the Awang Hwa Pao's attitude in advising the public against dealing with him, and causing people to gather before his shop premises.

The undersigned interviewed Municipal Advocate Mr. R.T. Bryon for advise as to whether any chargeable offence had been committed, he stated that the publication that Kung Fong Lai dealt with Japanese goods was quite true therefore on that point no offence had been committed.

Re inciting the public not to deal at the Yue Lai Dried Goods shop. Article 327, Section 3, states "whoever makes a statement in good faith under any of the following circumstances shall not be punished for an offence against reputation." Section 3, reads, By way of fair comment on anything subject to public criticism.

Under above conditions the Municipal Advocate is of the opinion that no charge could be preferred against any of the newspapers concerned.



333/34

29-9-34

Sheet No.4.

1 cont.

Kung Fong Lai when informed that no police action could be taken regarding the publications, stated that he would engage the services of a lawyer and file a civil case.

Meanwhile detectives have been posted in the Yue Lai Dried Goods Shop, to assist the uniform branch to effect the arrest of any other persons who attempt to obstruct the shop business or incite trouble, in event of any such arrests being made charges will be preferred for disturbance.

  
D. S. 326  
C.D.C.248



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
Hongkew Station  
No. D 3753/17  
Date 11th June 1934  
Date 13/1/34

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Receipt of Threatening Letter by the  
Zung Kee (慎記) Hardware Shop, 1097 Broadway.

Made by D.S. Houghton.

Forwarded by W. Robertson C/Inf.

Sir,

With reference to the attached information, forwarded from S.I. Special Branch, referring to the receipt of a threatening letter, bearing on the Anti-Japanese Movement, by the Zung Kee Hardware Shop, 1097 Broadway:- From enquiries made by the undersigned and C.D.S. 61 it has been learned that the letter was received by the above company through the post on the forenoon of 7-6-34. It was posted at the Woosung Road Branch Post Office, but the time and date of posting are obliterated. The manager of the firm, to whom the letter is addressed, did not inform the Police of receipt of same but this came to light when he replied to the letter in the Sin Wan Pao, to the effect that the firm had not dealt in "Enemy" products since the outbreak of the September 18th. incident. It then came to the notice of the Special Branch, and having confirmed same, the information was forwarded to this station for necessary action.

The manager Tsang Tsho Nyoen (張祖源) and the staff employed in the shop, when questioned by the undersigned stated that they could impart no information which would aid detectives to locate the writer. They have no occasion to suspect any particular person of giving information to the Group purported to be the senders of the letter. Questioned regarding the action he intended to take in regard to the letter the manager, speaking on behalf of the firm, stated that he intended to ignore it, and could not promise any co-operation with the Police in their efforts to trace the culprits as this might affect his business.

In view of the attitude adopted by the complainant, and since there is no mention of any contact being made with the writers of the letter, very little can be done in the case. Notwithstanding



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Viso. 304/34  
Page 2.

REPORT

..... Station,  
Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

*the*  
enquiries will be continued, and the complainant has been requested  
to forward any further letters received to this station, and/or  
inform investigating detectives of any further advances made.

A copy of the translation of the letter will be found attached,  
and same will be forwarded to Headquarters for classification.

I am, Sir

*D. Houghton*  
*D. Houghton*

*J. Houghton*  
D.S.

*51*  
Note and pay  
to file.

*12*

*13*  
*6*  
*34*



1000-10-33

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

### THREATENING LETTER

Headquarters Staff  
File No.

File No.

Received

June 13th

The Manager, Seng Kee Restaurant Shop

Name of Recipient

1007 Broadway

Occupation

With whom employed

Date letter received by recipient

Received at 7/6/34

Date and date letter handed to police

7/7/34

Person suspected

Reason for suspicion

Give description of previous anonymous or

or

letter, mail or telephone

letter

Is recipient a member of the Police, Fire, Navy, Society

similar and kindred organizations

Has recipient recently had business dealings with the district

Reading of Post Office marks on envelope

Writing, also any date obliterated

Enquiries proceeding. Suspicion not directed to person

Further letters received to this station

6-13-34

Section



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.  
3753/17  
Date June 12, 1934

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch No. D. 12

Date June 12, 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Threatening Letter delivered to a hardware shop in Hongkew District.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by H. Gault S.I.

The Zung Kee (慎記) Hardware Shop, 1097

Broadway, received a letter purporting to emanate from the "Blood & Soul Group for the Extermination of Traitors" (血魂鋤奸團) through the post at noon on June 7.

A translation of the letter is as follows :-

(Envelope) :

The Manager,  
Zung Kee Hardware Shop,  
Broadway near the Bridge.

Hongkew Branch,  
Blood & Soul Group for the Extermination of Traitors (chopped)  
June 6.

(Body of Letter) :

June 3,

The Manager,  
Zung Chi Hardware Shop.

According to a report of a member of the Group, your shop is still dealing in "enemy" goods. The nation being at a crisis, how is it that you can still act without a conscience ! You are hereby warned and it is expected that you will forthwith stop such dealings, otherwise this group has its own way of dealing with you.

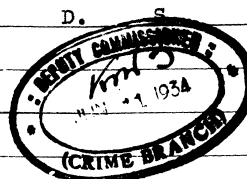
Blood & Soul Group for the Extermination of Traitors (chopped).

In the Sin Wan Pao dated June 9, the shop in question replied to the group that it has not dealt in "enemy" products since the outbreak of the September 18 Incident.

DC (Crime)  
Copy of report together  
with original threatening letter  
forwarded to DDO "C"

Officer i/c J. Robertson  
Capt

R. W. Mac Adie





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 3753/17
Date: 28.1.5 124

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Threatening letter  
delivered at metal shop on Broadway  
Made by D.S. Mac Adie Forwarded by Whaurcan DSS

At 2 p.m. May 26, a Chinese of the labouring type threw a letter into the Lao Zung Ki (老順記) Metal Shop, 151 Broadway. This letter purporting to emanate from the "Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" accuses a shop named "Zung Ki" of dealing in Japanese goods. The "Lao Zung Ki" has inserted an advertisement in the Shun Pao which apart from remarking that the letter may have been delivered by mistake as it is addressed to "Zung Ki" and not "Lao Zung Ki", declares that the concern has long since ceased dealing in "Enemy" goods.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

D. C. (Crime)

Information. Copies have been sent to D.C. "C", D.D.O. "C" and Hongkew.

J. H. Robertson  
Superintendent.





(16)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3753/16
Date	31 / 5 / 34

Officer i/c. Special Branch

Misc. 143/34.

Central

May 30,

34.

1

Anonymous letter sent to (1) Hsin Chang (許昌) Grocery Shop, No. 17, Kiangsi Road, (2) Tsia Tai Zung (許太中) Grocery Shop, No. 212 Avenue Edward VII, (3) Tai Chong Shing (許崇生) Grocery Shop, 216 Avenue Edward VII and (4) Hoong Tai Shing (許德生) Grocery shop, 234 Avenue Edward VII.

Acting on instruction from C.D.I. Knight in connection with a report received through D.S. MacAulie attached to S. 1, Special Branch, with reference to the Anti-Japanese movement, and the sending of Threatening letters to the various shops in the Central District warning them to cease using "Enemy" goods, the undersigned and D.S.I. Lee Yee Tong made enquiries at the following addresses:-

1. Hsin Chang (許昌) Grocery shop, No. 17 Kiangsi Road.
2. Tsia Tai Zung (許太中) Grocery shop, No. 212 Avenue Edward VII.
3. Tai Chong Shing (許崇生) Grocery shop, 216 Avenue Edward VII.
4. Hoong Tai Shing (許德生) Grocery shop, 234 Avenue Edward VII.

and ascertained that at about 12 noon on 25/5/34 the above named shops received threatening letters accusing them of dealing in Japanese goods.

The letters were obtained from the shops in question addressed to the manager and contained the following warning:-

"We have ascertained that you are still dealing in "Enemy" goods, so we demand that within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this letter of warning

S/2

Noted  
who 31/5/34



1/Sheet No. 2.

from our group you should automatically seal all "bad" goods and cease dealing in same. You must publish your reply in the newspaper. If you ignore the instruction of this group, we will severely punish you according to law.

May 23rd. (Chopped) Red Blood Group for  
Extermination of Traitors."

In accordance with the letter these shops published an advertisement in the Sin Wen Pao issue of 24/5/34 denying that they had ever dealt in "enemy" goods and inviting members of the group to carry out an inspection.

In each instance the letter was delivered by a male Chinese and from information gleaned from an apprentice named Zung Yung Ching (張永清) at No. 216 Avenue Edward VII it would appear that the letters were delivered by one and the same person.

This apprentice stated that the male Chinese who delivered the letter was on foot and wore a short black jacket and black pants to match. The apprentice is of the opinion that from his mode of dress this person is a Cantonese, and further he had in his possession several letters with envelopes exactly the same style as the one his shop received.

During the interval no further developments have taken place and no further letters have been received.

This case was not reported to the Police, but the



1/Sheet No. 3.

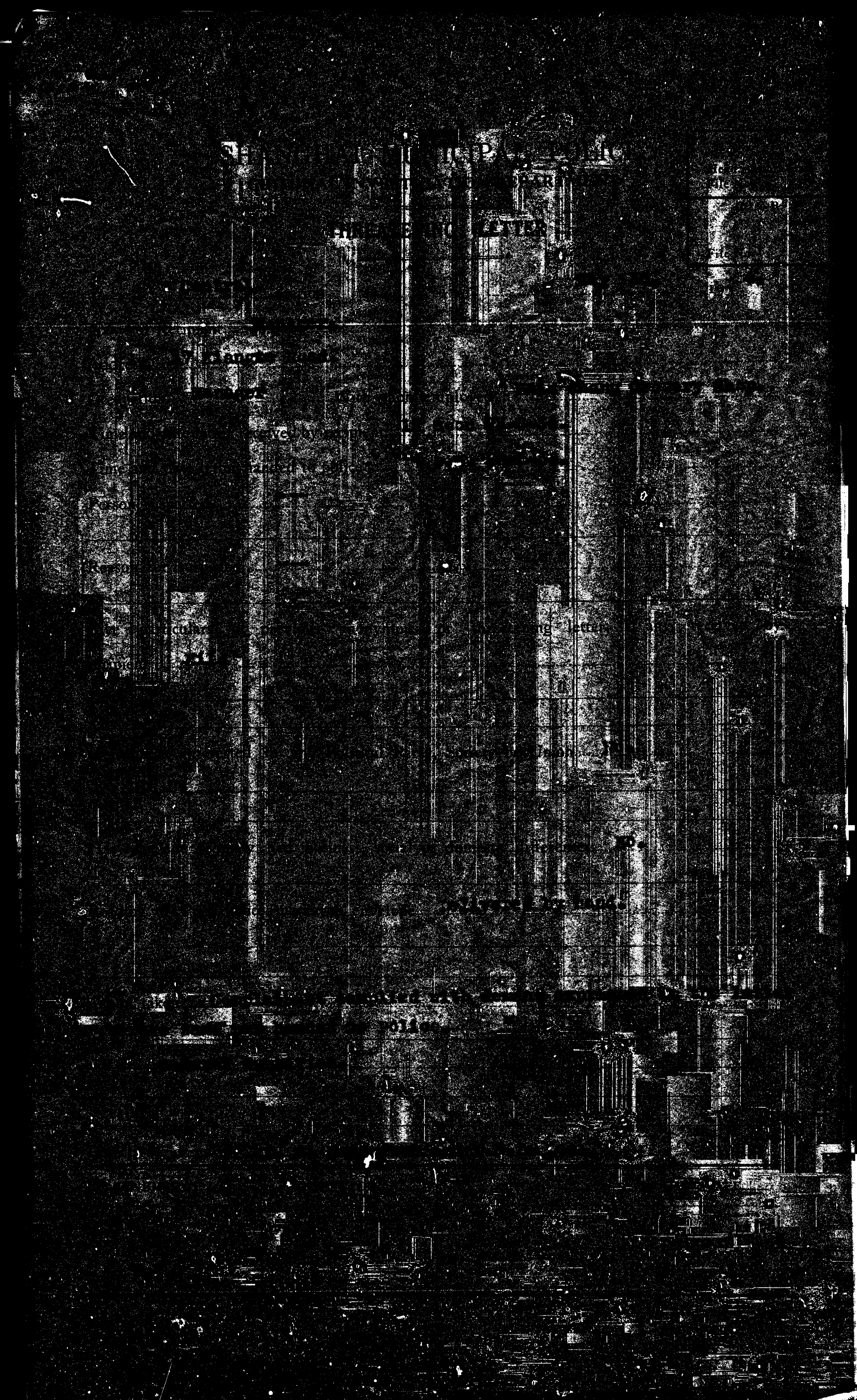
reply in the Sin Wen Pao came to the notice of S. 1  
Special Branch who sent detectives to investigate.

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

*gk. m*  
*SS Hancock*

D.S. 266.







CHICAGO MUNICIPAL POLICE  
RECORDS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

RECORDS DEPARTMENT  
CHICAGO, ILL.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Report made by [redacted]  
dated to police [redacted]  
[redacted]

threatening [redacted]





7

000

R

Name of Recipient

Address

Occupation

Time and date letter received

Time and date letter handed to recipient

Possible cause

Reason for suspicion

Number of persons and for this time

tica

on

ferences

on

re



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date

May

26

1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D. 3753/6  
5  
34

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - further threatening letters sent to shops warning them to cease using "Enemy" goods

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. H. Duncan D.S.

Copies of a letter similar to that delivered to Doong Shing Lur (同兴楼) Restaurant, 435 Foochow Road on May 23 were delivered on the same day to the following shops in Central District :-

Tai Chong Shing (泰昌兴) General Store,

216 Avenue Edward VII.

Hung Tai Shing (鸿泰兴) General Store,

234 Avenue Edward VII.

Sing Chong (新昌) General Store,

17 Kiangsi Road.

This letter purporting to emanate from the Red Blood Group for Extermination of Traitors accuses these shops of dealing in "Enemy" goods. These shops inserted an advertisement in this morning's issue of the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao refuting the charge.

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Crime)

Information. Copies sent DOA DDOA & Central

J. H. Robertson  
Supt



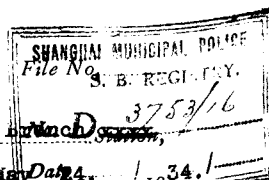


SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 24, 1934



Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese movement - Threatening letters sent to restaurants warning them to cease using 'bad' goods

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whelan D.S.

At 1 p.m. May 23, a Chinese youth threw a letter into the Doong Shing Lur (同興樓), 435 Foochow Road (Louza District) and decamped. A translation of this letter purporting to emanate from the Red Blood Group for Extermination of Traitors reads as follows:-

"We have ascertained that you are still dealing in "Enemy" goods, so we demand that within twenty four hours after the receipt of this letter of warning from our Group you should automatically seal all 'bad' goods and cease dealing in same. You must publish your reply in the newspapers. If you ignore the instruction of this group, we will severely punish you according to law.

(Chopped) Red Blood Group for Extermination of Traitors". May 23rd.

Shing  
The Doong/Lur Restaurant, 435 Foochow Road and the Dah Yah Lur Restaurant, 580 Foochow Road (both belong to the same owner) published an advertisement in to-day's Sin Wan Pao, refuting the accusation and inviting representatives of the group to the Restaurant to carry out an inspection.

A similar letter was delivered at 2 p.m. May 23 by some one to Tsing Tai Zung (晉泰仁) Shop, 212 Avenue Edward VII (Central District). In consequence of this intimidation the shop published an advertisement in to-day's Sin Wan Pao also refuting the charge.

R. W. Mac Adie

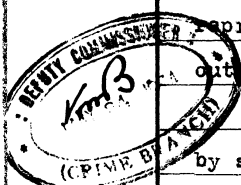
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

DC (Crim)

Information copies sent to DDO A, DDO A, Louza & Central

Thos Robertson  
Supt



File  
742



15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. R. R. C. 3752/15  
S. No. D. 25  
Date May 25 1934

REPORT

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese movement - Foreign Style Drug Store  
Owners Association to investigate the origin of the drug  
"Claporin".  
Made by D.S. Mac Adie Forwarded by W. Duncan

between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. May 23, twelve  
members of the Foreign Style Drug Store Owners Association  
held a meeting in the Yih Ts nsiang Restaurant, 556 Foochow  
Road, and discussed the reports from the Great China  
Dispensary, 313 Foochow Road, Shanghai Dispensary, 464  
Nanking Road, and the Great Eastern Dispensary, 851  
Peking Road stating that they were in receipt of letters  
purporting to emanate from the "Traitors Extermination  
Section of the Chung Hwa People's National Goods  
Acceleration Group". These documents allege that  
the medicine "William's Candy" and "Claporin" are of  
Japanese origin. It was decided that investigation be  
made to trace the real source of "Claporin" but to  
shelve the question of the origin of "William's Candy"  
as the distributing agent of the latter medicine, the  
Chinese American Drug Store Company, China State Bank  
Building, Peking Road, is not a member of the Association.

R. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Crime)

Information

J. H. Robertson  
Inht





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 3. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 3753/15  
Date May 23, 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese movement - threatening letters  
sent to local Chinese newspapers and drug stores re  
sale of alleged Japanese medicine.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Whomear 153

On May 16, local Chinese vernacular papers received a letter purporting to emanate from the Chung Hwa People's National Goods Acceleration Group and warning newspapers against the publication of advertisements for certain medicines alleged to be of Japanese origin. The following is the translation of the letter addressed to the Eastern Times:-

" We respect you very much because since January 28 your paper has refused to publish advertisements for Japanese goods. However according to a report of the medicine investigation section, anti-opium medicine known as William's Candy is sold as an American product although it is really of Japanese origin, the sales agent being one Subo, a Japanese. This medicine is distributed through the Chinese American Drug Store Co. with offices in the China State Bank Building, Peking Road. The Japanese product 'Claparin' is sold as German goods but is actually the well known Japanese anti-venereal medicine known as 'Rebail', differently packed for importation to China. The sale of the medicine is entrusted to the Seiling Trading Co., Continental Bank Building, Nanking Road. These traitorous merchants who dare to publish advertisements in your newspaper and consciencelessly deceive our people are indeed abominable. Your paper of course is also to be blamed for assisting them, but if you are a victim of their deceit, you must immediately commence an investigation and issue a manifesto and stop the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

further publication of their advertisement in order to make clear your attitude, otherwise you must not complain that we did not warn you in advance when we take drastic action in this matter.

Traitors Extermination Section of  
the Chung Hwa People's National  
Goods Acceleration Group.

Eastern Times."

In consequence of this letter the Eastern Times ceased the publication of an advertisement for William's Candy on May 17 and sent the letter to the Chinese American Drug Co.. On learning of the cause of this cessation, the Chinese American Drug Co., sole agent for the candy published on May 21 an advertisement in Sin Wan Pao, refuting the charge made by the National Goods Acceleration Group that the medicine was of Japanese origin.

The Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao and China Times have so far ignored the warning and continue to publish advertisements for William's Candy.

Copies of a letter in a similar sense to the above document sent to the local Chinese press were received on May 17 by the Great China Dispensary, Ltd., 313 Foochow Road and Shanghai Dispensary, Ltd., 464 Wanking Road.

*Bumms*

*Information. Copies sent to (Crime) D.C. (Div) D.A. Central & Foreign*

Officer i/c *John Robertson*

*Lupt*

*R. W. Mac Adie.*

D. S.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
32  
Date June 14, 1934

S.1, Special Branch ~~D. XXXXX~~

REPORT

Subject (in full) Sing Tsung Tsieu (新春秋) Mosquito Paper

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by H. Grubb

See also  
Sub 29

file  
29

At 4.15 p.m. June 12, the undersigned interviewed  
Wu Ku-zung (吳菊生), editor of the Sing Tsung Tsieu  
Mosquito Paper and concurrently a teacher of the Public  
School for Chinese (S.M.C.), in the school on Haskell Road.  
He declared that he employs no advertisement agent to  
solicit business on behalf of the paper. When asked  
of the insertion of an item in the issue of May 22, 1934  
(No. 340) regarding the appearance of radio receiving sets  
of "enemy" make, Wu explained that while visiting the  
Ming Yuen (明遠) Radio Studio, 132/4 Hupeh Road, he  
was informed by the Manager named Zing (秦) of the  
sale of Japanese receiving sets by the Far Eastern  
Spectacles Company and urged to publish this news for the  
sake of patriotism.

R. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
3753/14
Date May 23, 1934

S. 1, Special Branch

## REPORT

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Threatening letter sent  
to Far Eastern Spectacles Company warning  
against sale of certain crystal sets

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. Duncan DSD

The following is a translation of a letter  
received by the Far Eastern Spectacles Company, 211  
Hupeh Road, on May 19 :-

"It has been discovered that the "S Ming" Company  
attached to your concern is selling Japanese goods. As  
our nation is on the point of destruction, this action is  
indeed heartless. Our group has already sent them a letter  
and the branch company should close at once. Should you  
become involved in this trouble, you must not blame us.

Chung Hwa Iron &amp; Blood Group.

Far Eastern Spectacles Company".

The shop has so far ignored this warning which  
evidently refers to the sale of a crystal receiving set  
known as the "S Ming". According to the proprietor  
of this shop, a Chinese aged about 30 called at the concern  
on May 10 and requested him to insert an advertisement in  
the mosquito newspaper "The New Tsun Chieu". The proprietor  
however refused. The shop received on May 22 through the  
post a copy of the "New Tsun Chieu" issue No.340 dated  
May 22, 1934 which contains an article announcing the  
appearance of radio receiving sets of "enemy" make. It  
also states that the Head Sales Office for this goods is  
on the 1st floor of a certain company on Dah Sing Ka  
(Hupeh Road). This paper gives the following address  
as its office :

"No.22 Chung Yih Li, Boundary Road".

re similar  
case see  
File S. 5723  
D.C. (Comm)  
Information  
J. H. Robertson  
Super

R. W. Mac Adie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SECRET - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

May 23, 1934.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D <u>5890</u>
Doc. <u>2253</u>

S. 3753/14

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. May 22:-

Madam Waung Ching Wei.  
Chen Tsi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.  
Tseng Zoong Ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

From Hangchow

The Panchen Lama accompanied by his followers arrived at Shanghai South from Hangchow at 4.50 p.m. May 22 by train. He subsequently proceeded to No. 11 Rue Doumer where he is residing. He will remain at Shanghai for about a week when he will leave for Nanking.

Anti-Japanese Movement - Threatening letters and round of ammunition sent to National Goods Emporium of the Chamber of Commerce

The Management of the National Goods Emporium attached to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road has received since May 6 three letters warning the concern against the sale in the Emporium of "Pah Ling" Radio receiving sets alleged to be of Japanese origin. The first letter purporting to emanate from the Chung Hwa Iron & Blood Group and the second one dated May 9, 1934 and signed by 'a citizen' were delivered on May 6 and 10 respectively to the Emporium by messenger while the last one purporting to emanate from the Blood & Iron Group for the Extermination of Traitors was delivered to the Emporium by some person on May 19 together with a cardboard shoe box containing one round of .22 pistol ammunition.

The Emporium has now ceased the sale of these radio sets.





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date May

1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 3753/14  
Date 1934

Subject (in full) Threatening letter received by Majesty Radio

Sets, Thibet Road.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by

W. J. Duncan D.S.

On May 14, 1934, the Majesty Radio Sets, 16 Thibet Road, a small concern dealing in crystal receiving sets, received through the post a letter chopped "Chung Hwa Iron and Blood Group". This letter, a translation of which reads as follows, was delivered to the office of S.1, Special Branch, at 11 a.m. May 18 by a representative of the shop.

"The spare parts of the crystal receiving sets, such as tubes and ear-phones, now being sold by you are all "enemy" goods. In view of the fact that our national crisis is drawing near after the loss of the 4 provinces, you are hastening your own end by your actions. Consequently we send you this warning and demand that you should wind up the business from date, otherwise you must not complain when brutal measures fall upon you.

(chopped) "Chung Hwa Iron & Blood Group.

"The Majesty Radio Sets".

On May 17, this shop inserted an advertisement in the Sin Wan Pao and in addressing to the Group repudiated the accusation against the shop for selling "enemy" goods.

Sih Tse Liang  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. i/c Sec. C. 1.

PA(CB)  
JR

O/c Sp Br.

Copy to Station for

SIR 2 investigation plan

Verd 3

attended to  
JR





Copy for Officer i/c Special Branch. S. E. R. C. H. R.

No. D	3753/14
Date	15/5/34

" A "

Misc. 128/34.

Central

May 12, 34.

1.

Threatening Letter received by Radio Sales Corporation at No. 386 Rue du Consulat.

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At 2:20 p.m. 12-5-34, Mr. B. A. Yashanoff, manager of the Tube Department, Radio Sales Corporation, No. 82 Nanking Road, brought to this Station a translation of a Chinese letter which had been delivered this A.M. at their store situated at No. 386 Rue du Consulat. It reads,

"Messrs. Stewart Warner Radio Co.,  
No. 386 Rue du Consulat.

Our party has recently received secret report that your company has imported quite a lot of enemy goods smuggled in by warships. As the 918 and 128 incidents are not yet easily forgotten you dare to carry enemy stock.

We hereby warn you first and demand a reply within 24 hours, which you may answer on newspaper together with available proof in order to avoid possible danger.

Signed:- Blood Spy-killer Party.  
No. 316 Mohawk Road."

Mr. Yashanoff stated that the letter had been handed to the French Police who are proceeding with investigation and as a precautionary measure are keeping the premises under observation. In view of the fact that three of their stores (including No. 82 Nanking Road) are situated in the Settlement he requested that similar protection be afforded these premises in the event of any untoward incident.

Accordingly Louisa Station was notified in respect of shops situated at 362 Nanking Road and 162 Heopah Road

*S. I.  
Sec. G. P. O.  
A. F. I. L. E.  
J. R.  
15/5/34.  
Who.*



Misc. 128/34.

1/Sheet 2.

whilst the necessary precautions have been taken regarding the store at No. 82 Nanking Road which is situated on the North-east corner of Nanking and Kiangsi Roads.

The letter evidently refers to the sale of Japanese goods but Mr. Yashanoff emphatically states that no Japanese goods stock is being carried in any of the stores and no material of Japanese manufacture is being used in the construction or assembly of any radio sets sold or stocked by them. For obvious reasons he is particularly anxious to avoid any publicity and has therefore decided to ignore the demand contained in the letter. He states that no previous letters had been received.

The address given in the letter as that of the author, was visited by the undersigned and C.D.S. 118 at 4 p.m. but this was found to be fictitious.

Mr. Yashanoff has promised to communicate with the undersigned in the event of further developments.

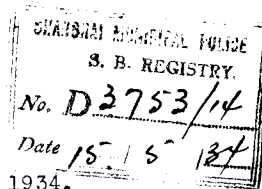
Copy forwarded to Officer i/c Special Branch.

13  
5  
34



D. S. I.





Political (2)

May 15, 1934.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT -

Activities of the Fishing Trade Association

Members of the Shanghai Municipality Fishing Trade Association, 56 Kong Ka Loong, City, held a meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Thibet Road, between 3 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. May 14. The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That endeavours be made to investigate the 'illegal' activities of the Dah Hwa Co., 8 Yung An Faung, Rue Laguerre.
2. That assistance be solicited from the public.
3. That the National Government be requested to investigate the case.
4. That any news of the Association be kept secret.

Slogans chalked on walls on Markham Road

The following anti-Japanese slogans were found chalked on the wall outside the N.W.K. No.9 Mill, Markham Road, this morning, May 15:-

1. Down with Japanese Imperialism!
2. Down with the Japanese!
3. Don't be a "running dog".
4. Chinese should exert their efforts to save their Country!

Foreign Company receives threatening letter

On the morning of May 12, the Store Department of the Radio Sales Corporation, 366 Rue du Consulat received a letter purporting to emanate from the Blood Spy-killer Party addressed to Messrs. Stewart Warner Radio Co., and accusing the Corporation of smuggling into China "enemy" goods. This Corporation has three other store offices at the following addresses:-

82 Nanking Road      332 Nanking Road      162 Hoopah Road.

5.3753/14



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 15 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Activities of Clock & Watch

Trade Association.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by W. H. Mac Adie

Seven committee members of the Clock & Watch

Trade Association held a meeting in their office, 212

Nanking Road, between 2 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. May 14. Chwang

Hung-kao (莊鴻皋), Manager of the Dah Ming (大明)

Company, 173 Tientsin Road, presided. It was decided

to request the local Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social

Affairs, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the China

Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai to give instruction as

to the disposal of the case of the sale of Japanese clocks

by Wong Ching-zai (王清才). In view of the

repeated protests lodged by the Japanese Authorities with

the local Kuomintang against the local anti-Japanese

movement as mentioned in a secret instruction of the

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to refrain

from giving publicity to this case in the local press.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
entire to  
DC(Div)  
Central  
D.C. AFB  
& General Rd  
WHR



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special

REPORT

Date May 14, 1954.

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Activities of Shanghai  
Municipality Clock & Watch Trade Association.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

Wh Duncan AS

On May 8, the Shanghai Municipality Clock & Watch Trade Association, 212 Nanking Road, addressed a letter to the China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai, 383 Ningpo Road, reporting the sale of Japanese timepieces with Chinese trade marks by the Ying Foong Tai (盈丰泰), Shop, Chih Dz Li (吉如里), Rue du Consulat.

On May 9, two representatives of the Manufacturers' Union called at the abovementioned shop and discovered the report to be genuine. The shop management told the Union delegates that it had purchased the goods from a firm known as the Ming Sung (民生) Clock Factory and reported to be located on Wuting Road, and had stopped selling same on their being found to be of Japanese manufacture.

On May 10, the Union replied to the Clock & Watch Trade Association to the above effect.

At 11 a.m. May 11, seven members of the Clock & Watch Trade Association called at Lane 276, No.3 Wuting Road. In the upstairs kitchen room, they interviewed one Wong Ching-zai (王金财) and found 40 timepieces of the same type as sold by the Ying Foong Tai Shop. Wong finally agreed to hand over these Japanese clocks to the Association.

At 11.30 a.m. May 13, Wong and his partner Wei Ying-sung (魏应生) called at the Association, bringing with them the clocks. They also addressed a letter to the Association in which they stated that they had no knowledge of the Japanese origin of the clocks and expressed their gladness at hearing



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,  
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

from the Association that the goods were of Japanese  
manufacture. They hoped that the Association  
would sell same on their behalf, and pay them the  
proceeds at an early date.

The association agreed to sell the time-  
pieces but has no intention of so doing, the promise  
being made in order to induce Wong and his partner to  
hand over the clocks.

The Association will hold a meeting at  
2 p.m. May 14 in its office to discuss the matter.

R. W. Mac Adie.  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*  
*Coburn's*  
*DL (Dw)*  
*DO A*  
*DO B*  
*Central*  
*Gordon Rd*  
*702*



12  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date

File No.	
S. B. E. G. I.	3253/2
No.	D. 3253/2
Date	June 65, 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - activities of the Shanghai

Municipality Woollen Goods Factory Owners' Association

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

H. Gould A.S.

The abovementioned trade association<sup>a</sup>, 769 Newchwang Road, at a committee meeting held on the afternoon of June 4 decided to warn by letter the Ching Chong (敬昌) Factory with a sales office at 57 North Chekiang Road against the purchasing of Japanese raw materials.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File 72



12  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date... Apr 23, 1934

Subject (in full) Shanghai Municipality Woollen Goods Dealers' Association

- receipt of anonymous letters.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by Whounean DSS

The abovementioned trade association, 632 Toong Gee Ba Ka, off Honan Road, has recently received a number of anonymous letters informing the Association of the names and addresses of Chinese dealers in Japanese manufactured woollen goods and asking it to stop such "traitorous" dealings. In the correspondence, the following concerns were charged with having bought a large number of boxes of Japanese serge :-

Jen Chong (仁興) Woollen Goods Store,

195 Tientsin Road.

Tung Kong (敦康) Woollen Goods Store,

515 Yoong Chih Li (榮吉里), Canton Road.

Wu Foong (五丰) Woollen Goods Store,

23 Woo Foh Loong (五福弄), off Nanking Road.

Yih Foong (益丰) Woollen Goods Store,

Lane 31, 5 Shanse Road.

The Association has also secured secret information that A. Henderson, Director, and Wong Yuan-fu (王宇甫), Chinese manager, of Bradley & Company, 12 The Bund, have ordered a large <sup>quantity</sup> ~~number~~ of Japanese woollen goods from Japan. It is said that the merchandise will be shipped to Hongkong, where it will be re-packed under British trade marks and thereafter imported to Shanghai.

The Association has lately convened several meetings with a view to discussing measures to prevent smuggling in Japanese products. Owing to an insufficient number of persons attending, however, the meetings have been abandoned.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Information copied to DE (Div) & DOA  
The Recorder  
Luh

Special Branch.

File  
30

274



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special

REPORT

Date

File No. 3753/12  
3/14/34

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Activities of the local

Woollen Goods Dealers' Association.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. H. Duncan

On March 30, the Shanghai Municipality Woollen Goods Dealers' Association, 632 East Gee Ba Ka, off Honan Road, addressed a circular letter to its members, instructing them to refrain from dealing in Japanese goods and to seal any in their possession by April 15 on pain of punishment according to the rules laid down by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

On the same day, the Association wrote a letter to the Shanghai Foreign Association of Woollen Yarn Importers, 17 The Bund, requesting it to pay attention to the fact that Japanese woollen goods were being sold in the local market under trade marks of other nations.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
C. H. S. sent to  
DC (Dev) & DCA  
JR



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. C. & S. REGISTRY.S.1, Special Branch *D. S. 3753/12*

## REPORT

Date *Mar 29 1934*

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Activities of the Woollen

Goods Dealers' Association.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

*Whounear ASD*

The Shanghai Municipality Woollen Goods Dealers' Association, 632 East Gee Ba Ka, off Honan Road, received in the middle of march an annonymous letter informing the association of smuggling of Japanese woollen goods by local Chinese dealers.

On one hand, the Association approached the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for measures to deal with the "traitors". On March 28, it received a reply from the Chamber, who suggested the following three measures for the punishment of smugglers :-

- a) That an adequate fine be imposed and expulsion from Association membership be effected.
- b) That the smugglers and their acts be given publicity in the press.
- c) That bankers be asked to cease transactions with such traders.

On the other hand, the association is making discreet enquiries into the smuggling. According to the Association, some 700 boxes of woollen goods of Japanese manufacture have recently been imported into Shanghai and are being stored in the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf Godown. The Association is keeping close watch on the following persons who are strongly suspected of dealing in Japanese products :-

1. Wong ring-tung (王榮東), compradore of the Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd., 185 Szechuen Road. It is alleged that one of his salesmen sold about 100 boxes of Japanese woollen goods to a certain shop in the vicinity of East Gee Ba Ka, off Honan Road. Wong has a Chinese



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

woollen goods wholesale hong entitled "Sung Kee Dz hao"  
(泰记字號) at 62 South Wusieh Road.

2. Chen Kya-dah (陳嘉大), alias Chen Kwang-tsao (陳光昭),  
Assistant-Manager of the Chung Yuan Chih Kee (春元吉記)  
Chinese native bank with offices at 309 Shanse Road and  
141 Ningpo Road. He is said to be a shareholder  
of the "Sung Kee Dz Hao".
3. Woo Shou-keng (吳壽根), ex-Manager of the defunct  
Yung Foong (永丰) Trading Company in Shanghai. He  
is reported to be dealing in Japanese goods under a  
certain British trade mark used by the defunct firm.

R. W. Macadie.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*

*Copies sent to*

*DOA & DC (D.A.)*

*HR*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
File No. 3753/11

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 13, 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Activities of the Paper Dealers'

Association and Bookstore Owners' Association.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by

H. Grubbs

In April, 1934, the Paper Dealers' Association, 10 Siking Road, discovered that the Dah Tah (大達) Pictures & Books Supply Company located in the Kwang Yih (廣益) Book Store Building, 137 Honan Road, was printing a number of books on Japanese paper.

On April 20, 1934, the Paper Dealers' Association referred the matter to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce which in turn passed the case to the Bookstore Owners' Association situated at Lane 430, No.3 Thibet Road.

At a meeting held on May 13, the Bookstore Owners' Association decided to instruct the book supply company in question to contribute \$500.00 to the China Aviation Cooperative Society and to burn all books printed on Japanese paper.

On May 18, the Dah Tah Company sent the above sum to the Bookstore Dealers' Association and requested permission to sell the books already printed, which was agreed upon by the Association. The money is being kept by the association.

In the middle of May, the Bookstore Owners' Association sent a warning to the Chi Ts (啟智) Bookstore, 1 Si Kao Dee Li, Rue des Peres, which is not a member of the Association, against using Japanese papers on which to print books.

DC (Crime)  
Information. Copies  
sent to DO & DDO "A"

Y. H. Robertson  
Officer i/c Special Branch.

R. W. Mac Adie  
D. S.





2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. R. REGISTRY.
No. D 3753/11
Date 7. 1. 6. 134

June 7, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

PRINTING OF BOOKS ON JAPANESE PAPER.

Upon receipt of information from its Investigation Corps to the effect that the Ta Dah Book Supply Society (大達圖書供應社) and the Chi Chu Book Store (致知書局) are dealing in the following books:- the "Diary of Tseng Wen Kung" (曾文公日記), the "Chinese Fairy Tales" (聊齋志異), the "Hoong Liu Meng" (紅樓夢), etc. which are printed on Japanese paper, the Paper Shop-owners Association has decided to give a warning to these book dealers and to request the Book Store-owners Association to take action against them.

The Ta Dah Book Supply Society is but another name for the Kwong Yih Book Store (廣益書局). Last month, the Store published for sale a book entitled "Small Red Gown" (小紅袍) which is printed on Japanese paper. When the matter became known to the Paper Shop-owners Association, the latter immediately asked the Book Store-owners Association to take action. The Store was later fined \$500 and the books in question were burned.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

B.A.T. WORKERS

With reference to the labour dispute in the B.A.T. factories, the Strike Committee yesterday sent a petition to the local Tangpu requesting it to ask the National Government, the Ministry of Finance and the People's Movement Direction Committee of the Central Kuomintang to devise relief measures for the workers.

The Strike Committee has decided to hold a meeting at 4 p.m. to-day at which a second manifesto bearing on the dispute will be issued.

Yesterday the Newspaper Workers Union issued the following manifesto:-

Under the protection of extraterritoriality the B.A.T. Company has ignored the instructions of the Chinese Authorities and ceased operations on May 12 under the pretext of business depression and the disobedience of orders by the workers. It is common knowledge that the Company has been making tremendous profits. Instead of giving better treatment to workers, the Company is oppressing the ignorant labourers. We hope that our Government will not consider the strike as an ordinary dispute. We, the Newspaper Workers Union, can not tolerate the brutal treatment of toiling labourers by the imperialists and hope the people throughout the country will support the movement in order to enable us to secure final victory.

(Nanking Telegram):-

Tong Chien-wei (唐健飛), Acting Officer-in-Charge of the Labour Department of the Ministry of Industry,



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3753/11
Date	28. 5. 1934

2.

May 25, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE GOODS SEIZED.

Upon receipt of reports from the Inspection Group to the effect that about 40 packages of Japanese paper, inscribed with the name of a Swedish company and the words "made in Sweden", had been seized at the Dah Dah Wharf (大達碼頭), the Shanghai Paper Shop-owners Association immediately despatched officials to make enquiries at the Dah Dah Steamship Company.

The officials were informed that the packages belonged to a paper merchant named Wong Woo-tsin (王河清) and were to be transported for sale at places along the Yangtse River. The packages were detained and sent to the Association pending an investigation.

The Association later detailed an official to approach the Swedish Consul in Shanghai to draw his attention to the matter.

It is understood that the Association will submit a petition to the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the local Tangpu and other political organs.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The "Sin Wan Pao" reports that the titles of various Police Divisions of the Public Safety Bureau will be altered at the end of this month when there will be 7 branches and 23 police stations of the Bureau under the direct control of Colonel Wen Hoong-en, Chief of the Bureau.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF THE CHINESE BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held at 7 p.m. yesterday by the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association of Rue Amiral Bayle, French Concession, it was resolved that the letter from the "Red Blood Traitors Extermination Corps" asking for assistance to be rendered to the arrested comrade named Chang Kuo-ziang (張國祥) be kept for future reference.

ANNOUNCEMENTS ADDRESSED TO THE "RED BLOOD TRAITORS EXTERMINATION CORPS"

The following two announcements addressed to the "Red Blood Traitors Extermination Corps" are published in the advertisement columns of the Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-



8814

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. NO.
No. D. 3753/11
Date 5/27/34

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, MAY 27, 1934

## ALLEGED JAPANESE PAPER HELD

Chinese Association On  
Guard Against Import  
Here And Nanking

Bulk paper, allegedly of Japanese origin in spite of bearing Swedish labels, has aroused the suspicions of the Chinese Paper Dealers' Association, 10 Siking Road, and it was announced yesterday that three Chinese claiming to represent the Association appeared at the Dah Tah Wharf, Nantao Bund, and took four bundles of paper which are now being held at the Paper Dealers' Guild, 114 Foh Yeu Road, Nantao.

The Paper Dealers' Association on Friday is said to have sent a telegram to certain bodies in Nanking informing them that six bundles of paper were being transported to Nanking, and urging that appropriate steps be taken.

On Friday the Association also sent circular notices to its members announcing that from that date a special watch would be kept at the Dah Tah and Dah Tung Wharves with a view to discovering who is transporting the paper.

ME

File  
JBR



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 20, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 3753  
Date February 20, 1934

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Activities of the  
Paper Traders' Association

Made by D.S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.

At the request of the Paper Traders' Association, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on February 8 sent letters to the Bankers' Association, 4 Hongkong Road, and the Native Bankers' Association, 276 Ningpo Road, asking them to notify their members to settle accounts and cease transactions with the Tseng Shing (江興) Paper Shop, a very small establishment located at 18 Zung Shiang Koh Ka, City, on the grounds that it has been dealing in Japanese goods. The shop is owned by one Li Tseng-chien (李振泉), who is not a member of the Association.

The Paper Traders' Association which is located at 10 Siking Road, has a branch office at 149 Foh Yeu Road, City. Since October, 1931, the Association has formed some twelve Investigation Corps each consisting of about four persons with a view to carrying out activities among the shops in the trade, but investigation is limited to cases in which reports or information have first been submitted. It is reported that Chang Zeu-kong (張瑞康), proprietor of the Yah Zung (協真) Paper Shop, Kwan Chun Faung (冠群坊), Nanking Road, is in charge of the matter.

In compliance with the above notification from the Chamber, the Bankers' Association has arranged to notify its members on February 17 to sever connections with the Tseng Shing Paper Shop, and has sent a reply to the effect to the former body. On February 18, the Native Bankers' Association posted a notice in its money exchange office at 276 Ningpo Road, instructing its members to sever relations with the Shop.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

1/R  
19/2/34  
(summary)  
FILE  
JR

19/2



*Translation from Ch.*  
Journal de Shanghai.

(10)

November

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTER	
No. D.	3557
Date	8, 1933.

BOMB THROWN INTO A NANTAO RICE HONG.

On the evening of November 7, a rather powerful bomb was thrown into the Dah Fung Rice Hong at No. 131 Bean Market Street, Nantao.

This hong is one of eight which recently purchased a large quantity of Japanese rice but which had, in the face of protests raised by the people, to cancel the contract at a loss of \$10,000.

The missile was thrown into the hong as the employees were having their evening meal and exploded with some violence creating much damage and wounding one of the employees in the abdomen and a hawker in the feet. The bomb had probably been thrown by a member of the Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors.

The seven other rice hongs which had participated in the purchase of Japanese rice have requested the Chinese Police for protection fearing similar reprisals at the hands of the Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors.

*This matter for the Extermination of Traitors was dealt with in J.R. of 7/11/33. Who 9 11/33 Excluded attached.*

*C. S. B.*

*Information*

*J.R. 8/11*

*File*

*SI, Please check and report correct details.*

*[Signature]*

*NOV 9 1933*

*[Signature]*

*A. C. L. Lumsden*

*attention please*


*[Signature]*  
*9/11*



Extract from Intelligence Report 7.11.33.

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Anti-Japanese Movement - bomb throwing

At 6.15 p.m. November 6, a Chinese of the labourer type threw a bomb into the Dah Foong (  ) Cereal & Rice Hong, 131 Dau Dz Ka, Nantao. The missile exploded, injuring two persons and shattering a table and several panes of glass. The miscreant succeeded in escaping.

Although no threatening letter has been received by the management, it is to be noted that the owner of this shop was one of the eight who recently attempted to purchase a large quantity of Japanese rice.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
IN A SIXTY  
3773/10

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date October 25, 1933.

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Boycott - Agitation by local Bodies  
against the purchase of Japanese rice.

Made by D. S. I. Golder Forwarded by *J. J. J. C. S. I.*

Some days ago a shipment of rice consisting of 24,800 bags (of approximately 100 lbs per bag) arrived in Shanghai from Japan. Enquiries indicate that the shipment was arranged by M. Heidler, American (Jew) Import and Export Merchant of Room 54, 110 Szechuen Road. The grain was imported on behalf of eight rice hong owners and is at present stored in the Yung Shing Company Godown (French firm) at Loh Ka Zah, Pootung.

In connection with the matter, the Bean and Rice Trade Association convened a meeting of committee members in its office, in the City Garden, Chinese City, between 3 and 4.30 p.m. October 20. Koo Hsiang Yih (顧馨一), one of the committee, presided. It was decided to conduct an investigation into the origin of the rice and its eventual disposal. It was also decided to instruct local bean and rice merchants to refrain from purchasing Japanese rice or rice from any other foreign source with a view to safeguarding the native cereal trade.

Thirteen committee members of the Bean and Rice Trade Association and of the Cereal Trade Association held a further meeting in the offices of the latter body on Min Kuo Road, New North Gate, between 4 and 5.10 p.m. on October 23. Song Tsu-shen (商佐成), one of the committee, who presided, stated that enquiries had proved the rice to be Siamese rice which came from the granaries in Japan, and that the rice was ordered by the Shen Foong (慎豐), Ting Tai (鼎泰), Dah



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

Foong (達丰), Yung Dah (永大), Chang Mur (長茂),  
Shen Shen (正成), Chang Nyi (長義) and Van Shing  
Yu (萬興豫) rice hong's in Nantao. The following  
decisions were then reached :-

1. That the eight rice hong's concerned be instructed  
by letters to forthwith abandon and nullify the  
contract made between them and the Japanese for the  
purchase of the Japanese granary rice.
2. That should the eight rice hong's fail to cancel the  
contract, the rice already received should be handed  
over to the Bean and Rice Trade Association for sale,  
and that any profit made therefrom be donated to  
charity and that any loss be borne by the eight rice  
hong's.

Between 10.45 and 11.15 a.m. October 24, a  
representative of the local Kuomintang and the Chief of  
the 4th Department of the Bureau of Social Affairs held  
a conference in the Bureau, and decided that sale of  
the Japanese rice should be forbidden. It was further  
resolved to make enquiries as to the names of the owners  
of rice hong's who ordered the rice, and the exact  
quantity called for by the contract, and thereafter to  
convene a meeting of local leading rice merchants to  
discuss measures for the punishment of the merchants  
termed "traitors", dealing in Japanese rice.

The Rice Shop Owners' Association on October 24  
issued a circular notice to its members, instructing them  
to refrain from dealing in Japanese rice. The circular



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT

Station, \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ 19

Subject (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

Made by \_\_\_\_\_ Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 -

further states that offenders will be severely dealt with by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The Rice Shop Owners' Association is situated in the Kwan Ying Koh (觀音閣), a temple on Tai Feng Ka (丹鳳街), City.

The above mentioned agitation was initiated by the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which on October 20 addressed letters to rice trade associations in Shanghai, informing them of the arrival of the Japanese rice and asking them to prevent same from being put on the local market.

The foregoing information was obtained by C.D.S. 94, C.D.C. 49 and Agent 59.

*Em Gault*

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*  
*Sir,*

*Information. Subject to your approval, a copy will be sent with your compliments to the Secretary-General and Chairman of the S.M.C.*

*F*  
*2/10*

*File*  
*2/10*

*J. H. Griers*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

OCT. 25 1933



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. D	3753/10
Date	28 10 33
Station	

October 28, 1933.

Morning Train

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE RICE DEALERS TO BE PUNISHED

Though the contract for 24,866 sacks of Japanese rice has been cancelled as a result of the pressure brought to bear against the eight rice hongs concerned, all public organizations are still much interested in the solution of the problems concerning the final disposal of the grain and the punishment of these unscrupulous merchants as well as devising measures to prevent similar occurrences in future.

With a view to securing full information regarding the final destination of the cereal, the public bodies will keep a strict watch on the cargo now stored in a warehouse at Pootung to prevent the sale of the rice, and on the other hand secret agents will be detailed to ascertain to what outports the owners of the cargo contemplate shipment.

Although the agreement has been annulled by these rice hongs in deference to public opinion, the conduct of these merchants during the period when Japanese goods are boycotted in the country is considered treacherous and therefore these merchants should be severely punished. It is understood that appropriate measures to penalize the dealers are now under consideration and it will take some time before these measures will be determined and published.

In this connection a meeting was held at 3 p.m. the other day of the Provision Control Committee attached to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. In addition to the members of the Committee about ten representatives from the Shanghai Provision Dealers Association also attended. As the meeting was an informal one, no resolutions were proposed. Matters discussed only related to a variety of measures to prevent the purchase of Japanese rice in future.

China Times and other local newspapers:

FACTORY INSPECTION IN THE SETTLEMENT

With reference to the question of factory inspection in the Settlement, calls have been paid on the Municipality of Greater Shanghai by Pao Kuo Hwa, Chief of the Fourth Section of the Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, Nanking, who was despatched here for the express purpose of conducting an investigation into the labour dispute between the Shanghai Power Company and their employees.

With a view to obtaining the views of the Central Government regarding the question of factory inspection, a reporter of this journal secured an interview with a spokesman of the Municipal Government, who declared that the object of Mr. Pao's visit was to make enquiries about the Shanghai Power Company labour trouble and that although the factory inspection issue had been discussed with the



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3753/10  
28, 28 3. 10, 33  
Date

October

Political (2)

- 3) A handwritten poster bearing the heading "Resistance - N.W.K. Nos. 1 & 2 Mills", appeals to workers of the N.W.K. Mills to declare a strike in order to oppose the dismissal of certain workers and also to demand an increase in pay.

Anti-Japanese Boycott - Kuomintang and Bureau of Social Affairs support Ban on Sale of Japanese rice

A3753/10  
S

It is reported that the local branch of the Kuomintang and 4th Department of the Bureau of Social Affairs are supporting the decision of local cereal merchants to prevent the sale in Shanghai of the cargo of Japanese rice which was brought here by the s.s. "Kasagisan". Representatives of the two organizations mentioned met at 2 p.m. October 27, and agreed to send agents to ascertain where the rice is stored and what steps, if any, are being taken to dispose of it.



October 27, 1933.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. D 3753/10 Date 27 10 1933
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MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers:

DISPOSAL OF JAPANESE RICE

Regarding the purchase of 25,000 bags of Japanese rice by eight rice hongts at Nantao, the question was settled on the 25th by cancelling the contract by mutual consent of the eight rice dealers and the American agent for the rice, M. Heidler, 29 Szechuen Road, by paying the agent the amount of \$10,000 as compensation for the annulment of the document.

In this connection an urgent conference of the Shanghai Provisions Dealers Association was called at 3 p.m. yesterday at its premises at Boulevard des Deux Republiques, at which about 200 members were present. Following discussions the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That since the contract for the rice had been cancelled, the documents in respect to these transactions be kept in the custody of the Association and a warning be circulated to the members of the Association against contracting for the rice. Disregard of the warning entails expulsion from the Association.

(2) That having regard to the precarious situation of rural economy, and the low prices of grain instructions be given to the members not to purchase any foreign rice for the time being.

After the meeting a notification with the resolutions embodied therein was circulated for the information of members of the Association.

China Times and other local newspapers:

SANITARY COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY FEDERATION  
TO HOLD MEETING TO-MORROW

In spite of interference on the part of the settlement authorities with the inspection of factories, the Industrial Safety Federation some time ago created a sanitary committee with a branch in each factory with the object of improving the health and safety of the workers.

The resolutions passed by a previous meeting of the committee have been circulated to the industrial plants, members of the Federation.

A meeting is scheduled to be held by the Committee at 4 p.m. to-morrow. Reports on the progress made since the resolutions were put into effect will be rendered by representatives of factories who have been requested to attend. Discussions on the engagement of experts for the purpose of giving advice will follow later.



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Y  
D.C. (CRIME)

October

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D. 3753/10 Oct 27, 1933
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Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. October 26

Chen Kung-poh, Minister of Industry.

Lieu Zeu-heng, Minister of Health.

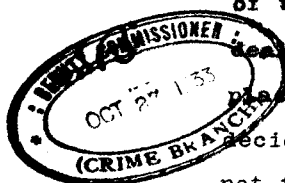
From Nanking

Arrived at 8.05 a.m. October 27 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Anti-Japanese Boycott - Agitation of local bodies  
against the purchase of Japanese rice

Six committee members of the Cereal Trade Association held a meeting in their office on Min Kuo Road, New North Gate, between 4 and 4.45 p.m. October 26. One of the attendance, Song Ts-shen (商佐成), reported that a syndicate of eight Wantao rice hongts had paid \$10,000.00 to M. Heidler, an American Import and Export Merchant of Room 54, 110 Szechuen Road, in return for the cancellation of a contract to purchase a shipment of Japanese granary rice, which had been made with that merchant. It was agreed that the loss of \$10,000.00 was sufficient punishment of the traders concerned for the unpatriotic act of which they had been guilty and that no further action be taken against them. It was, however, decided that local rice merchants be apprised of the cancellation of the contract and warned against dealing in Japanese rice. A discussion then took place on the rice situation generally, and it was decided to endeavour to persuade local rice merchants not to handle foreign rice as the supplies of native product are sufficient to satisfy national requirements.





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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 3753/10 Date 26, 10, 33
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October 26, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers:

CONTRACT FOR JAPANESE RICE CANCELLED

Regarding the purchase of Japanese grain by eight rice hongts at Nantao, a spokesman of the Shanghai Provisions Dealers Association informed a reporter that a warning had been sent to the rice hongts who immediately took the matter up with the American firm, agents for the Japanese rice. The importer demanded compensation for the cancellation of the agreement to the amount of \$25,000. At the request of the rice merchants, the claim was reduced to \$10,000 and the contract was nullified by mutual consent at 4 p.m. yesterday.

2753/10  
A letter describing the whole proceedings in connection with the annulment of the agreement has been received by this Association and an emergency meeting will be called to-day and measures to prevent purchases of the same character will be discussed.

Another report has it that a meeting will be held by the local Tangpu and the Social Bureau at 3 p.m. to-day at the Bureau to discuss measures to prevent these transactions. Important officers of the Provisions Dealers Association have been invited to participate in the conference.

Min Pao (Comment):

PURCHASE OF JAPANESE RICE

The eight rice hongts concerned in the purchase of 25,000 sacks of Japanese rice regretted their action when in pursuance of the advice given by the Shanghai Provisions Dealers Association and with public opinion against them they took immediate steps to cancel the contract they had made with the American firm which imported the rice.

Regarding cancelling the agreement, the documents in connection with this process should be photographed and published in the newspapers by the Provisions Dealers Association, while attention should be paid to the consignment of 25,000 bags now stored in a warehouse at Pootung. The Association should pay attention to the destination of this cargo, and find out if it is re-shipped to Japan or not and give the information to the community, otherwise the cargo may be handled by another foreign importer and bought by unscrupulous merchants later to be sold as native rice with a consequent loss to Chinese agricultural economies.



No. D 3753/10

October

D. 26, 26, 30, 33

Political (2)

have been trading in Japanese rice show that the leaders of the anti-Japanese boycott movement have become very slack. They stated that they intended to inject new vigour into the movement, and expressed a hope that the Citizens' Federation would co-operate in the measures on which they decide.

Anti-Japanese Movement - Salt Fish Dealers' Association urges anti-Japanese organizations in other localities to detain salt fish of Japanese origin

On October 25, the Salt Fish Dealers' Association, 2 Tai Ping Li, Lee Mao Loo, Nantao, issued a circular telegram, informing anti-Japanese organizations throughout the country, that a large quantity of salt fish passed through Shanghai on October 25, going to the interior. The telegram explains that the fish was packed in 200 boxes each of which weighed 300 catties, and urges that this and any other consignments of Japanese fish, which are found, should be detained and confiscated.

Anti-Japanese Movement - Agitation by local Bodies against the purchase of Japanese rice

The recent arrival at Shanghai of a shipment of rice from Japan has aroused considerable agitation among local public organizations, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. It is learned that the consignment was ordered by M. Heidler, an American (Jew) Import and Export Merchant of Room 54, 110 Szechuen Road, on behalf of eight rice hong owners at Nantao. The grain

D3753/10



October 26, 3.

Political (3)

in question is at present stored in the Yung Shing (永興) Company Godown, (French firm), at Loh Ka Zah, Pootung.

The local rice merchants' associations hold the opinion that the Japanese rice should be prevented from being put on the local market and that the eight rice hongse concerned should cancel the contract made between them and the Japanese for the purchase of the rice. These associations have decided that should the rice hongse fail to cancel the contract, the rice already purchased should be handed over to the Bean and Rice Trade Association for sale, and that any profit made thereupon be donated to charity, while any loss be borne by the eight rice hongse.

The local Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs, who are also interested, advocate that the sale of such rice be forbidden, and are making enquiries as to the names of the owners of rice hongse who ordered the rice and the exact quantity called for by the contract. They are also contemplating the convening of a meeting of leading local rice merchants to discuss measures for the punishment of the owners of the eight rice hongse concerned, who have been termed "traitorous merchants" for dealing in Japanese rice.

On October 24, the Rice Shop Owners' Association, located in the Kwan Ying Keh (觀音閣), a temple on Tai Feng Ka, Mantao, issued a circular notice to local rice shops, instructing them to refrain from dealing in Japanese rice, and threatening that offenders will be



October 25, 3.

Political (4)

severely dealt with by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Twenty-six members of the Pootung Merchants' Cooperative Association held a meeting in their office, 168 Tung Chong Road (东昌路), Pootung, between 8 and 9.30 p.m. October 25, and discussed the question of the eight rice hong's in Mantao which had purchased Japanese granary rice. They decided to support the proposal of the local Kuomintang and Bean and Rice Trade Association that the rice be distributed free among the poor. Five persons were then appointed to keep a careful watch on the Yung Shing Godown, Loh Ka Zah, Pootung, in order to see that <sup>the</sup> Japanese rice stored there would not be transported to other places.



2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRAR.	
No. D	3753/10
Date	28, 10, 33.

October 25, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

in the Pacific, she could thus rely upon her naval and aerial forces. All this reveals that she is paying more attention to Far Eastern affairs. The Mukden Incident of 1931 was an act of aggression of Japan directed at China which gave a rude shock to British influence in the Far East.

China Times and other local newspapers:

PICTORIALS AND SUPERSTITIOUS AND OBSCENE LITERATURE PROHIBITED

In pursuance of an order issued by the Ministry of the Interior, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has instructed the Bureau of Education to prohibit the sale to children of superstitious and indecent literature and pictorials by bookshops and news vendors. All such publications when discovered are to be confiscated and burned.

The instructions of the Municipality point out that recently illustrated publications of an obscene or superstitious character intended for children were being sold by bookshops and news vendors.

China Times and other local newspapers:

DISPOSAL OF JAPANESE RICE TO BE DISCUSSED

In connection with the purchase of a large quantity of Japanese rice by eight rice hongts in Nantao, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the local Tangpu held a joint meeting at 10.30 a.m. yesterday to discuss the disposal of the rice.

A reporter secured an interview with Ho Yuan Min, representative of the Tangpu, who declared that publication of the measures regarding the disposal of the grain and the punishment of the treacherous merchants would be premature at this stage. In the interests of the farmers, the Tangpu will deal severely with these unscrupulous merchants.

Following the receipt of a warning from the Shanghai Provisions Dealers' Association to the effect that unless immediate steps are taken to cancel the contract for the purchase of Japanese rice which they had signed with a local American firm, resolutions passed by the Provisions Dealers' Association would be enforced against them, the eight rice hongts concerned held a meeting yesterday at one of the rice hongts in Nantao to discuss the situation. A final decision will be made upon the return to Shanghai of the manager of one of the rice hongts concerned.



D.C. (C.A.M.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. D 3753/10 Date 24, 10, 33
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October 24, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chin. Times and other local newspapers:

PROVISION DEALERS ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS DISPOSAL  
OF JAPANESE RICE.

With reference to the purchase of Japanese rice by eight rice hong, a meeting of the executive and the supervisory committees of the Provision Dealers Association was held at 4 p.m. yesterday at the office of the Association. Twelve members were present.

After a report on the investigations made by two representatives of the Association had been read, a discussion on the measures to deal with the case took place and the following resolutions were finally passed:-

1. That letters be sent to the eight rice hong demanding the cancellation of the contract made with the sellers.

2. That if the contract can not be cancelled, the shipment of rice be disposed of in accordance with the resolutions passed by a previous meeting viz. "that the rice be sold by the Association and if there be a profit, it be donated to charity, but if there be a loss, it is borne by the eight rice hong".

3. That the resolutions passed by this meeting be circulated among the rice dealers.

At the close of the meeting, a notification was issued embodying the resolutions passed for the information of members of the Association.

It is learned that a man nicknamed "Loh Pai Bo", who had made a profit of \$7,000 in transactions of Japanese rice, called at the Association when the meeting was in progress, but left hurriedly owing to the hostile atmosphere.

Sin Wan Pao (Nanking Telegram).

OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS BUREAU FOR SHANGHAI

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the National Government is about to detail officials to Shanghai to organise an Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau in Shanghai. Similar offices will also be established at various commercial ports

Holmes (福尔摩斯), a mosquito paper dated October 23:

A CERTAIN MINISTER AND A STRANGE GAMBLING DEN

On the evening of October 22, various news agencies received the draft of an article whose author is unknown. It was written on a piece of purple paper and enclosed in an envelope in the middle of which were



October 24, 1933.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3753/10
Date 24, 10, 33

China Times and other local newspapers :

SALE OF JAPANESE RICE TO BE PROHIBITED

The arrival of a cargo 12,500 piculs of Japanese rice consigned to eight rice hong in Nantao, is attracting the attention of the whole community.

Mr. Chang Ling Kwei, member of the Provisions Committee of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, informed our reporter that the importation of Japanese rice by the eight rice hong at this time of agricultural bankruptcy was tantamount to the putting to death of about 50,000,000 farmers who had been expecting relief through a bountiful autumn harvest. As soon as the committee was informed of this importation, representatives were despatched to conduct an investigation in concert with local Tangpu and at the same time meetings were held with party organs to discuss suitable measures to deal with the matter.

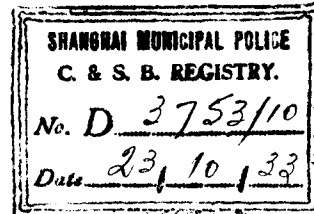
As a result of the investigations made, the purchase of the Japanese grain by these rice hong has been confirmed. Severe punishment will be meted out to these hong as a warning. The penalty to be imposed on the hong will be decided by the emergency meeting that will be summoned very soon.

Mr. Wu Hsin Ya, Commissioner of the Social Bureau also states that the rice hong should be severely dealt with for their treachery.

In an interview granted to the reporter by Mr. Dong Yin Bai, member of the Standing Committee of the local Tangpu, said that he was much surprised to learn that Japanese rice had been purchased by the eight rice hong because the Government at present was doing its utmost to improve the agricultural situation. The action of the eight rice hong constituted a menace to the existence of the farmers and endangered the security of the community. Furthermore their action would facilitate the plans of the enemy to hasten the destruction of our race. Definite evidence had been secured to prove the guilt of these hong and a meeting will be held by the Tangpu to discuss the case.

Representatives from the local Tangpu will attend the Emergency Meeting to be called by the Provisions Committee of the Social Bureau. The case will be decided according to law.





October 23, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers:

SALE OF JAPANESE RICE FORBIDDEN

Since the news that eight rice hong's situated in Nantao had been entrusted with the sale of Japanese rice was made public, the Shanghai Provision Dealers Association immediately called a meeting of its members to discuss appropriate measures to deal with the treacherous merchants, and a reply to the letter from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and a petition to the Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs were sent.

The following is the substance of the reply to the Chamber of Commerce:-

"We are in receipt of your letter to the effect that according to a letter from the Ningpo Fellow Provincial Association 1,000,000 piculs of Japanese rice are to be shipped to China, of which 25,000 piculs being the first consignment have already arrived.

"You have discovered that the report is correct and in addition that eight rice hong's at Nantao are the consignees for the shipment.

"Following the confirmation of the report you have written to the Rice Merchants Association asking the latter to deal severely with the traitors.

"As our agricultural economies are involved and also a breach of the agreement on the boycott of Japanese goods has occurred, you request us to instruct all members of our association to have no dealings with the enemy in order to fulfil our duty as citizens of the Republic.

"Our country depends upon agriculture and our prosperity has already collapsed under the oppression of foreign invasion and internal strife. Fortunately, the hope for a bountiful harvest for this autumn could be entertained, with the prospect that the people on the verge of starvation might be relieved, but it is now shattered by the treacherous actions of these eight rice hong's, which are guilty in the first place of assisting the enemies of the country in endangering the livelihood of the farmers and in the second place of assisting the Japanese to destroy the prosperity of our country.

"The cheap sale of imported rice in a commercial centre like Shanghai is tantamount to bleeding the workers. We therefore summoned an emergency meeting of our members immediately upon receipt of your communication and it was resolved to petition the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the local Tangpu to confiscate the Japanese rice and distribute it among refugees in the bandit ravaged areas or store it in the granaries against famine and at the same time to seal up the eight rice hong's concerned and punish the managers of the hong's for treason against their country.

"We would now ask you to instruct the members of your chamber not to have any dealings with these traitors and to notify business houses in the country to this effect. Should any firms be found violating the arrangement, the same punishment be meted out to them as a warning against treachery.



October 23, 1933.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

"We will strictly obey your instructions and will support you with all our strength."

The following is the petition submitted by the Shanghai Provision Dealers Association to the Social Bureau and local Tangpu on the above subject.

"During this period of hostility between China and Japan, eight rice hongers in Nantao have the audacity to order 24,986 sacks of Japanese rice through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. from Japan.

"The collapse of our agricultural prosperity is imminent and the importation of huge quantities of Japanese rice by treacherous merchants will hasten its fall. These traitors only serve their own interests and not the interests of the country. They cannot be called men if they have already forgotten the incidents of January 28th and September 18th.

"Our members have therefore decided to request you to confiscate the rice either for distribution among the famine stricken areas or for storage in granaries, and to seal up the eight rice hongers and punish the managers on a charge of treason."

Shun Pao:-

FINAL NEGOTIATIONS OVER FACTORY INSPECTION QUESTION

The Settlement authorities intend to delay the inspection of factories.

According to Lee Ping Heng, Chief of the Labour Department of the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry will detail Pao Kuo Hua, Chief of the 4th Section of the Labour Department, to come to Shanghai to consult with the Municipality of Greater Shanghai for opening final negotiations with the S.M.C. over the factory inspection question. No decisions impairing to Chinese sovereign rights will be made. Otherwise, the Ministry will inspect the factories in the Settlement in accordance with the administrative measures of the Central Factory Inspection Plan.

Shun Pao:-

THE CONSTRUCTION OF WAYSIDE MARKET.

The Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation yesterday sent a letter to the S.L.C. stating regarding the residents in the Hua Shao Lee, Chusan Road, who are being forced to evacuate the houses where the S.M.C. intend to construct a market. The supply of water has been cut off three times since the January 28 Incident. The S.M.C. is requested to take into consideration the business depression of the residents and postpone the construction of the market.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. B. REGISTRY.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date October 11, 1933.

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement - Investigation of  
Settlement shop by the China  
Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

*C. J. Prince*

On October 5, Ching Chi-wen (金濟文), claiming to represent the Changchow Kuomintang Headquarters, called at the China Manufacturers' Union of Shanghai, 383 Ningpo Road, and submitted a letter together with two raincoats which he said were seized by the Changchow Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association as being of Japanese origin. The letter requested the China Manufacturers' Union to make enquiries as to whether or not the goods were of Japanese make. The raincoat bears the characters :

"Shanghai Yu Chang Ziang Tailors' Shop"  
(in Chinese)

"Yu Chang Siang,  
No. 8 Kiu Mow Ding,  
Shanghai" (in English).

The Union decided on examination that the coats were undoubtedly of Japanese manufacture and thereupon assigned a member to accompany Ching Chi-wen to visit the Yu Chang Siang (裕昌祥) Tailors' Shop, 361 Nanking Road, on the same date. The callers soon left the shop after seeing that the raincoats of that firm bear the trade mark :

"Shanghai Yu Chang Ziang Tailors' Shop"  
(in Chinese)

"Yu Chang Siang,  
No. 361 Nanking Road,  
Shanghai" (in English).

Enquiries made at the aforementioned address in Chinese territory reveal that no such shop exists in this neighbourhood.

*R. W. Mac Adie*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

OCT 11 1933



9  
December 29, 3753/7  
11 1 33

Political (2)

Seizure of Japanese Goods

2 3753/7  
S  
At 10 a.m. on December 27 four Chinese who claimed to be representatives of an Anti-Japanese Goods Association at Mantao called at a small Chinese Import and Export business located at Lane 549, No. 60 East Seward Road and intimated that they were searching for Japanese goods. After examining the stock they took away eight boxes of Japanese buttons saying that the owner must come to the anti-Japanese Association at Mantao and explain the reasons for his possession of same. No organization under the above style exists at the moment.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce - Meeting

Fifteen Committee members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting in their office, North Roman Road, between 4.15 and 6 p.m. December 28 and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That all members be urged to promote the sale of native cloth.
2. That the Kiangsu Provincial Government be requested to authorize the establishment of wharves at Ma Ka Tan on the Yangtze near Kianghong to facilitate the loading and unloading of cereal.

Chamber of Commerce - Footung Branch - collects funds for the support of the North Eastern Volunteer Armies

S  
The drive which started by the abovementioned branch located at 27 Lan Kai Dong Road, Footung, to collect funds from various shops for the support of the North Eastern Volunteer Armies was completed yesterday, December 28. A total sum of \$1,900.00, it is learnt, was raised in this campaign.



*Copy for Special Branch*  
**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

**CRIME DIARY.**

"D" Division.

Wayside Police Station.

December 23th, 19 32

Crime Register No. 1261/32.

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence:— Illegal Functioning

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	1.300.m. to 4p.m. 23-12-32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Lane 549, House 60, East Seward Road. Crime Branch Office.
--	--------------------------------	---	--

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.**

Place or description of premises.	Chinese House No. 60, Lane 549, East Seward Road.
Time and date of offence.	10.11.17-18-32.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Woo Hoen Ching (吳漢卿) Manager, House 60, Lane 549, East Seward Road.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	(1) Age about 27 years, 4'9" in height, long face, dark complexion, wearing a black woollen overcoat and dark felt hat. (2) Age about 35 years, 5'3" in height, stout build, black cotton long gown, no hat. (3) Age about 30 years, 5'3" in height, long face, thin build, grey cotton long gown, grey felt hat. (4) Age about 30 years, 5' in height, round face, dark complexion, black cotton long gown, grey felt hat. All spoke Ningpo dialect.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence  In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Stated they belonged to the Anti-Japanese Goods Association, Nantao, and were searching for Japanese goods.  <i>File</i> <i>29:12:32</i>



CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises ?  
(k) Are they all "old" servants ?  
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?  
(m) What was their "characters" ?  
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?  
(o) Are old servants suspected ?  
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected ?

Classification of property  
stolen.

Value \$

Classification of property  
recovered.

Value \$

Arrests.

Nil.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to  
be commented on by investigating officer).

At 4.30p.m. 28-12-32, Woo Hoen Ching (吴汉卿)<sup>Ningho</sup>,  
Manager of a small Import & Export business, situated  
at Chinese dwelling house No. 60, Lane 549, East Seward  
Road, came to the station, and reported that at  
10a.m. on 27-12-32, 4 male Chinese had come to the  
above address and representing themselves to be mem-  
bers of an Anti-Japanese Goods Association at Nantao,  
had taken away 8 boxes of Japanese buttons.

Enquiries were made and the following ascertained.

The above address is a Chinese dwelling house si-  
tuated in an alleyway on the North side of East Seward  
Road between Hwakee and Singkelpang Roads. The busi-  
ness which is a small one, is that of dealing in sea  
products and sundries with Japan, the owner Woo Hai  
Ching (吴汉卿) alias Woo Kya Shang (吴佳相)<sup>Ningho</sup>, grand  
uncle of informant being resident in Kobe, Japan, and  
doing business there through the Shanghai address of

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1961

..... Division.  
..... Police Station.  
..... 19

Diary Number:— 1/3		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

which his grand nephew is manager.

Sometime in October, 1932, one Tsong Tuh Foh ( ) a friend of the owner of the business, who is also resident and doing business in Japan, is stated to have caused to be deposited at above address 3 cases of Japanese buttons, with instructions that they be kept there whilst the Anti-Japanese boycott was in force.

On the morning of 27-12-32, Woo Hoen Ching is stated to have gone to Hantao to endeavour to buy edible seaweeds for export to Japan, leaving his relatives, three cousins, named (1) Woo Tung Tshung (吴东春) "53", (2) Woo Vung Tshung (吴文春) "27" & (3) Woo Su Liang (吴秀良) "44", all *native friends* in the house. On his return at 3.30p.m. 27-12-32, he was informed by them of the above incident. The above three persons when interrogated, stated that at 10a.m. 27-12-32, the 4 described persons entered the house, and stating that they were from the Anti-Japanese Goods Association at Nantao, intimated that they were searching for Japanese goods. The 1st and 2nd described are then stated to have stood inside the back and the front doors respectively, whilst the other two looked at the various barrels and boxes on the ground floor, then proceeded upstairs, where in a front room, they found the 3 boxes of Japanese buttons and brought them downstairs.

One of the intruders (1st described) then stated that



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1691

.....Division.  
.....Police Station.  
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/4

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
--	--

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

the 8 boxes of buttons would be taken to the Anti-Japanese Goods Association at Nantao, and wrote the above name on a piece of ordinary letter paper, and stated that the owner must come to the above Association on 23/12/32 and explain his possession of the buttons.

The intruders then asked the 1st and 2nd named witnesses to carry 4 of the boxes, whilst they themselves carried the other 4 out of the house to the mouth of the alleyway, where the witnesses put them down and returned to the house, but before doing so noticed a dark motor car, licence number unknown standing on East Seward Road nearby. Witnesses stated they did not raise an alarm, as they knew the goods were Japanese make, and thinking the persons were members of an Anti-Japanese Association were afraid.

Informant stated that on being told by his cousins, he had spent the time on 27-12-32 and on 28-12-32 prior to making this report in making enquiries at Nantao and Chinese City for the above named association, but not being able to obtain any information then reported to Station.

The boxes which are stated by informant to be wooden cases, covered with straw, about 1 foot long, by 6 inch broad, by 8 inches in height, are each stated to contain approximately 20 to 24 smaller packages of various coloured buttons of Japanese make, the value being unknown.

So far enquiries made in the vicinity have failed to



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1891

.....Division.  
.....Police Station.  
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/5

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

obtain any person witnessing the described property being removed at the time stated either by motor car or otherwise, but the fact that the property does not belong to any of the witnesses, who are all relatives, and the length of time, it is stated to have been deposited there, combined with the lateness of the report, gives rise to the suspicion that they may have appropriated the goods to their own use.

Telephone message circulated and further enquiries being made.

*R. Wardrop,*  
D.I.

D. D. O. "D".

1. R  
29. 12. 32.  
JR



Copy of Bomb file  
8 3886/H.

COPY 8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
U. S. A. REGISTRY	
S. 1.	D. 3753/8
Date	22-7-33
September 21, 33.	

Reference the attached files and their connection  
with the Anti-Japanese Boycott.

A.S.I. Golder

Anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese locally appears to be as intense as it was before the Sino-Japanese Hostilities of 1932, but the people are not so prone to give vent to their feelings. They have been clearly shown that the ways of the Japanese are not pacific, it is thus most probably the fear of a recurrence of the 1932 trouble which has caused the anti-Japanese boycott to run underground. There is no indication that the boycott so far as the average person is concerned, is fading out.

The arrest of the 11 persons in 1932 in connection with the Blood Saul Group curbed but did not completely eradicate their dastardly method of intimidation which took the form of bombings. Since the beginning of the year there have been numerous similar cases, an analysis of which will be found on the attached table. There has been no sudden rise in the number of offences of this nature during the past few months on the contrary each month appears to have produced its crop of one or two cases. in either of the three police areas.

A careful study of the present situation has been made and it would appear that the associations concerning themselves more closely with the boycott are as follows:

Liao-Ki-Hsi-Je Volunteer Army Support Committee, 293

Medhurst Road.

North Eastern Volunteer Support Committee, 13 Lien Ts Li,  
Avenue Road.

Chinese Republic National Salvation Federation of Various  
Bodies, Medium Club, 403 Weihaiwei Road.



2713/2

Merchants National Salvation Cooperative Association,  
154 Burkill Road.

Chung Hwa Christian Ten Men's Group, 300 Rue Chapsal.

Brass and Iron Works Owners' Association, 1106 Ward Road.

Group of Overseas Chinese Expelled for Opposing Japan,  
128 Kweichow Road.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies,  
Joffre Terrace, Avenue Joffre.

Enemy Goods Inspection Committee of the Dried Goods Shop  
Owners Association, 117 Foh Yau Road, City.

1st District (Settlement) Citizens' Federation,  
Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road.

2nd Special District (French Concession) Citizens' Federation,  
434 Rue Auguste Beype.

Enemy Goods Inspection Committee of the Fishing Trade  
Association, 2 Tai Ping Li, Mantao Bund.

Paper Dealers' Association, 10 Siking Road.

Chinese and Foreign Grocery Owners' Association, No.2  
Ming Tsch Fang, Rue Millet.

North Eastern Cooperative Association, 375 Route Vallon.

National Goods Maintenance Association, Kiu Mou Dee, Mantao.

Merchants Club, 64 Hankow Road.

Federation of National Goods Factory, 13 Jeu An Li, Canton Rd.

University Professors Association, Rooms 304 Continental  
Building, Hankow Road.

School Teachers and Staff members Federation, Rooms 502,  
No. 64 Hankow Road.



- 3 -

General Labour Union, 117 Woh Yeu Road, City.

Shanghai Citizens' Association, 1138 Bubbling Well Road.

University Students Federation, Chinese Young man's Lecturing

Group Society, Small West Gate, Bantao.

Middle School Students Federation.

D. S. L.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Statistics in regard to the terrorist campaign carried on by certain anti-Japanese societies since the beginning of the year.

<u>Bombs in the three Police Areas</u>	<u>Total number which exploded</u>	<u>Total number which failed to explode</u>	<u>Number of persons injured</u>
25	15	10	10

<u>Bombs in the Settlement</u>	<u>Total number which exploded</u>	<u>Total number which failed to explode</u>	<u>Number of persons injured</u>
10	5	5	Nil.

Number of threatening letters in the French Consession and Settlement

14

Total number in the Settlement

11 (one of which contained one round of pistol ammunition.)

The figures in respect of bombs are fairly accurate as the complainants cannot very well conceal the fact of the offences, but in the case of letters it is only possible to give the figures of those reported to the Police.



Bomb and Threatening Letter Cases - Anti-Japanese Boycott

Bomb & 3 letters

(Letter) 6 p.m. 2/10/32  
Tsu Zung Kyi,  
83A Ferry Road.

(Bomb) 21/1/33  
The same address.

(Letter) 21/1/33  
The same address.

(Letter) 12 noon 23/1/33  
The same address.

No 3  
Letter has the appearance of having been written by  
some person who had heard of the bomb case at the above  
address and wished to frighten the complainant.

Bomb

3 p.m. 2/2/33/  
Zung Ching Tah (Building Contractor),  
No. 1, 1200 Penang Road.  
Bomb did not explode.  
Letter accompanied bomb. Text - Cease buying Japanese  
goods and contribute \$40,000.00 to the North Eastern  
Army under General He Ts Kwoh. From the Spiritual  
National Defence Group.

Letter

8.30 a.m. 13/2/33.  
Dien Tung Lai,  
No. 708 Rue Du Saigon, French Concession.  
Letter was delivered to No. 255 Fearon Road from Blood  
and Soul Group for the Extermination of Traitors.  
Complainant is comprador of the Yong Huen Company,  
No. 255 Fearon Road but resides at the former address.

Bomb

6.55 p.m. 8/2/33.  
No. 736 Pokien Road (Hardware Store).  
Dong Ching Tsu (Proprietor).  
Bomb did not injure anyone was apparently thrown  
from a tramcar fell to the pavement; exploded breaking  
the shop window. No letter or indication of the  
origin of the missile.

Letter and one round of pistol ammunition

6.45 a.m. 4/3/33.  
Kai Dah Coal Company, (Yi yang-san, Manager).  
No. 24 Wuting Road.

Letter

10.30 a.m. 9/3/33.  
Kai Dah Coal Company, (Yi Yang San, Manager).  
No. 24 Wuting Road.  
Letter claims that the recipient had been dealing in



Japanese coal. From Chief of the Blood and Soul Youth Group  
for the Extermination of Traitors.

Letter

29/3/33.

Tsing Tsong Shing Hardware Shop,  
No. 736 Fukien Road.

From Blood Soul Group for the Riddance of Traitors.

Note October 16, 1932 and November 4, 1932; Bombs.  
March 8, 1933; Bomb.

Bomb

7.14 p.m. 9/4/33.

Zung Fong Cotton Cloth Shop,

339-340 Rue du Consulat.

Exploded shattering window and stock.

Bomb (suspected)

7.40 a.m. 13/4/33.

951 Tsitsihar Road.

Zung Fong Weaving & Dyeing Works.

No trace of bomb found.

Letter

2 p.m. 14/4/33.

Mr. H.E. Page, Manager of China General Edison Co.

140 Robison Road.

Letter was delivered to 20 Rue Cornaille.

Not reported to French Police.

Bomb

12.30 a.m. 16/4/33.

Kwang Sung Umbrella Factory,

210 Pang Pang Road, City.

Damaging 3 window panes.

Letter later found posted on the factory door,  
warning against smuggling of Japanese goods.

Bomb

7.24 p.m. 17/4/33.

Zu Chong Cotton Cloth Shop,

140/2 Rue Tourane.

Exploded no damage.

Bomb

7.30 p.m. 21/4/33.

Teh Fong Ziang piece Goods Shop,

351 Rue du Consulat.

Exploded and damaged 4 window panes, and slightly  
injuring a shop assistant in the face.



Bomb

8.30 p.m. 29/4/33.  
43 South Wusieh Road.  
Zu Ts Loong, broker.  
Hand grenade of Chinese military type, exploded.  
No letter received.

Letter

11.30 a.m. 25/4/33.  
Wung Ting Kwan.  
650 E/Seward Road.  
From Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors.  
Containing the usual threats.

Bomb

7.45 p.m. 6/5/33.  
Yah Shen Ziang Cotton Cloth Shop,  
115/7/ Rue de Weikwei.  
Wound lying outside the shop.  
No letter.

Bomb

7 p.m. May 9, 1933.  
Fang Li Umbrella Shop,  
384 Chuan Sing Ka, City.  
Exploded and damaged a few pieces of furniture.  
Proprietor believed to be selling Japanese goods.

Letter

10 a.m. 9/5/33.  
Yi Moh Sung,  
2759 Point Road.  
Zung Gee Iron Works.  
From H.Q. Blood & Soul Traitors Extermination Society.

Letter

10 a.m. 9/5/33.  
Foo Zou Ching (Manager),  
Hung Tsong Iron Works,  
240 Yochow Road.  
From Blood & Soul Traitors Extermination Group.

Bomb

7.45 p.m. 12/5/33.  
Deong Feong Shing Cotton Cloth Shop,  
98 Rue du Moulin.  
Failed to explode.

Bomb

7.30 p.m. 19/5/33.  
Tah Shun Ziang Piece Goods Shop,  
123 Rue Tourane.



Exploded and shattered a window pane.  
Similarly victimized on 6/4/33.

Bomb

8.45 p.m. 23/5/33.  
Yuen Toong Printing Shop, 50 Paoing Road.  
Found at the main entrance.  
A note of warning pasted on the grenade.

Bomb

8.05 a.m. 23/6/33.  
Hwa Li Sa Umbrella Shop,  
366/7 Boulevard des Deux Republiques, French Concession.  
Exploded injuring two persons.  
Letter from "Loyal People Corps to kill Traitors"  
Found lying beside the counter.

Bomb

7.50 p.m. 25/6/33.  
Wong Ching Sien Artificial Jewellery Shop, 9 Hou Yuen Road,  
City Garden.  
Exploded, damaged a show stand and injured a passer-by.  
Letter from "Loyal People's Corps to Kill Traitors" found  
at the scene.

Bomb

3.15 p.m. 27/8/33  
Sun Sun Company, Kweishow Road.  
Bomb and letter from Blood & Soul Group for the Extermination  
of Traitors.  
Did not explode.

Bomb

8.50 p.m. 7/7/33.  
Pacific Drug Company,  
119 North Szechuen Road, C.O.L.  
Failed to explode.  
Note of warning found attached to the bomb.

Bomb & Letter

8 p.m. 10/7/33.  
Tsung Tah Shong Toy Shop,  
477 Min Kue Road, Mantae.  
Failed to explode.  
Letter from the Traitor Killing Group found at the scene.

Bomb

7.50 p.m. 5/8/33.  
Dong Foong Sung Piece Goods Shop,  
116 Rue Tourane.  
Did Not explode.



Bomb

11.20 a.m. 9/8/33.  
Tsong Woo Cotton Yarn Shop,  
4 Yu Ching Li, Rue Palikao.  
Exploded. No damage.

Bomb

7.30 p.m. 31/8/33.  
Kiu Yin Sack Shop,  
134 Rue du Consulat.  
Exploded, breaking 2 window panes.  
No letter.

Attempted arson

1 a.m. 4/9/33.  
Teng Hwa Shing Metal Shop,  
156 Avenue Edward VII.  
Found gasoline poured over the shutters of the shop.

Bomb

7.30 p.m. 7/9/33  
Yung Yuen Dyeing Factory,  
St. Catherine Bridge, Kanton.  
Exploded, injuring an employee and five passers-by.

Bomb

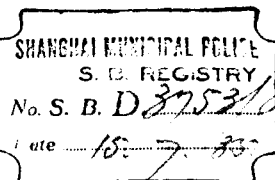
7.35 p.m. 11/9/33.  
Home of one Hsu Zai Tsing ( ), 1084 East Yuhang Road.  
Exploded damaging several panes.  
Hsu being sales manager of Hsiang Feng Iron Pipe Factory,  
1174 East Yuhang Road.

Bomb

7.30 p.m. 14/9/33.  
No. 1174 East Yuhang Road.  
Hsiang Feng Iron Works.  
Bomb exploded, none injured.

Note There is no information at present which would lead  
to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the  
two offences mentioned last above.





July 15, 1935.

Political (2)

Chalking of Anti-Japanese Slogans in the Settlement

1137138  
S/

On July 13, 1935, slogans of an anti-Japanese nature were found written on a wall of the No. 1 Shanghai Cotton Mill quarters at the corner of Tsitsihar & Funing roads and on an electric lamp standard on Minghong Road near Whangpoo Road.

Prosecution in connection with the sale of Anti-Japanese booklets

1137139  
S/

The stall-keeper, who was arrested in Wayside District on July 10 for displaying anti-Japanese booklets for sale, was sentenced by the Shanghai Special District Court on July 13 to two months' imprisonment suspended for two years. He was ordered to be detained during the period of appeal.



July 10, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE MERCHANTS TO DEMAND CANCELLATION OF  
ANTI-JAPANESE RESOLUTION PASSED BY CHINESE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

U375/2  
The present situation shows that undoubtedly the economic relations between Japan and China have improved and that the anti-Japanese boycott movement is gradually dying out. Chinese merchants are still affected by the existence of the anti-Japanese resolution passed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. This has also affected Japanese merchants who intend to make a demand for the cancellation of the resolution.

The Hardware Dealers Guild and other Chinese guilds that are members of the Chamber of Commerce cannot cancel their anti-Japanese resolutions owing to the existence of the anti-Japanese resolution passed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Consequently, all the members of the various Chinese trade guilds cannot deal in Japanese goods. Especially Japanese merchants have suffered where there is competition between Japanese and foreign goods because of the existence of this resolution. The Japanese shipping firms are reported to be the heaviest sufferers.

MR. SUMA CALLS ON FOREIGN VICE MINISTER

A telegram from Nanking reports that at 10 a.m. July 9 Mr. Suma, Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, called on Mr. Tang, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and requested him to fulfill the promises given by the Chinese Government in connection with the case of the "New Life Weekly".

Mr. Tang informed Mr. Suma that every effort would be made to comply with his request.

Mr. Suma pointed out a number of anti-Japanese activities in Hankow and requested Mr. Tang to take drastic measures to deal with the activities.

ANTI-CHOLERA INOCULATION

It is reported that the Japanese Residents Corporation has made arrangements for giving anti-cholera inoculation to Japanese residents at the Corporation's expense. The work will begin from July 10 at various Japanese schools.

NIPPO

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE KOREAN  
RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

D 6577  
The second anniversary of the formation of the Korean Residents Association was celebrated at the Japanese Y. M. C. A. on Range Road, at 2 p.m. July 9. About 150 Koreans attended the function. X



SHANGHAI CONSULATE  
S. P. 1234  
No. D 3753/8  
Date 16.1.35

January 16, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

-2-

commence. Therefore it is now the time for Japanese to make Shanghai a better place to live in and in the future the election of officers of the Japanese Residents Corporation will be carried out in a more satisfactory manner. It is most regrettable that such an incident occurred at this time.

As the election is approaching it is to be hoped that all residents will adopt a sober attitude and not be excited. All things must be done in a friendly spirit. The Consular authorities will deal severely with those who attempt to adopt terroristic acts.

NIPPON

ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE TO ENTERTAIN ADMIRAL SHIMOMURA

Rear-Admiral Shimomura, commander of the Fifth Torpedo Flotilla, who is coming to Shanghai to-day on the flagship "Tatsuta", will be entertained by Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, at the Japanese Club at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

CHINESE CUSTOMS TO TRANSFER MR. KISHIMOTO FROM TIENTSIN TO SHANGHAI

The Japanese authorities have been protesting against the transfer of Mr. Kishimoto, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, from Shanghai to Tientsin.

According to information obtained from Chinese sources, the Customs authorities have decided to reinstate Mr. Kishimoto in his old position at Shanghai as the result of conferences held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Customs authorities.

If the information is correct the Japanese complaint against the Customs will be ended.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE COMPLAINT AGAINST CHINESE CUSTOMS REGARDING ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

It is a fact that secret anti-Japanese movements have recently started at various places in China.

It is also true that local Chinese Customs officers under the pretence that they are acting according to regulations, adopt oppressive measures against Japanese firms and Chinese merchants who deal in Japanese goods. The manner in which examinations are carried out on imported goods by the Customs is stricter than before as is well known to every body engaged in import business. Complaints are



January 16, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

-3-

being raise against the attitude of Customs officers because the reason for the unnecessary strict examination is now known. Furthermore anti-Japanese actions are included in the execution of custom services. This state of affairs must be considered seriously by Japanese who cannot over look the facts.

The following are true facts of illegal action perpetrated recently:-

In case a merchant applies for the importation of goods he attaches an invoice but when the Customs officers do not recognize it he must produce some other document which will prove the invoice to be genuine. A fine will be imposed according to the value of goods as estimated by the customs officers in case the importer fails to satisfy the officers. Frequently in the past, commercial attaches and Consular authorities have been called upon to settle the trouble caused through such actions of the customs. Lately a ricket consisting of one European, one Japanese and two Chinese was formed by the Customs to visit companies or firms to examine account books in case they were suspicious of the declared value of imported goods by the importers. In some cases they even seize the books. There are many shops which fell into the hands of the Customs in the same manner and were requested to pay extra duties. It is a violation of extraterritorial rights as enjoyed by Japanese. Japanese have the right to refuse such illegal action but some of them have kept quiet for the sake of the future. Any Chinese merchant who wishes to export goods which have been imported from foreign countries must first produce an import pass issued by the Customs. If the Chinese merchant had goods imported from Japan he will request the Japanese company to give him the pass but when the Customs find that the selling price of the goods in question is greater than the purchasing price by the original firm they will demand extra duties. The Chinese who deal in Japanese goods will also be reported to the Kuomintang for the registration of their names in the black list as traitors. Chinese merchants who earn their living by dealing in Japanese goods must stop their business for fear of punishment by anti-Japanese boycotters. It is a cunning way of carrying out anti-Japanese activities by the Customs. In order to avoid this kind of trouble merchants should be very careful not to make the least mistake in their invoices but should lodge pretexts with the Customs when trouble is made over invoices which are correct. Some merchants may keep quiet owing to language difficulties but this practice will make a bad precedent and therefore when they are correct they should apply to their commercial attache for a settlement of the dispute. Japanese merchants must remember that the Customs officers have no right to examine the account books of Japanese.

D3753

(Caution)

D3753/8

(Caution)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. S. B. REGISTRY

Singapore Station.

REPORT

Date 30th Sept 1932

Subject (in full) Re F.I.R. 1376.

Made by P.P.S. 282 Makovetsky

Forwarded by

Inspt C Bishop

Sir,

I beg to report that at 8.30 p.m. on the 20-9-32 whilst on duty I was proceeding East on B'Well Road, when I saw a large crowd of people (30 or 40 in number) on the corner of N. Chengtu Road, who were standing round a handcart, on which some goods wrapped in paper were placed. I and C.P.S. 1328 also F.P.S. 142 Aston who arrived at the scene dispersed the crowd and were approached by a male Chinese who told us that the goods were of Japanese origin and would we assist him in bringing them over to E/town. I told him to proceed and we went across B'Well Road into S. Chengtu Road. The handcart in front and the male Chinese and myself about 10 yards behind.

The crowd did not follow and the road was absolutely empty. The handcart coolies were proceeding in a running space and the distance between us and the handcart increased to about 20 yards or more. The handcart turned left in Weihaiwei Road and when we came to the corner of S. Chengtu and Weihaiwei Road, I saw the handcart proceeding East but failed to see whether it turned into Chungking Road or not. I asked C.P.C. 2262 on duty on that corner but he had not seen it. At that time the male Chinese in charge of the goods and C.P.S. 1328 were far behind me. I proceeded along Chungking Road to Avenue Foch where C.P.S. 1328 joined me again. We asked 2 C.P.C. on the corner if they had seen the handcart and received a negative answer. Then we proceeded east along Avenue Foch and on the corner of Tamsui Road saw a male Chinese walking with a roll of clothing in his hands. We questioned him how he came in possession of same, when he replied that it was Japanese made goods and he took the roll on Taku Road. We

D.C. (Dress)  
Further report  
re Singapore  
State of 21.9.32  
P. Bishop  
DIVISIONAL OFFICE

ms  
279



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Sinza Police Station,

Date Sept. 21st, 1932.

Subject (in full) Re F.I.R. 1376.

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

arrested him and hurried to Taku Road and on the corner of  
Race Course Road saw another male Chinese with a similar roll  
in possession, who was surrounded by a crowd of people. We  
dispersed the crowd and arrested also this man. We brought  
both men to Station.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*B. Alkovetev*

Commissioner of Police.

F.P.S. 282.

In continuation of reports sent by me on 21/9/32

*Hoospringfeld*

D. L. (Division)

SEP. 22 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
Divisional Office & REGISTRY

No. D. 3753/11

1932

D.C. (Civil)

The attached report covers your query re  
to-day's daily State from Sinje.

It would appear that there were two  
crowds: the first was dispersed by P.S.  
Machovsky at Chingtu/Bubbling well: the  
second crowd gathered at Mohant/Taku,  
possibly with one or two of the original  
crowd: here four men were arrested.

I do not consider any blame can be  
attached to those concerned. Two of the  
C.P.s in the vicinity of the second crowd  
were at the Station on another case.

Thel Pennington  
DIVISIONAL OFFICER & DIV.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Sinza Police Station,

Date September 21, 1932.

Subject (in full) Re Entry Morning State of 21-9-32:- Goods of Japanese Goods  
Stolen.

Made by ~~xxx~~ and Forwarded by Inspector Bishop.

Sir,

I beg to report that the accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court on 21-9-32 when they were each sentenced to 8 months imprisonment for snatching.

Complainant was further questioned regarding the incident and he now alters his statement regarding the route taken with the goods. He now states that the party proceeded South along North Chengtu Road to Bubbling Well Road corner, where about 30 or 40 loafers gathered shouting "Japanese Goods." This crowd of loafers were dispersed by P/S. 282 Makovetsky and C.P.S. 1328, who arrived on the scene. Complainant's party then crossed Bubbling Well Road South along Chengtu Road and turned East along Weihaiwei Road.

P/S. 282 and C.P.S. 1328, who were following at a distance, lost sight of them at this point, and complainant's party then turned South on Mohawk Road. At Mohawk and Taku Roads corner a crowd of about 60 loafers gathered and stole the goods.

P/S. 282 Makovetsky and C.P.S. 1328 afterwards saw 2 men carrying a roll of cloth each at Avenue Foch and Ramsui Road corner and arrested them. Complainant's excuse for giving the wrong route, when questioned, was that he could not remember which way he went.

The reason that C.P.Cs. and S.P.Cs. en route did not report the occurrence to the station was because P/S. 282 Makovetsky and C.P.S. 1328 were escorting the goods when passing their posts and they did not think there would be any trouble, the crowd who stole the goods did not really gather until Taku Road was reached.

P/S. 282 Makovetsky did very good work in arresting the four accused, but neglected to keep up with the trolley and goods he was escorting and not informing the station or asking for assistance from police en route.

I am, Sir  
Your obedient servant,

*C. Bishop*  
Inspector i/c.

D.O. "B"



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 151.

REPORT

Sinza Station,

Date Sept. 21st, 1932.

Subject (in full) Further to goods of Japanese manufacture found abandoned on  
Yates Road.

Made by D.S. 72 W.C. Wilcox.

Forwarded by *Inspector C. Bishop*

Sir,

Further enquiries into this case reveal that the four bales of piece goods and the hand trolley belong to Yang Koh Kao (楊克高) Piece Goods Merchant, No. 707 North Chengtu Road.

Two coolies named Kong Gee Kwung (江錦坤) and Yang Ching Zung (楊金成) employed by the owner were transporting the goods to Frenchtown via Yates Road, at about 8.30 p.m. on 20-9-32, when about 10 male Chinese stopped them and tore open one bale to see the contents, saying they were Japanese goods.

The two coolies became ~~sh~~ alarmed and ran away, leaving the trolley and goods abandoned on Yates Road, as previously reported.

The goods have since been returned to the owner.

I am, Sir,

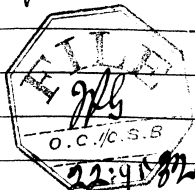
Yours obediently,

*W. C. Wilcox.*

D.S. 72.

*Res*  
*Attach to report*  
*of incident submitted 21/9/32*

*JR*





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1376/32.

"B" Division.  
Sinza Police Station.  
Sept. 21st, 19 32.

Diary Number:—	2. and final.	Nature of Offence:—	19.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	21-9-32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	S.F.S.D. Court. Crime Branch Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The four accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court on 21-9-32, when they were each sentenced to:—

"Eight months imprisonment for Snatching".

J.R.  
25/9/32  
Wh.

James  
— 2 —

\* S.I.,

Agents informed  
Wh 22 9/32

Please pass to Registry file. The fact that the bulk of the stolen property has not been recovered and that the ~~bulk~~ of several of the culprits are still at large should be explained to agents of S.P. Br.

J.R.

22:9:32



Copy for 6 Office 1/2 Spec. Branch.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

3753  
21/9/32  
"B" Division.

1276/32.  
Crime Register No. ....

Sinza Police Station.  
Sept. 20th. 1932.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1)	Nature of Offence:—	10.
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	8.5 p.m. - 12 m.n. 20-9-32.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Taku Road, C.P. Office.

ENTERED ON CRIME MAP.

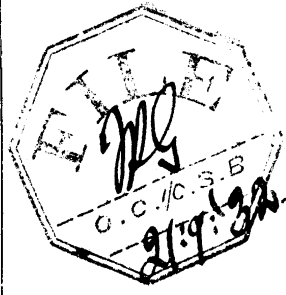
### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Taku Road near Mohawk Road.
Time and date of offence.	At 8.40 p.m. 20-9-32.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	Yang Kih Kyia (楊吉家), Piece-goods Merchant, 707 N'Chengtu Road.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	4 arrested. See attached Arrest Reports. Description of all others not available.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	

YR  
21/9/32  
Jh

### Full Details of Method used in Committing offence

In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described.  
(e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises.  
(f) Means used (tools etc.)  
(g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc.  
(h) Mode of transport and description.  
(i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, par-taking of food etc.)





# CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises?
- (k) Are they all "old" servants?
- (l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
- (m) What was their "characters"?
- (n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
- (o) Are old servants suspected?
- (p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property  
stolen.

60 rolls of woollen cloth.

Value \$ 600.00.

Classification of property  
recovered.

8 rolls of woollen cloth.

Value \$ 80.00.

Arrests.

4 arrests by U.R. and civilian.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to  
be commented on by investigating officer).

From enquiries by the undersigned and C.D.C. 200, it was ascertained that at about 8.40p.m. on 20-9-52, complainant Yang Huh Kyia (楊家), Piece-goods Merchant, No. 707 North Chengtu Road, accompanied by two shop-assistants, Koo Ching Piau (顧金鏢) and Kong Dau Lee (江地連), was transporting 60 rolls of cotton cloth (Japanese make) value \$600.00, from his shop to the Hui Tsung Ziang (黃香祥) Piece-goods Shop, Avenue Joffre. At Chengtu & Bubbling Well Roads corner, a crowd of loafers followed complainant and shouted that he was carrying Japanese goods.

When complainant and his men arrived at Mohawk and Taku Roads corner, the crowd, about 60 in number started to assault complainant and his party with their fists, after which they stole the rolls of cloth and ran away.

The 1st accused Drau Bah Zai (趙大才) carrying one  
Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1476/72.

"B" Division.

Sinza Police Station.

Sept. 21th. 1972.

Diary Number:— 1 continued.

Nature of Offence:— 19.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

roll of cloth was arrested by S.P.C. 282 Rakovetsky at 8.45 p.m. at Avenue Foch and Taku Road corner.

The 2nd accused Loo Ching Ling (吳錦榮) was arrested, with one roll of cloth, by S.P.C. 1828, at Taku and Race Course Roads corner.

The 3rd and 4th accused, Chung Tung Tee (陳大弟) and Koong Hsi Tsong (孔德祥) were arrested at the same place, by S.P.C. 825 and Chung Tung Tee in possession of 2 rolls of cloth and 4th accused one roll respectively.

When questioned by detectives, the accused stated they do not belong to any Anti-Japanese organisation but they admit joining the crowd and stealing the cloth.

Eight rolls of the stolen cloth, value \$80.00 have been recovered, but the accused could give no information regarding the other persons concerned in the theft.

The accused have been charged with Highway Robbery, Contr. to Arts. 346 & 348 of the C.C.R.C. and they will appear before the S.P.S.D. Court on 21-9-72.

L. L. Lileox.  
D.S. 72.

*[Signature]*  
D.S.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 151

REPORT

Sinza Station,  
Date Sept. 20th. 1932.

Subject (in full) Goods of Japanese manufacture found abandoned on Yates Road.

Made by D.S. 72 Wilcox.

Forwarded by *Inspector C. R. Wilcox*

Sir,

At about 8.30p.m. on 20-9-32, P.S. 148 Aston, was on h/cycle patrol proceeding South along Yates Road when he observed about 100 persons assembled on the East side of the road, about 200 yards south of Bubbling Well Road. He immediately proceeded to the scene and discovered that several of the crowd were tampering 4 bales of piece goods, which were loaded on a handtrolley at the side of the road.

The crowd dispersed on his arrival. Enquiries revealed that the four bales contained rolls of cotton cloth manufactured by the Dong Shing (Japanese) Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. and that the coolie who was drawing the trolley, had run away after having been attacked by some unknown Chinese.

Enquiries were made in the vicinity, but no clue to the owner of the goods could be found.

The goods have been removed to this Station and efforts are being made to locate the owner.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*D. S. 72 Wilcox*  
D

*D. S. 72 Wilcox*  
D.S. 72.

*J.R.*  
*21/9/32*  
*ab*



5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
B. REGISTER

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

10th September, 19 32.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:— 1

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

#### DISTURBANCE OVER TRANSPORTATION OF JAPANESE GOODS.

At 7.50 p.m. 10-9-32, a telephone message was received at this Station from C.P.C.2927 to the effect that a crowd is holding up some Japanese goods on Fokien Road near Peking Road. A party of Police immediately attended. On arrival of Police two hand trollies loaded with 8 bales of Japanese cloth, were found left unattended at the above corner and the crowd disappeared. The bales were removed to the Station for safety in the Police riding van. From enquiries made by C.D.C.132 and the undersigned the following was ascertained: Zih You Sao (席與壽) shop-keeper of An Zung Yuen (衡盛元) Piece Goods Shop, 46 South Wusih Road ordered his two coolies to remove the above property to Yocng Tai Ziang (永泰祥) Shop, 73-4 Kwangse Road. Some unknown coolies on seeing the coolies transporting the Japanese goods interfered and a crowd collected, examining the goods, when the two coolies in charge ran away. The above named shop-master came to the Station and the property was returned to him at 9.30 p.m. even date which he removed on a motor truck to the above mentioned place, where he was sending it when the trouble occurred.

The above named master admitted that the goods were of Japanese manufacturing and a Police escort was detailed to escort the goods to the place of destination.

Muhoff S.235 C.D.C.182

g R.  
12 9/2  
W

JR

File  
12.9.32

11.9.





SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
REGISTRY

27534  
1932

"A"

LOUISA

9th September, 1932.

1

DISTURBANCE OUTSIDE THE HSIANG FUNG LOONG  
(香粉街) ALLEYWAY OFF FOKIEN ROAD, ON  
SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1932.

At about 6.45 p.m. on September 9th, 1932, S.P.C. 210 brought to the Station one Hong Ching Sung (王根生) age 25, H/Hawker, residing at an unnumbered house, on Jakong Road, Chapel, and reported that at about 6.35 p.m. on even date he was on patrol on Fokien Road when he saw a number of large wooden cases causing obstruction on the pavement outside the Hsiang Fung Loong (香粉街) Alleyway. Whilst enquiring from people standing near by for the owner of the cases, the above named person came along and after looking through a crack of one of the cases, suddenly yelled out 'Japanese goods!'.  
  
J R  
10/9/32  
P.B.  
M

A crowd of about 100 people then gathered round a number of who also yelled out 'Japanese goods', so the S.P.C. brought the man to the Station.

A party of Police immediately proceeded to the above stated place, but on arrival it was found that a large crowd of people had gathered round a Wing On removal van, but there was no disturbance.

From enquiries made at the above stated place, it was learned that at about 5.30 p.m. even date 7 cases of cloth were sent from the San Ling (三菱) Godown on Whampoa Road to the Tsing Dah Chong (正大昌) Cloth Shop at No. 203 Hsiang Fung Loong off Fokien Road and were unloaded onto



1 cont.

the pavement on Fokien Road outside the Hsiang Fung Loong Alleyway.

At about 6.35 p.m. even date Wong Yuen Zai (黃元才) the manager of the Tsing Dah Chong Cloth Shop ordered 2 Wing On removal vans to remove the 7 cases to Sung Kyl (森吉) Company at No.121 Kiangse Road.

Whilst the cases were being loaded onto the 2 motor vans, various bystanders suddenly shouted out 'Japanese Goods', with the result that the large crowd of people surrounded one of the motor vans and stopped the coolies from loading the vans.

The police party stood by whilst the vans were loaded which drove away with the cases and the crowd gradually dispersed.

Two C.P.C.s were left on Fokien Road outside the Hsiang Fung Loong in case of any further trouble and the manager of Tsing Dah Chong Cloth Shop was requested to inform the Station immediately should he receive any threats or any further interference.

A telephone message was sent to the Central Station informing them of the occurrence and the address to where the cases were going to be delivered.

Mr. Kerrigan (D.O. "A") and Supt. Robertson (Special Branch) were informed.

Wong Ching Sung denied shouting 'Japanese Goods' and stated that he was passing by the cases when the

S.P.C. arrested him. He was later released.

alt. 10-9  
D.S.I.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
REGISTRY  
File No. 125  
Blaze Station  
Date Aug. 2nd. 1932.

Subject (in full) Japanese goods seized by boycotters.

Made by D.S.I. Boddy. Forwarded by W. Robertson C.I.

Sir,

At 9.35p.m. 22-8-32, P.S. 58 Wilkinson phoned station stating that Japanese goods were being held in French Concession by boycotters on Rue Baron Gros near Avenue Edward VII. No Foreign detectives were available (D.S. Wilcox and the undersigned out on cases) and Inspector Phillips with C.D.Cs. 265 & 189 accompanied J.D.S. 4 Watanabe (H) and Japanese consular detectives to Avenue Joffre Station, where it was ascertained that Japanese goods exported by H. Yano & Co, Kobe to the Minaminotto Yoko, 70 Nanjing Road, consisting of 5 cases of Bicycle accessories value \$320.00 were being taken to a Chinese shop on Kiangse Road, (name and address undivulged) and on reaching Kiangse and Avenue Edward VII at about 8 p.m. 22-8-32, coolies taking goods were stopped by three Chinese, one with a bicycle and made to take the trolley, and cases West along Avenue Edward VII. The Japanese Consular Police were informed by Minaminotto, and J.D.S. 4 Watanabe accompanied them, along the Avenue Edward VII. Goods were located at Avenue Edward VII and Rue Baron Gros. At 9.30p.m. a Chinese with a bicycle was stopped by C.P.C. 851 at Avenue Edward VII and Mohawk Road corner. C.P.C. states the man first told him a trolley with some cases was left unattended at Avenue Edward VII and Rue Baron Gros, C.P.C. referred him to the French Police, and man went to inform the French Police, but was later stopped at the instigation of the Japanese. Goods were taken by the French Police who had been informed by telephone 9.27p.m. as soon as information of the incident was received at Sinza Station. Man arrested by C.P.C. 851 at about 9.30p.m. was Yao Zung Tai, 20 years, Ningpo, Single apprentice of the Wai Tong Electric Co., 444 Foochow Road,



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT  
2.

Sinza Station,

Date AUG. 22nd. 19 22.

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

112  
22/8/22  
-2

he was taken to French-town to verify having given information to the French Police. At the Avenue Joffre station he was found not to have reported same, but as the hand 'rolley coolies' statements were somewhat contradictory, the Japanese complainant decided not to charge him asking he be cautioned and released. He was left with the French Police who stated they would release him later. Goods were handed back to Mr. Imamoto, and taken in a motor truck, escorted by Inspector Phillips to his godown in Yalu Road.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

W. I.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. R. REGISTRY

No. *D. 34532*  
Special Branch S. 1 Station  
Date *17 8 1932*  
August 16, 1932.

Subject (in full) Chinese Press Report of Alleged Japanese

goods seized in Chinese City - *attached press report.*

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang

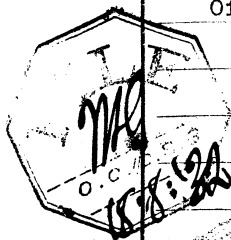
Forwarded by

*J. H. Robertson, Supr*

Discreet enquiries along Lin Kuo Road, in the vicinity of Old North Gate elicit the information that at 8.40 p.m. August 8, 1932 about forty Chinese surrounded a handcart loaded with 2 wooden boxes which it was alleged contained goods of Japanese make. While the crowd offered suggestions as to ways to deal with the goods, the Chinese constable on post duty at the entrance to the Old North Gate, City, approached and in order to avoid possible disorder and congestion of traffic, took the handcart and the goods to the 1st Sub-Station, 2nd District. Meanwhile, a Chinese who gave his name as Chu Chao-peng (居兆平) and claimed to have followed the goods from the French Concession, volunteered to go to the Station to offer an explanation as to the origin of the goods. He accordingly accompanied the goods to the Public Safety Bureau, where he departed after having given his name and address. The goods in question are still detained in the Bureau pending the turning up of their owner.

*Sih Tse Liang*  
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



*Ob. (crime)*

*Information*

*J. H. Roberts*

O. i/c Sp. Br.  
AUG. 17 1932



August 8, 1932.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT : THREATS TO MERCHANTS.

On August 6, the Coal Merchants Association again received a letter of warning from the Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors. The letter threatened to bomb every traitorous merchants in case they continue in their foolish policy.

In consequence of this, there was a rumour that the Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors would bomb the Coal Quotations Room yesterday. The Louza Station yesterday detailed detectives and policemen to the premises of the Association to maintain precautionary measures. However, no untoward incident happened.

The coal quotations room closed an hour earlier yesterday.

A few days ago, the Rubber, Metal and Supplies Merchants Association received a letter of warning from the Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors.

The Association held a meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday when it was resolved to notify all its members not to deal in Japanese goods and to organise an Investigation Group to carry out inspection work.

The Japanese Goods Inspection Section of the Restaurant Merchants Association has issued a circular notice to all its members informing them not to purchase enemy goods.

The Fish Merchants Association has decided at a meeting held recently to urge all its members to organise Secret Investigation Groups for the purpose of ascertaining whether any traders are dealing in enemy goods.

Chen Pao:

Arrest of a Member of National Salvation Ten-Men Group.

A On the night of August 6, Chinese Police arrested a man named Chu Zau Pang on Min Kuo Road, Nantao, who with others attempted to set fire to two boxes of enemy cotton on a small barrow. Chu was immediately taken to the 1st Division of the 2nd District Police Station. When questioned, he stated that he was a member of the National Salvation Ten-Men Group.

Chu was then removed to the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D-3753  
Date 25/4/35

April 25, 1935.

Morning translation

ANTI-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION AT HANGCHOW SUPPRESSED

It is reported that the Chinese Educational Association in Shanghai is forming a party of 50 educationists to study the educational system in Japan. The Kuomintang will defray the expenses.

The party will leave here for Japan on May 20 and will remain there for about one month.



April 16, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHIARIYOSHI REQUESTS WANG CHING WEI TO SUPPRESS  
ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

11.3753  
S

A telegram from Nanking reports that on April 15 Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, in company with secretaries Horiuchi and Arino, called on Wang Ching Wei and requested him to suppress the anti-Japanese activities effectively because, according to reports submitted at the conference of Japanese Consuls-General held recently, such activities were still going on although he appreciated the sincerity of the Chinese authorities in their desire to suppress them.

In reply, Mr. Wang Ching Wei promised to do his utmost.

Views were then exchanged on the regulations governing the marking of the place of origin on imported goods.

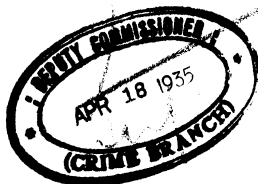
Afterwards Mr. Ariyoshi informed newspaper reporters that he had come to Nanking to bid farewell to Mr. Wang Ching Wei as he was leaving China for Japan on April 20 on the S.S. Tatsuta Maru. As regards the suppression of anti-Japanese activities, the Chinese government was doing its best but the work was, so far, not satisfactory. Therefore, Wang Ching Wei had been requested to bring about an effective suppression.

Mr. Ariyoshi will attend a party to be given in his honor by Wang Ching Wei on the evening of April 15. He will invite Wang Ching Wei to a dinner at the Japanese Consulate-General in Nanking.

NICHI-NICHIJAPANESE MONTHLY MAGAZINE ENTITLED "GREAT SHANGHAI"  
TO APPEAR IN MAY

Holding the view that an ideal publication was needed in Shanghai to lead the thirty thousand Japanese residents, Mr. J. Togo, an artist by profession, who lives in the premises of the Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun, will publish in May a monthly magazine to be called "Great Shanghai".

The aim of the magazine is to point out how unhealthy is the spirit of the Japanese community in Shanghai and how inadequate is their knowledge of public affairs.





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. I. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3753.  
Date 15. 4. 1935.

April 15, 1935.

Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

D3753

MR. ARIYOSHI REPORTS TO FOREIGN OFFICE ON THE  
ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

A Dentsu telegram from Tokyo dated April 14 reports that the conference of all Japanese Consuls-General in China would have an important bearing in determining Japan's China policy. At the conference which was held in Shanghai the Consuls-General submitted reports on anti-Japanese activities, the instructions of the Chinese Government regarding the suppression of anti-Japanese activities and the results of the suppression in their respective areas. Views were exchanged regarding the policy to be adopted.

On April 13 the Foreign Office received the following report from the Japanese Minister to China regarding the situation relating to the suppression of anti-Japanese activities in China:-

1. In the North the anti-Japanese movement has never been active so that no noticeable change in regard to the anti-Japanese movement is apparent.
2. In the places along the Yangtze valley, in Tientsin and in Fukien province the situation of anti-Japanese activities has become easier than before.
3. In Shanghai the anti-Japanese resolutions adopted by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the various merchants guilds have so far not been cancelled and ~~transactions~~ in Japanese goods are not fully recovered. The economic depression in China may be partly responsible for the lifeless stat. of business.
4. In South-West China <sup>the</sup> anti-Japanese movement is still carried on strongly although the cause may be attributed to the political estrangement of the Nanking and the Canton Governments.

D6652

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE NOTABLES

and Count Hotta, Vice Minister of the Navy, Major-General Ishotani, newly appointed Military Attache to the Japanese Legation, arrived in Shanghai at 4.30 p.m. April 14 on the S.S. Nagasaki Maru. They were received at the Wharfe Wharf by a number of Japanese high officials.

X

NIPPO



ARIYOSHI TO LEAVE FOR NANKING TO-DAY

It is reported that Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, was to leave for Nanking yesterday but he will leave to-day instead.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3753  
Date 13. 4. 1935

April 13, 1935.

Morning Translation.

NIPPO

MR. FUNATSU AND MR. OKAMOTO TO BE ENTERTAINED BY  
PROMINENT JAPANESE RESIDENTS

It is reported that a number of prominent Japanese residents, including Mr. Ichii, Consul-General, Mr. Yonesato, Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Sugimoto, acting Chairman of the Japanese Residents Corporation, will entertain Mr. Funatsu and Mr. Okamoto who had served on the S.M.C. as the representatives of the Japanese Community for many years.

The function will take place at the Japanese Club at noon April 19.

ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE TO GIVE A TEA PARTY

D3104. Rear-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, will give a tea party to a number of prominent persons at the headquarters of the Japanese Landing Party at 4 p.m. April 14. Count Hotta, Vice Minister of the Navy, will attend the party.

MR. YADA ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Yada, former Consul-General at Shanghai now State Councillor to Manchukuo, arrived in Shanghai at 9.30 a.m. April 12. He is staying at the Astor House.

JAPANESE LODGE COMPLAINT WITH FRENCH AND CHINESE  
AUTHORITIES REGARDING TWO SINO-JAPANESE WAR PICTURES  
FOUND IN FRENCH CONCESSION

D3753. S It is reported that two Sino-Japanese war pictures, the character of which is liable to create ill feeling between Japanese and Chinese, are being displayed at the Sun Ho Tai Fruit Shop and at the Hung Shing Department Store on Rue du Consulate, French Concession.

Holding the view that the exhibition of such pictures is liable to be harmful to Sino-Japanese rapprochement, the Japanese Consular authorities will lodge a protest with the French and Chinese authorities and will request that the exhibition of such pictures be prohibited.



April 4, 1935.

• Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHIBRITISH MINISTER TO MEET JAPANESE MINISTER

The British Minister to China arrived in Shanghai on April 1. He informed newspaper reporters that during his visit to Nanking he paid several calls on the Foreign Minister and the Finance Minister to discuss the question of a loan to China but no progress was made and further conferences were expected.

During his stay in Shanghai, the British Minister will meet the Japanese Minister to China to exchange views regarding the loan.

CHIEF OF JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE ENTERTAINS  
JAPANESE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS

At 3 p.m. April 3 Mr. Uyeda, Chief of the Japanese Consular Police, entertained 20 Japanese newspaper reporters, correspondents and representatives of important Japanese newspapers at the Lion Cafe, Chapoo Road. A number of officers of the Japanese Consulate attended.

THE INCREASE IN THE TELEPHONE RATE

At 4.30 p.m. April 3 a meeting was held by the Shanghai Municipal Council to consider the increase in the telephone rate, but no definite decision was reached. The matter will be discussed again at another meeting to be held by the Council before the ratepayers meeting.

It is not certain whether a final decision will be sought at the ratepayers meeting or whether the retiring Council will decide the matter and include its decision in the annual report to be presented to the ratepayers meeting.

MAINICHICHINA TAKES MEASURES TO SUPPRESS ANTI-JAPANESE  
ACTIVITIES

The instructions issued by the Nanking Government on March 5 to all Kuomintang Committees and Chambers of Commerce throughout China to suppress anti-Japanese activities have been well received by the Chinese people.

On March 12 the Shanghai City Government issued a notification announcing the sincere intention of the Nanking Government to suppress anti-Japanese activities and instructing the public to observe strictly the regulations governing the suppression of anti-Japanese activities.

On March 10 the Hopei Provincial Government issued a notification explaining the instructions issued by Wang Ching Wei regarding anti-Japanese activities and ordered the public to observe these instructions.



April 4, 1935.

Morning Translation.

-2-

D3753  
Curkin

On March 12 the Bureau of Public Safety in Shantung Province issued a notification warning the public not to become involved in any incidents that are liable to give rise to diplomatic questions. On March 16 another notification was issued containing the instructions issued by Wang Ching Wei regarding anti-Japanese activities and ordering the public to observe the regulations governing the suppression of anti-Japanese activities.

In Peiping an official notification was issued to the effect that instructions to suppress anti-Japanese activities have been received from the Central Government.

On March 20 the Kiangsi Provincial Government issued an order in Kiukiang prohibiting an exhibition of anti-Japanese pictures.

NIPPONAVAL MANOEUVRES IN THE EASTERN SEA

A Dentsu telegram from Sasebo dated April 3 reports that naval manoeuvres have been started by the 1st and 2nd Fleets in the Eastern Sea since April 1 and will last until the morning of April 4.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARAKI TO DELIVER LECTURE ON  
ARMAMENT AND DISARMAMENT

Rear-Admiral Araki, Commander of the Japanese Landing Party, will deliver a lecture on the subject "Armament and Disarmament" at a meeting of the Japanese Thursday Society at the Oyu Club at 6.30 p.m. April 4. The lecture is open to the public.



April 3, 1935.

Morning Translation.

SHANGHAI CONSULAR OFFICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3753  
Date 3 / 4 / 35

NIPPO

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES TO LODGE PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-JAPANESE BROADCASTING

It is reported that a certain radio station in Shanghai broadcasts an anti-Japanese programme in the Peking, Shanghai, Shantung and Ningpoo dialects every night between 10.10 and 10.30 o'clock, to advocate a boycott of Japanese goods and to promote native products. Abusive words are used to create bad feeling against Japan.

The Japanese authorities will lodge an energetic protest with the Shanghai City Government as soon as the wave length of the broadcasting station concerned has been ascertained.

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES ANGRY WITH CHINESE DIPLOMATS FOR THEIR ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

Whether they are acting on the instructions of the Chinese Foreign Office or in accordance with private feelings, it is a fact that a number of Chinese diplomats abroad are reported to be actively engaged in anti-Japanese movements at this time when Sino-Japanese relations are making good progress.

It is reported that Quo Tai Chi, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, and Ho Sze Teh, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, recently delivered anti-Japanese speeches at the Oxford China Society. The speeches were later printed and distributed. These two Chinese diplomats are trying to induce the League of Nations to engage in anti-Japanese activities and to secure an international loan without Japanese participation.

The Japanese authorities are paying serious attention to the activities of these Chinese diplomats.

NICHI-NICHI

MAJOR-GENERAL DOIHARA REPORTS TO THE WAR OFFICE

A Dentsu telegram from Tokyo dated April 2 reports that Major-General Doihara, Chief of the Special Military Organ in Mukden, arrived in Tokyo on April 1 and submitted to the War Office a report on the results of his inspection tour in China.

The following is a gist of the report submitted to the War Office:-

"Of late Sino-Japanese relations have improved, but the Nanking Government is still adopting her customary policy of be-friending remote countries and opposing neighbouring countries because the officials of the Government are insincerely attempting to restore proper relations between China and Japan. Japan should not take any notice of China's gesture but carry out her predetermined policy. Any proposition made by the Nanking Government cannot be depended upon so long as the Chinese do not cease their anti-Japanese activities and their policy of anti-Japanese education."



D.3753

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. V. REGISTRY.
No. D 3753.
Date 27. 3. 1935.

March 27, 1935.

Afternoon translation.

Chinese Authorities Dealing Strictly With Anti-Japanese Activities

A telegram from Kiukiang reports that several days ago a Chinese book shop in Kiukiang exhibited a printed picture of an anti-Japanese character. On March 24 the Kiangsu Provincial Government issued an order prohibiting the shop from exhibiting the picture.

This prompt action on the part of the Chinese authorities should appease the feeling of uneasiness among Japanese which has been created by the strange incident which took place at the reception given to the Japanese goodwill eviators at Nanking.



SHANGHAI HONGKONG OFFICE
S. M. F. G. OFFICE
No. D 3753
Date 2/13/35

March 21, 1935.

Afternoon translation.

NANKING SEEKS UNDERSTANDING WITH TOKYO REGARDING SUPPRESSION  
OF ANTI-JAPANESE BOYSCOTT MOVEMENT

A Rengo telegram from Tokyo

dated March 20 reports that on March 19 the Foreign Office received a telegram from Mr. Ariyosgi, Japanese Minister to China, stating that the Nanking Government is seeking an understanding with the Tokyo Government regarding the suppression of the anti-Japanese boyscott movement in China. Because certain discontented elements are still engaged in anti-Japanese activities although the anti-Japanese movement is being suppressed throughout China.

Japanese residents in China are keeping a close watch on the effect of the orders issued by the Nanking Government for the suppression of the anti-Japanese boyscott movement and they will draw the attention the central and local authorities to the petty activities of anti-Japanese bodies in order to bring about a complete suppression of such activities.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. S. REGISTRY.  
3753  
19. 3. 35

March 19, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DOIHARA

D 6501.  
Major-General Doihara who has been on a tour of inspection in the South returned to Shanghai on March 18 on the S.S. Chosa Maru. He is staying at the Towa Yoko Hotel.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN MISSIONARIES DISPLAY ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENT

D 3753  
Some time ago it was reported that the National Government through the Ministry of Education had issued instructions to all American missionary schools to cease the use of school books containing anti-Japanese propaganda. However, according to reliable sources the report is not true. The National Government is only making investigations into the matter.

It was ascertained that recently British and American missionaries held a joint meeting in Shanghai when they passed a resolution to oppose the policies of Japan.

THE VISIT TO NANKING OF DR. KUNG, CHINESE MINISTER OF FINANCE MAY BE CONNECTED WITH BRITISH MINISTER'S ACTIVITY

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, arrived in Shanghai on March 18 and held a conference with Dr. Kung, Finance Minister, and Mr. T. V. Soong to discuss financial matters.

At 11 p.m. March 18 Mr. Wang Ching Wei and Dr. Kung proceeded to Nanking. The nature of the conference held between the three officials is not known but the Finance Minister's visit to Nanking appears to be related to the activities of the British Minister.

MAINICHI

GENERAL SUZUKI LEAVES SHANGHAI

D 5308.  
Lieutenant-General Suzuki, former Military Attache to the Japanese Legation, left here on March 18 on the S.S. Shanghai Maru to take up his post as commander of the 19th Division at Ranan, Korea.

CHIANG KAI SHEK KEEPS CLOSE WATCH ON CHINESE COOPERATING WITH JAPAN

Following the report that Sino-Japanese relations had improved, Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Commission, in cooperation with the Kuomintang, is reported to be endeavouring to suppress the anti-Japanese movement, the continuation of which is opposed by Japan.



D.3753

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. D. REGISTRY.	
No. D.	3753
Date	7.3.35.

March 17, 1935.

Morning translation

CENTRAL KUOMINTANG ENDEAVOURS TO ERADICATE ALL ANTI-  
JAPANESE TEXT BOOKS

With a view to promoting Sino-Japanese amity the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has decided to revise all school text books containing anti-Japanese lessons.



D.3753

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3753
Date	12/3/35

March 14, 1935.

Anti-Japanese Movement - "Blood and Soul Corps" - activities

The Kui An Shee Shop, 211 North Chekiang Road, about a week ago received a letter purporting to emanate from the "Blood and Soul Corps for the Elimination of Traitors" and accusing the shop of having purchased hides of 'Enemy' origin. An advertisement refuting this accusation was inserted by the manager of the shop in the Sin Wan Pao of March 12, 1935.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. <b>D</b>	<b>3753</b>
Date	<b>13 / 3 / 35</b>

March 13, 1935.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE SEA PRODUCTS SEIZED BY CHINESE AT HANGCHOW

Following the proposal for Sino-Japanese economic co-operation the anti-Japanese movement of the Chinese appeared to show signs of having quietened down. We learn, however, that there are still those who wish to carry on the movement. Japanese sugar, sea products and paper are the principal products which have been boycotted by the Chinese.

It is reported that a quantity of Japanese sea weed valued at about \$2,000 which was sold by a Japanese firm in Shanghai to a Chinese merchant was seized at Hangchow by an anti-Japanese organization. The Japanese firm is reported to be negotiating with the anti-Japanese organization for the release of the goods.

Hangchow is a place where the people consume a great deal of Japanese sea foods, nevertheless, the anti-Japanese boycott movement is still active and the seizure of Japanese goods purchased by Chinese merchants still goes on.

MAINICHI

EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER URGES BRITISH PUBLIC TO RECOGNIZE  
JAPAN'S ANNEXATION OF MANCHUKUO AND INNER  
MONGOLIA

A Rengo telegram from London dated March 11 reports that Mr. Garbin(?) Chief editor of the Observer, published the following article in his paper on March 10 in connection with Far Eastern affairs, in the course of which he urged the public to recognize the annexation of Manchukuo and Inner Mongolia:-

"World disarmament will never be realized unless the Far Eastern problem is solved. It is feared that there will always be danger as long as the governments of the Powers cannot adopt a plan to deal with the Far Eastern question. All the powers including Japan must agree to a ten year peace plan. In order to bring about the proposal, one condition must be observed by the Powers, namely, the annexation of Manchukuo and a part of Inner Mongolia by Japan. In any consideration of the relations between Japan and China, Japan's position must be recognized, geographically and economically. It is not known whether Japan will insist on preferential rights in China or whether she will be satisfied with financial guarantees. The solution of the Far Eastern question is a most difficult matter but the adoption of a political and constructive plan would meet the situation."



March 10, 1935.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <b>D 3753</b>
Date <b>10.1.35</b>

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

JAPANESE MINISTER ARIYOSHI RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

11375  
Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, returned from Nanking at 7 a.m. yesterday. In an interview granted to Japanese newspaper reporters he made the following statement:-

"It is recognized that the Nanking Government is endeavouring to suppress all anti-Japanese activities throughout China after Chiang Kai-Shek and Wang Ching Wei had issued their declaration regarding Sino-Japanese co-operation. A further request has been made to the Nanking Government to do its utmost to suppress anti-Japanese activities. As regards a foreign loan to China, Mr. T.V. Soong a few years ago tried to float a loan in America and in November, 1934 a loan was sought from the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank. In both cases China failed to secure a loan. As regards the relations between Japan and China, the people of the two countries must first be more closely associated. I know nothing about any loan to China. I may meet Sir Cadogan, British Minister to China, when he comes to Shanghai from Nanking. I believe China will never accept a loan which will prove harmful to her. I have not heard anything about a revision of the customs tariff. In connection with the removal of the office of the Legation to Nanking, nothing can be said now because preparations for the removal will require time and instructions must be secured from the Foreign Office."

NICHI-NICHI

THE JAPANESE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET UNIONS AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

11383  
At 4 p.m. yesterday the Standing Committee of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions held a meeting at its office to discuss the Municipal elections.

It is reported that the Committee will hold another meeting to discuss the matter.



March 8, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

CHINESE MISSIONAL PRESS S. B. E. C. T. Y. No. <u>D 3753</u> Date <u>Mar 11 1935</u>
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MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

FURTHER EFFORT TO DEAL WITH ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

123753  
A Dentsu telegram from Nanking reports that at 3 p.m. March 7 Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, in company with Mr. Arino, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, called on Mr. Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan, at his official residence and conferred with him for about one hour and 50 minutes. It is a matter for congratulation that the Nanking Government is making every effort to suppress anti-Japanese activities after Chiang Kai Shek and Wang Ching Wei had announced themselves in favour of Sino-Japanese co-operation for the sake of peace in the Orient.

Mr. Ariyoshi frankly requested Mr. Wang Ching Wei to redouble his efforts to suppress anti-Japanese activities. After clearly explaining Mr. Hirota's fundamental policy towards China, Mr. Ariyoshi enquired about the intentions of China regarding a British-American loan to China.

In reply, Mr. Wang Ching Wei first expressed his thanks to Mr. Ariyoshi for the warm welcome extended to Dr. Wang Chung Hui during the latter's stay in Japan. He declared that China will not show less sincerity than Japan for Sino-Japanese co-operation because Dr. Wang Chung Hui has informed the Nanking Government that he was satisfied with the sincerity of Japan for Sino-Japanese co-operation. Mr. Wang Ching Wei further informed Mr. Ariyoshi that he was determined to do his utmost to bring about an effective suppression of anti-Japanese activities. In conclusion, he said that China had not requested Great Britain or the United States for a loan and that China has not even the intention to request a loan.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ORDERS MISSIONARY SCHOOLS  
NOT TO USE ANTI-JAPANESE TEXT BOOKS

The Ministry of Education at Nanking has issued an order to all American missionary schools not to use text books containing anti-Japanese lessons.

So far the report could not be confirmed. It is said that all the Government and private schools will be given similar orders.

SUPERINTENDENT NAKAGAWA TO RETIRE FROM S.M.P.

Superintendent Nakagawa is reported to be retiring from the S.M.P. at the beginning of May in accordance with Municipal regulations as he has reached the age of 59 years.

He rendered valuable service to the Council during his 25 years service. He is one of the indispensable officers of the S.M.P. but he is retiring in order to encourage junior officers.

It is reported that Chief Inspector Kasumi will be promoted to Superintendent.



February 23, 1935.

Morning Translation

NO. D 3753
23/2/35

NICHI NICHI

JAPANESE CONSTABLE OF S.M.F. ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

At 9.10 p.m. yesterday Japanese Constable Matsuta, age 27, attached to Wayside Police Station called on Japanese Constable Sakai of Dixwell Road Station at No. 55 Lane 249 North Szechuen Road and told him that he had come to bid him farewell. On noticing that Matsuta did not appear normal Sakai warned him that he was on duty whereupon Matsuta produced his service pistol and shot himself in the neck. He was immediately removed to the Foo King Hospital. His condition is reported to be very serious.

A letter written before he attempted suicide reads as follows:-

"My past life was most unhappy. There will be no happiness in all my life. My life might have been my father's life. I ask your assistance after my death."

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN SOOCHOW

A Soochow telegram dated February 22 reports that the anti-Japanese boycott there is being continued with the assistance of the district Kuomintang. All merchants have been forbidden to purchase Japanese goods.

The district Kuomintang called a meeting of officers of various business organizations at the Chamber of Commerce on February 12 and passed the following resolutions:-

1. All merchants should deal in native products only and dealing in foreign products which are indispensable must be stopped gradually.
2. The sales books of all firms must be subject to the inspection of the Kuomintang.
3. The business circles must be in close connection with the Kuomintang in order to enforce the boycott of foreign products and to encourage the use of native goods.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH PASSING OF COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES

The Japanese Consular Police arrested 4 Japanese named Matsushima, Chiyoki Orita (female), Mori and Mudo on suspicion of passing counterfeit bank notes. They have meantime been sentenced to imprisonment for contravening the Japanese Consulate regulations.



SHANGHAI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH
S. R. HONGKONG
No. D <u>3753</u>
Date <u>23</u> / <u>2</u> / <u>35</u>

February 23, 1935.

Morning Translation.

-2-

MAINICHI

GENERAL DOIHARA RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

Major-General Doihara returned to Shanghai at 7 a.m. yesterday from Nanking. On February 25 the General will issue a statement regarding the result of the conferences held with the Chinese officials recently. He will leave Shanghai for Hongkong and Canton on February 26 on the S.S. "Terukuni Maru". Major Ichita will accompany the General on the trip.

NIPPO

CHANG HSUEH LIANG EXPENDS \$100,000 FOR ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT  
KONG TEK FAH TAKES ACTIVE PART

A Chinese named Kong Tek Fah, ex-officer of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in Henan Province, and a notorious anti-Japanese writer, is reported to have been given \$100,000 by Chang Hsueh Liang for the purpose of creating obstruction to the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations which has recently been proposed. Kong Tek Fah is the author of the "Secret Diplomatic History of Japan's Invasion in China", "Disclosure of Japan's Plot" and "The Truth of the Nishihara Loan".

He received the sum of money with a definite understanding of making agitation against Japanese. This proves that Chang Hsueh Liang is still holding anti-Japanese ideas.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3753  
Date 18-1-1935

February 18, 1935.

Political (4)

Anti-Japanese Movement - shops attacked in  
Western District

D 3753

At 7.40 p.m. February 16, glass panes of the show windows of the following concerns were either shattered or pierced by small iron balls, believed to have been shot from a bow :-

Ta Sing Photo Studio, 960 Jessfield Road, O.O.L.

Ta Loh Sock Shop, 3 Brenan Road, O.O.L.

Tien Loh Confectionery Shop, 7 Brenan Road, O.O.L.

Kuo Hwa Shop, 11 Brenan Road, O.O.L.

Tien Tsin Shoe Shop, 56 Brenan Road, O.O.L.

Yao Hwa Photo Studio, 554 Connaught Road, O.O.L.

In the case of Ta Sing Photo Studio and the Ta Loh Sock Shop, copies of a notice to the following effect were found inside the doors of the shops :

"Yesterday we used iron balls but tomorrow we will use bullets. He who repents first will obtain the light of salvation before the others".

Simultaneously the Tien Loh Confectionery Shop received a notice on which was written "What we did yesterday was just a warning to you to correct your wrongs."

All these slips purport to emanate from the "Breast Beating Group lamenting the Nation" (抱胸痛國團). The Ta Loh Sock Shop has consequently posted a notice on its door, announcing that it ceased dealing in Japanese goods a long time ago.



D.3753

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3753</u>
Date <u>20. 2. 1935</u>

February 20, 1935.

Morning translation

NANKING HUOMINTANG BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

A Nanking telegram dated February 19 reports that a few days ago the District Kuomintang issued instructions to the hotels and restaurants in Nanking prohibiting the use of Japanese sea products.

Upon learning of the matter, the Japanese Consular authorities at Nanking called at the Foreign Ministry and lodged a verbal protest against the action and requested the Ministry to deal with the matter.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 14 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. S.1. REC'D. 117.  
No. D 3753  
Date 14 1 5 13  
May 14 1934

Subject (in full) Chinese Chamber of Commerce receives secret instruction  
from local Kuomintang.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by W. Duncan D.S.

On May 13, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce issued a secret circular instruction to local trade associations quoting a confidential order from the local Kuomintang. The order states that the Japanese authorities have repeatedly lodged protests with the Tangpu against the denunciation of Japanese products in the Chinese press. The Tangpu instructs the Chamber of Commerce to refrain from using the word "Japanese" when mentioning products of that country in any documents in future. Other words like <sup>LIEH</sup> ~~LIEN~~ ( ~~Li~~ ) (bad) can be used in place of the character "Japanese", the instruction concludes.

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Common  
Sir

Information

The Robertson  
Super

Recd  
15  
1575



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3753
January	30 30 14 34

Political (2)

Chamber of Commerce - inspects sealed iron of Japanese origin

At 2 p.m. January 23, Li Dz-chwang (李如璋), a staff employee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in company with Koo Hung-chao (顧鴻超) and Zung Sz-ming (鄭世銘), committee members of the Iron Trade Association (10 Hongkong Road) visited in the name of the Chamber and the Association in question, the Ziang Tai (祥泰) Iron Hong, 324/5/6 North Soochow Road, and inspected the 5,296 sealed Japanese iron bars in its possession, in order to ascertain that none of them had been disposed of. The inspection lasted about an hour.

It will be recalled that on October 4, 1933, the Iron Trade Association discovered the presence of about 100 tons of iron bars of Japanese origin on the premises of the Ziang Foeng Foundry (祥豐), 1174 East Yuhang Road. This Foundry, claiming that the iron belonged to the Ziang Tai Iron Hong, removed same to the Hong on North Soochow Road, where the iron was sealed by the Association on the same day.

Aviation Construction Movement - fund contributed by the Hanwang Brothers Tobacco Factory

At 2 p.m. January 29, the Hanwang Brothers Tobacco Factory sent a cheque for \$50,000 to the office of the China Aviation Cooperative Society, Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, as a contribution towards the aviation construction fund.



September 11, 1933.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D 3753  
Date 11 9.1 33

LABOUR.

Interviewed yesterday by a reporter of the Sing Sung News Agency, Sun Hua-zung, Chairman of the Silk Filature Owners Association, stated that the strike was instigated by undesirables and that the Association had decided to request the Social Bureau and the local Tangpu to promulgate the date for the re-opening of all filatures and to instruct the Public Safety Bureau to arrest the agitators.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

II 3753  
S  
The Copper and Iron Machine Trade Association is keeping a close watch for enemy iron. Of late, the Association has discovered that the Hong Shing Chong (項興昌) Factory had purchased about ten tons of enemy iron. As a result of repeated strong negotiations, the Hong Shing Chong factory has returned the enemy iron to the Sen Shin Company (千盛洋行) and expressed its willingness to pay \$600, the value of the enemy iron, to the Association as a fine. This was rejected by the Association and towards the end of August the factory published an apology to the Association swearing to buy native iron in future.

The Association has also opened strong negotiations with the Zieng Foong (祥豐) Factory for using sealed enemy iron. The factory has also secretly purchased 360 tons of Indian Iron.

It is learned that the Association has written to the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce asking for instructions.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

S  
It is learned that the Association of Chinese Chartered Accountants, which was inaugurated the day before yesterday in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny, will hold section examination meetings at 10 a.m. to-day.

At 2 p.m. the delegates of the Association will pay a visit to the Clearing House, No. 4 Hongkong Road, and at 4 p.m. they will attend a reception tendered them by the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
N. D. 3753
719133

September 7, 1933.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

JAPANESE COMMITS SUICIDE

At 12.20 p.m. yesterday the Japanese Consular Police received information that a Japanese named H. Bokuki(?), 27, an employee of the Marusan Dispensary No. 62 Burkall Road, had committed suicide. Detective Sato and Dr. Tongu of the Foo Ming Hospital were dispatched to the scene. The doctor found that the deceased had killed himself with a sharp spear. The dead man left 4 letters addressed to his father, mother, his employer and brother.

CHINESE CHAMBER AND THE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of which is Mr. Wang Hsao Lian, is supporting the Anti-Japanese boycott. Recently it decided to hold an exhibition of Japanese goods in order to bring about a stronger boycott.

The Chamber has issued invitations to all Chinese business organizations to exhibit samples of Japanese goods which they are in dealing in order to enable the public to distinguish Japanese goods from other goods.

FOREIGN EMPLOYEE OF N.Y.K. ASSAULTED IN CHAPEI

At 5 p.m. September 4 Mr. C.S. O'Brien, an employee of the N.Y.K. Passenger Department and his wife, both British subjects, were surrounded by a crowd of Chinese loafers in Chapei when the foreigners drove his private motor car into Chapei without a Chinese license. One of the loafers dragged Mrs. O'Brien out of the motor car and accused her with driving the motor car into Chapei without a Chinese license. When Mr. O'Brien attempted to effect the release of his wife from the loafers, the latter attacked Mrs. O'Brien tearing her dress. Mr. O'Brien managed to get away from the scene and reported the incident and added that a Chinese policeman who arrived on the scene attempted to draw his pistol instead of dispersing the loafers.

MAINICHI

AMERICAN SAILOR ASSAULTS JAPANESE SHOP ASSISTANT.

At 4 p.m. yesterday an American sailor visited the Suzuki shoe shop on Minghong Road



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D 3753  
September 4, 1933

Political (4)

Anti-Japanese Movement

At 1 a.m. September 4, the proprietor of the  
Teng Hwa Shing ( 滕中兴 ) Metal Shop, 156-156 Avenue

Edward VII, on returning to his shop, discovered  
that gasoline had been poured over the shutters.

According to the proprietor named Teng Ching-tso

( 滕 ), this action had been done as a  
threat against his alleged dealing in Japanese goods.

It is to be noted that the Teng Tsung Shing  
Metal Shop, 736 Fokien Road, owned by Teng Ching-tso,  
was bombed with hand grenades on three occasions  
(October 16, 1932, November 4, 1932 and March 8, 1933)  
for alleged dealing in Japanese goods.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S.B. Station, 1

Date January 12, 1933

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese movement - intimidation of shop-keepers

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

No evidence has been secured to connect the persons named in attached report from the French Police with the intimidation of Chinese shops suspected of dealing in Japanese goods nor can the French Police themselves assist in the matter of corroboration. Investigation surrounding the recent arrest and prosecution of members of the so-called "Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" failed to incriminate the individuals mentioned in the report.

*John Robertson*

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*File*  
*12:1:23.*



Concession Française de Shanghai  
Services de Police  
Service Politique

*Confidentiel*

For your information.

Shanghai, le

*F. Morand*  
1932  
S. S. S. REG  
No. D. 3753  
18/11/32

T.P. GIVENS, Esq.  
Officer i/c Special Branch  
Shanghai Municipal Police

*Paul Givens*

Chef du Service Politique



## SERVICES DE POLICE

Service Politique

COMPTE RENDU D'ENQUÊTE N° II3 / S

D'après une enquête, le groupe qui s'offre corps et âme pour exterminer les marchands "traîtres" aurait été organisé secrètement par les personnes suivantes qui faisaient partie du Comité pour le salut national et dont l'activité n'a pas été étrangère à l'attaque de Shanghai par les Japonais:

ZENG ZANG SENG (陳長森) ancien étudiant de l'Université de Futan et ancien commandant en second du groupe qui devait se rendre dans le Nord-Est pour venir en aide au Général MA CHAN SHAN

FAN ZENG LIANG (范仁良) chef de la section des relations du Corps des infirmiers pour les volontaires du Nord-Est

ZENG YA FOU (陳五夫) ancien commandant en chef des volontaires de Shanghai

YING TSE LING (殷雪齡) membre de la Fédération des 89 organisations pour le salut national

ZENG PEI TEH (陳培德) membre du Syndicat général des ouvriers

TSAI YAI HSI (蔡耀喜) ancien secrétaire du commandement des volontaires de Shanghai

TAI PAH TSE (談伯贊) membre de l'association populaire pour le salut national

TSANG KUIN KWANG (張年光) commandant de Cie de la 19ème armée de marche licencié dernièrement.



Ce groupe compte une soixantaine de membres qui sont , pour la plupart, de jeunes étudiants ou des ouvriers ayant participé comme volontaires à la défense de Shanghai, aux côtés de la I<sup>re</sup> armée pendant les hostilités sino-japonaises

Les grenades employés par ce groupe pour perpétrer ses attentats sont toutes du modèle adopté par l'armée nationale Chinoise. Elles proviennent soit de la I<sup>re</sup> armée de marche, soit de l'arsenal de Kaotchangmiao dont tous les stocks de munitions viennent d'être expédiés par chemin de fer à Hankin.

Cette association " patriotique " est soutenue, dit-on, par WANG SHAO LAN, Président de la Chambre de commerce (王曉籟), OU MAI (吳邁) avocat, HSIUNG SHI LING (熊希齡) ancien Ministre de l'Intérieur du Gouvernement de Pékin, ZENG TSENG TSING (曾澤生) membre de la Chambre de commerce, HU FENG HSIANG (胡鳳翔) membre de l'Union des citoyens du Settlement, SUN TSOU ZE (沈鈞儒) avocat et LOH KING ZE (陸景士) membre du syndicat des postiers subalternes et ancien membre du comité pour le salut national. Elle tient des réunions secrètes dans les hôtels ou dans les associations ou syndicats. Des souscriptions ont été organisées pour lui venir en aide.

L'association populaire pour le salut national (installée au N° 29 Cité Zeng-An-li, Kuling road) aiderait le groupe en envoyant des personnes pour faire des enquêtes dans les différents magasins dans le but de connaître les commerçants qui continuent à vendre des marchandises japonaises. Les indications ainsi obtenues sont



transmises au groupe qui s'offre corps et âme pour exterminer les marchands traîtres. Ce dernier envoie des lettres d'avertissement ou lance des grenades dans les magasins dont les propriétaires sont jugés coupables.

Les autres groupes similaires: groupe qui agit par le fer et le sang pour exterminer les marchands traîtres, groupe de "sang rouge" pour exterminer les marchands traîtres, groupe des crânes pour exterminer les marchands traîtres, etc..., seraient organisés par quelques personnes peu scrupuleuses qui chercheraient à escroquer de l'argent à certaines personnes assez naïves pour les croire.

Il est à noter que la campagne d'intimidation des marchands "traîtres" est profitable à certains négociants de Shanghai, car elle incite jusqu'à un certain point les commerçants à renouveler avec des marchandises chinoises similaires, les stocks de produits japonais qu'ils écoulent ou qu'ils cachent./



CONFIDENTIAL.

French Concession of Shanghai.  
Political Police Department.

Shanghai November 2, 1932.

Translation of Report on Enquiry No.113/s.  
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According to an enquiry the group which is offering itself body and soul to exterminate the "treacherous" merchants has been secretly organised by the following persons who were members of the Committee for National Salvation and whose activity extended to the attack on Shanghai by the Japanese:-

ZENG ZANG SENG ( 陈长森 ) former student of the Fudan University and former second commander of the group which had to proceed to North-East with a view to assisting General MA CHSN SHAN.

FAN ZENG LIANG ( 范仁良 ) Chief of the Section in communication with the Corps of hospital attendants on volunteers of North-East.

ZENG YA FOU ( 陈亚夫 ) former Chief Commander of the Shanghai Volunteers.

YING TSE LING ( 殷芝龄 ) Member of the Federation of 39 organisations for the National Salvation.

ZENG PEI TEH ( 陈培德 ) Member of the General Workers' Syndicate.

TSAI YAI HSI ( 蔡耀憲 ) Former Secretary of the Military Headquarters of Shanghai Volunteers.

TAI PAH TSE ( 谈伯質 ) Member of the People's Association for National Slavation.

TSANG KUIN KWANG ( 张年光 ) Commander of the 19th company  
Advance army/disbanded recently .

24492

AB



This group comprises sixty members who are, for the most part, young students or workers who have participated as volunteers in the defence of Shanghai, side by side with the 19th army during the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The grenades used by this group in the perpetration of their attempts are all of the model adopted by the National Chinese Army. They come from either the 19th Route Army or the Kaotchangmiao Arsenal whose entire stock of munitions has been transferred by rail to Nanking.

This "patriotic" association is being supported, it is said, by Wang SHAO LAN, President of the Chamber of Commerce (王曉籟), OU MAI (吳邁), lawyer, HSIUNG SHI LING (熊希齡) Former Minister for the Interior of the Peking Government, ZENG TSENG TSING (鄭澄清), Member of the Chamber of Commerce, HU FENG HSIANG (胡鳳翔) Member of the Union of Citizens of the Settlement, SUN TSOU ZE (沈鈞儒) lawyer and LOH KING ZE (陸京士), member of the Junior Postal Employees Syndicate and former Member of the National Salvation Committee. Its secret meetings are held in the hotels or associations or syndicates. Subscriptions have been collected to assist the association.

The People's Association for the National Salvation (installed at No. 29 Kit Zeng An Li, Kuling Road) is assisting the group by sending out persons to make enquiries in the different stores with a view to ascertaining who are the merchants who still continue to sell Japanese goods. Information thus obtained is communicated to the group whose members offer themselves body and soul for the extermination of the treacherous merchants. These latter send letters of warning or throw bombs into the shops of the proprietors who are considered guilty.



Other similar groups are as follows:- The group of Blood and Iron for the extermination of treacherous merchants, the group of Red Blood for the extermination of treacherous merchants, Group of madcaps for the extermination of treacherous merchants, etc. and these are organised by several unscrupulous persons whose sole purpose is to extort money from certain naive persons, who are prepared to believe them.

Note should be taken of the fact that the campaign of intimidation of the "treacherous" merchants is advantageous to some Shanghai dealers as it prompts, to a certain extent, the merchants to replenish <sup>their stores in lieu of</sup> the Japanese stock of products, which they either dispose of or hide, by similar Chinese merchandise.



Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To C. S. B. S. B. <sup>Shanghai</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> March, 1933.

Sir,

Attached is a copy, taken by  
C. S. B. 227, of a large poster which  
is posted high up on the wall at  
the corner of Avenue Edw. VII and  
Tibet Road.

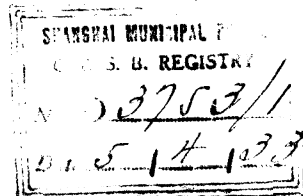
yours Obediently,  
C. White, S.S.I.  
Louza Str.

Commr. of Police.
Sr. Information.
<i>J. H. Givens</i>
C. S. B.
MAR 21 1933

*Key. Removed on  
March 30. Please  
file.*

*Has it been  
removed?  
JH  
SIB*





Translation of a poster posted on the wall at  
the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road

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The Evening News of the 24th carried a report to the effect that some Chinese emigrants in Japan happened to discover from an English letter picked up in a restaurant in Yokohama that the "Japanese Military Medical School" are studying ways to infect the merchandize to be transported to China with poisonous medicine with the object of eliminating our nation. In order that the public will not be deceived the letter is copied down hereunder:-

"I have to inform you that in October 1931, the Japanese Imperial Military Medical School has organized a 'Medicine for Poisoning Chinese People Research Society' with a view to infect daily necessities with poisonous medicine by scientific methods. People will be rendered unable to bear children should they become infected with a species of medicine contained in clothing while others will suffer from Cholera should they use certain kinds of toilet articles infected with poison. As we reside in China we should therefore be more careful. Besides requesting our Government to notify the people I hereby inform you as well".

Notice! Nationals!



昨日廿四日大晚報有條曰同胞拾得一英文信從現星區校研究  
毒藥急運物品置在運往華日偵謀機關我民放合亞外銀俾來  
厘知以免試購而障其毒計運毒日貨倉每貨謀明藏我民  
族星區校研究毒藥急運物品使我國人終身純潔或思  
慮或英大函之發華人現日副武護各報載係日同胞在  
橫濱駿前市販館拾得一英大函其內容稱日本帝國軍  
區營校設毒藥急運藥品研究社於運毒銷售之妙不謬  
品及日用所內配置毒藥以備有變狀滅火是英武的處友  
親王宮居在此地大坡便得一英確知事情欲截先生之羽  
請僑務外注意日本侵略在鄰中國吾人積極極努力在  
過去二三年十月間日本帝國軍產子校之一毒藥  
急運物品研究社其目的在將科學方法將一切毒口配  
置在人類之軍用中以此其中毒者而令人終身能弱  
的及眼科所藏毒藥及有公處先呈控的世化時或使  
用具有毒的而此種毒菌加入其害及鄰人中國用心毒  
林自概見然一吾僑界旅星華僑公不可不加警惕也除由  
鐵邊電政府請我人民外注意此持毒者統份旁健  
加派吏務政社

同胞注意

民國廿三年三月廿五號



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. *37531*

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch *XXXXX*

Date *November 3, 1932.*

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement

Made by *WY* and *Forwarded by* Superintendent Robertson.

With reference to attached translation of  
extract from the "Nippo" of November 2, both the  
Municipal and French Police are doing all they can to  
suppress any movement which aims at menacing the peace  
of the local community. It is true that anti-  
Japanese bodies have come into existence since the  
cessation of the Shanghai hostilities and coinciding  
with Japan's campaign in Manchuria but so long as these  
confine themselves to activities which do not contravene  
the Criminal Code of the Republic of China or the  
Municipal Bye-laws the Municipal Police are powerless  
to interfere. What the Japanese would like is  
arbitrary measures, but such would possibly do more  
harm than good and would be certain to react on the  
S.M.C.

The matter of intimidation of shops by the  
throwing of grenades and threats is receiving the  
attention of both police forces, but it must be conceded  
that their efforts in this direction have been greatly  
hampered by lack of cooperation on the part of the  
victims themselves coupled with the fact that the  
average member of the Chinese community is only too  
willing at the moment to overlook any offence, no matter how  
heinous, so long as it is in the interest of the anti-  
Japanese movement.



*J. H. Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D.C. (Crime) information and form of passing to  
Commissioner of Police.*

*W. Memo 4/1/32*



The North Eastern Volunteer Army Support Committee came into existence on April 18, 1932 (Vide I.R. 19/4/32) and the principal promoters include Chu Wei-sen, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Association, Feng Sao-san, (馮少山), Member of the Kwang Zau Guild and Li Tsz-san, member of the Shanghai Bar Association. So far as can be ascertained, the only activities of this body up to the present are confined to endeavours to raise funds by soliciting contributions to support the North Eastern Volunteer Armies.

All Chinese Amalgamated Association of the National Salvation Association otherwise known as Federation of National Salvation Bodies of Various Circles in China came into existence during meetings held between October 30 and November 1 (Vide I.R.2/11/32). No practical activities have yet come to notice although resolutions of the usual so-called "patriotic" nature were passed. The principal promoter is one named Chang Chun-kwang who seems to belong to the "Western Hills" clique.



CONFIDENTIAL.

French Concession of Shanghai.  
Political Police Department.

Shanghai November 2, 1932.

Translation of Report on Enquiry No. II3/s.

According to an enquiry the group which is offering itself body and soul to exterminate the "treacherous" merchants has been secretly organised by the following persons who were members of the Committee for National Salvation and whose activity extended to the attack on Shanghai by the Japanese:-

ZENG ZANG SENG (曾长森) former student of the Fudan University and former second commander of the group which had to proceed to North-East with a view to assisting General MA CHEN SHAN.

FAN ZENG LIANG (范仁良) Chief of the Section in communication with the Corps of hospital attendants on volunteers of North-East.

ZENG YA FOU (陈亚夫) former Chief Commander of the Shanghai Volunteers.

YING TSE LING (殷志龄) Member of the Federation of 89 organisations for the National Salvation.

ZENG PEI TEH (陈培德) Member of the General Workers' Syndicate.

TSAI YAI HSI (蔡耀意) Former Secretary of the Military Headquarters of Shanghai Volunteers.

TAI PAH TSE (谈伯质) Member of the People's Association for National Slavation.

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This group comprises sixty members who are, for the most part, young students or workers who have participated as volunteers in the defence of Shanghai, side by side with the 19th army during the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

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This "patriotic" association is being supported, it is said, by Wang SHAO LAN, President of the Chamber of Commerce (王曉籟), OU MAI (吳邨), lawyer, HSIUNG SHI LING (熊希齡) Former Minister for the Interior of the Peking Government, ZENG TSENG TSING (曾榮清), Member of the Chamber of Commerce, HU FENG HSIANG (胡鳳翔), Member of the Union of Citizens of the Settlement, SUN TSOU ZE (沈鈞儒) lawyer and LOH KING ZE (洛亨士), member of the Junior Postal Employees Syndicate and former Member of the National Salvation Committee. Its secret meetings are held in the hotels or associations or sundicates. Subscriptions have been collected to assist the association.

D. 3701 | The People's Association for the National Salvation (installed at No. 29 Kite Zeng An Li, Kuling Road) is assisting the group by sending out persons to make enquiries in the different stores with a view to ascertaining who are the merchants who still continue to sell Japanese goods. Information thus obtained is communicated to the group whose members offer themselves body and soul for the extermination of the treacherous merchants. These latter send letters of warning or throw bombs into the shops of the proprietors who are considered guilty.



D 389  
Other similar groups are as follows:- The group of Blood and Iron for the extermination of treacherous merchants, the group of Red Blood for the extermination of treacherous merchants, Group of madcaps for the extermination of treacherous merchants, etc. and these are organised by several unscrupulous persons whose sole purpose is to extort money from certain naive persons, who are prepared to believe them.

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November 2, 1932.

Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

ANTI JAPANESE ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE COAL MERCHANTS.

The anti-Japanese activities are becoming more serious in Shanghai as the date of the general meeting of the League of Nations approaches.

New organizations such as the "All China Amalgamated Association of the National Salvation Associations" and the "Support Association of the Northern-East Volunteer Army" have been formed. These bodies have been formed by Chinese elements who are opposed to General Chiang Kai Sek. The Chinese communists are inciting an anti-Japanese movement amongst Chinese people while the Blood and Soul Corps is carrying on its anti-Japanese activities.

Owing to the activities of these bodies the anti-Japanese movement is likely to become worse. The Chinese authorities are suppressing anti-Japanese activities in accordance with the policy already adopted by the city government. The movement is being carried out in both the International Settlement and the French Concession but these foreign authorities are lukewarm so that the anti-Japanese activities are becoming graver.

The Chinese Coal Merchants Guild recently formed a branch association known as "National Products Branch Association to support the anti-Japanese boycott movement". On October 31 the guild formed an Inspection Branch and an Investigation Branch to deal with Japanese coal.

It is reported that the Inspection groups will deal severely with any coal merchant who handles Japanese coal.

The National Government is too busy to pay attention to the boycott movement. It will probably impose an anti-dumping tax on Fushun coal.

MAINICHI

FRENCH SOLDIERS ASSAULT KOREAN WOMAN

At 10.00 p.m. November 1, three French soldiers desiring to find a brothel went to the first floor of a certain house near the Hanbury Road Bridge and knocked at the door of a room occupied by Koreans. As there was no response to the knocking, the French soldiers broke down the door and entered the room. The Koreans who were in the room attempted to run away but were assaulted. The soldiers then entered the next room and assaulted a Korean woman such an extent that she is now unable to walk. At this moment a Chinese constable of Hongkew Police Station arrived on the scene and took the soldiers to the station. Later a Japanese constable named Shimizu removed the Korean woman to the Foo Ling Hospital.



①

4409  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
S. B. REGISTRY

N 3/5/1

201-1

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1932

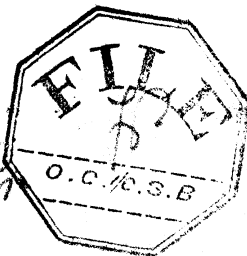
## NO IMPROVEMENT IN LOCAL BOYCOTT

### Japanese Look To S.M.C. To Curb Activities Of Pickets

The anti-Japanese boycott movement is rapidly becoming worse, in the opinion of local Japanese officials. Scarcely a day passes without numerous instances being reported of Japanese goods being confiscated by members of the boycott organizations or of Japanese merchants being in some way or other attacked by persons presumed to be acting under the direction of such organizations.

In the opinion of these same officials the situation within the International Settlement is worse than that without and the Japanese authorities are looking to the Settlement authorities, namely, the Shanghai Municipal Council, to suppress the movement within its boundaries.

While not yet as bad, in many respects, as before the outbreak of hostilities in January last, the boycott situation is viewed with considerable apprehension by Japanese officers who fear that unless steps are taken immediately to suppress these activities, the situation may get beyond the suppressive capabilities of the S.M.C. and bring about further Sino-Japanese friction.





N. D. 3720  
2018 1932

## A Stitch In Time

AN EDITORIAL

**P**PROMPT, and it is to be hoped stern, measures are being taken by the City Government of Greater Shanghai to suppress illegal and terroristic activities in connection with the Japanese boycott.

Assurances to that effect have been conveyed to the Japanese Consulate-General as a result of Mayor Wu Te-chen's recent quiet conferences with local business and other leaders.

Even though no miracles instantly result, this development must be construed as a triumph for moderation and sanity on the Chinese side. It should be met with the most thorough-going frankness and cooperation on the part of everyone else; and this cooperation should include recognition of facts which cannot logically be avoided.

One of these facts is that Japan is continuing to afford reason why Chinese, of the most patriotic and law-abiding description, may well desire not to buy Japanese goods. Neither Mayor Wu nor any other Chinese leader can change this situation.

The only power which can change it is Japan herself. All that Chinese leaders can do is to work against violent and illegal acts which not only injure the Japanese, but hurt the boycott cause itself in the eyes of people of every nationality.

Another fact is that control of the Chinese authorities does not extend within the two settlements. This point may seem self-evident, but it should be recognized that the activities of the Chinese "loafer" and racketeer more or less interlock between the settlements and the Chinese areas. Unless the settlements keep their house well in order, the task of the Chinese authorities is made that much harder.

It should also be recognized that Japanese in Shanghai owe a special duty of patience and non-provocation both to the Chinese and to their fellow-foreigners. They are not in their own country; they are in the country of another under peculiarly difficult circumstances. Thus should avoid everything savoring of arrogance, particularly in view of recent happenings both in Shanghai and Manchuria.

Tactful policies on the part of the Japanese military, civil and business leaders can go far toward easing the law enforcement tasks of Chinese leaders.

Any recurrence of activity by the so-called Japanese "ronin" should be strictly and instantly suppressed by the Japanese authorities.

In this connection it is to be noted that the Japanese bluejacket sight-seeing tours in Chapei have been rearranged on a new basis, and that the recent Chapei evacuation has accordingly virtually ceased.

That bluejackets were allowed to penetrate into the recent war areas bearing arms was a blunder, but that new arrangements have been made whereby the arms are left behind and the sailors are escorted by Chinese gendarmerie is sensible and highly commendable. It shows the willingness to face facts and to deal with them sanely for which we recently appealed.

Discontinuance of such tours under any circumstances would be a still wiser step, considering all conditions at the present time.

Mayor Wu's position is not an enviable one. Any sort of control of lawlessness masked as "patriotism," any variety of "dealing with the enemy" however good the motive, lays him open to the charge of selling out to Japan.

Sell-outs occur sometimes in China, as elsewhere, but we do not think Mayor Wu has sold out, from either a financial or a moral point of view.

On the contrary, we are convinced that he is following the only course of true patriotism and serving the best interests of his city and his country in doing everything he can, within certain limits which he has not over-stepped, to prevent further friction which might have costly consequences to all.





July 30, 1932.

Chen Pao:

SHINGHAI MOUNTAIN E  
S. S. REGISTRY  
34531  
1932

THE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

During the past month, a number of local Chinese merchants have been buying Japanese goods. According to an investigation made by our reporter yesterday, various shops began to stop selling Japanese goods yesterday. The brokers of Japanese goods are trying to change the Japanese trade marks so as to make the goods appear to be Chinese products. Three days ago some \$60,000 worth of Japanese cotton cloth, to be sent to Shao Shing, Chekiang, as Chinese goods, was detained at Hongchow.

The Cotton Piece Goods Guild has received 14 letters of warning against dealing in Japanese goods.

Among the senders are the following:-

- (1) Sulphur Bomb Group.
- (2) National Salvation Group.
- (3) Special Examination and Investigation Department.
- (4) Headquarters.
- (5) Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors.
- (6) Transporters.

Except for the letter sent by the Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors, all the other 13 letters were delivered to the Cotton Piece Goods Trade Guild through the post and no address of the senders was given. These letters threaten to shoot or bomb those who do not comply with their demands.

After the new members of the Standing Committee and Supervisory Committee have been elected at to-day's meeting of representatives, the Cotton Piece Goods Trade Guild will persuade its members not to buy Japanese goods anymore.

On July 28, when business transactions started, Mr. Moh Ngur Tso, an important official of the Chinese Cotton Cloth Exchange Brokers' Association took the platform and delivered a speech stating that except for a few undesirable brokers who have secretly sold Japanese goods, no transactions of Japanese goods have taken place in the Exchange and that these undesirable brokers when discovered, would be severely dealt with. As the members of the Brokers' Association have not been dealing in Japanese goods, the Association will not reply to the two letters from the Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors.

The Coal Trade Guild will discipline those members who deal in Japanese goods. The Yung Chang Coal Shop, into which a bomb was thrown by the Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors, is no longer a member of the Guild, because it was expelled from the Guild some time ago.

After learning that Yuan Sih Kuan, owner of the Sih Chen Iron Shop, No. 618, North Soochow Road, had bought a large quantity of Japanese iron, the Iron Trade Guild sent a representative to the shop to ascertain whether or not the report was true. It was found that Yuan Sih Kuan had actually bought Japanese iron.

At a meeting held by the Guild, it was decided that the Japanese iron be taken to the Guild to be disposed of as the public desired.



Yuan, however, refused to admit that the iron had been bought from Japanese merchants; he declared that it had been bought from a broker.

Upon learning the decision of the Guild, Yuan telephoned to the Yeika Company, a Japanese concern, who took away the iron under the protection of the police. The shop then closed its door. A number of on-lookers stoned the doors but they were dispersed by the police.



July 31, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

S. S. D. REGISTR.

11. 3753

China Times and other local newspapers:

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE IN TELEPHONE CHARGES.

Representatives from the Special Committee to Oppose the Increase in Telephone Charges, organized by the Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation, called at the Shanghai Municipal Council at 10 a.m. yesterday to submit an appeal for the cancellation of the increase in telephone charges by the Shanghai Telephone Company. They were received by Mr. Ho Tuh Kwei, Chinese Associate Secretary.

The callers gave their reasons for opposing the increase in telephone charges and requested the Council to draw the attention of the Telephone Company that pending a settlement of the dispute, the Company should not be allowed to cut the wires and dismantle the telephone.

Mr. Ho promised to transmit the views of the delegates to the Council for consideration and suggested that the Citizens Federation organize a Telephone Subscribers Federation.

The Special Committee to Oppose the Increase in Telephone Charges will hold a meeting at 2 p.m. August 2 when a report will be made on the negotiations with the S.M.C.

Chen Pao:

THE BLOODY GROUP FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF TRAITORS.

The Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors has made its presence felt and Chinese merchants are returning goods to Japanese.

The Group has given out that Lee Chun Sun (李春生) is the Chief of the Group, Tseu Sz Lo (周如洛) is the Chief of the Executive Department and Ho Bah (何巴) is an ordinary member of the Group. It is not known whether these are their real names.

Yesterday the Group sent us a letter stating that it has not detailed any persons to solicit funds. In its letter to the Cotton Cloth Exchange, the Group expressed dissatisfaction with the action of certain members who had raised the price of Chinese cotton cloth. This shows that the Group is a genuine patriotic body and it has no other object but that of helping the nation.

At 5 p.m. yesterday, the Chun Kuo San Te Shop on Hanking Road, opposite the Continental Emporium, received a letter from the Group through the post with a bullet enclosed. The letter warned the shop to stop selling Japanese goods and to publish an advertisement in the newspapers declaring that the shop would never deal in Japanese goods any more.

According to Tsang Kuo Ziang, the manager of the shop, there are no Japanese goods in his shop.

The Cotton Piece Goods Guild yesterday issued a declaration emphasizing that since the Sino-Korean Incident, the Guild has ceased to deal in Japanese goods.

The Chinese Cotton Cloth Exchange yesterday received the following letter from the Group through the post:-



Regardless of the grave risks they are running, our members have been striving to remove the traitors who deal in Japanese goods. At this juncture, when Japanese goods are gradually disappearing from the market, brokers Nos. 27 and 56 have constantly raised the price of Chinese goods, thereby compelling merchants to deal in Japanese goods. The crime of these dealers is thus no less grave than that of dealing in Japanese goods. We hope you will warn your members not to raise the price of Chinese cotton cloth. Bullets know no friendship.

Since the receipt of this letter by the Guild, the price of Chinese cotton cloth has become normal.

The Japanese merchants have requested Mr. Murai, the Japanese Consul-General, to lodge a protest against the activities of the Group. Mr. Murai promised to take action within three days.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
File No. 3753  
S. B. D. Station 13/7/32  
Date July 13, 1932

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

The anti-Japanese boycott has relaxed to such a degree as to be almost non-existent. Attempts, which have so far proved abortive, are, however, being made to resuscitate the anti-Japanese movement by subversive bodies, chief among which is the Federation of Shanghai People to Oppose the Agreement to Cease Hostilities and to Support the North Eastern Volunteer Armies. This organization issues considerable propaganda which is also decidedly anti-Government and pro-communistic and in all likelihood its life will be short as its activities are being closely watched by both the Chinese Authorities and the Municipal Police. Radical elements in Chinese middle schools have also held meetings with a view to renewing the anti-Japanese movement but these deliberations have been of the lukewarm variety and seemingly of little or no interest to the main student body. Another organization which has the renewal of the anti-Japanese movement on the agenda at its meetings is the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies, but here again the danger of a successful engineering of a new movement against Japan has been nullified by the recent split of this body into two factions the time of which is meanwhile taken up with denouncing each other.

J. H. Robertson  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,  
Sir,  
Information.  
14/7/32  
J. H. Robertson  
14.7.32

OFFICER I/C SP. BR.  
13.7.32



5977/2

P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D-23753 D-117132
---

29th June, 1932.

K. Murai, Esq.,  
Consul-General for Japan,  
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 13 requesting that effective measures be taken for the removal of anti-Japanese posters and handbills exhibited in the Settlement on June 11 and 12, and that strict control over anti-Japanese demonstrations of any form or nature be enforced in future.

In reply thereto I have the honour to submit the following explanation of the situation:-

296

The notices referred to were issued by the Propaganda Department of the Preparatory Committee for the Memorial Service for Chinese Killed during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities. They appeared in the Settlement on the occasion of the Memorial Service which was held in the Chamber of Commerce on June 12. This gathering was permitted by the Chinese authorities and was attended by about a thousand people, including a number of Chinese officials, and the proceedings were marked by anti-Japanese speeches and the shouting of anti-Japanese slogans.

Prior to the meeting a large number of notices were posted in areas in the vicinity of the Chinese Chamber



of Commerce and some in other localities. A few of these notices remain on the walls in alleyways near the Chamber.

The posting of the notices was directly connected with the holding of the meeting, which may be presumed to have had Chinese official recognition as high Chinese officials attended.

The Council has been advised by the Acting Municipal Advocate that the posting of these notices does not constitute an offence under Chinese Law.

The Police remove anti-Japanese posters as far as possible when they appear in the streets. In the absence of adequate legal machinery to deal with undesirable manifestations of popular movements it is difficult for the Police to exercise complete control and to take action beyond preventing a breach of the public peace.

The particular posters to which you refer are unlikely to reappear, as they were apparently intended as a prelude to the Memorial Service.

I have the honour to assure you, however, that the Council will do everything that legally lies within its power to prevent any demonstrations in the Settlement that are of a nature to cause a breach of the public peace, but it must be realized that the problem is one which has a very important political aspect and does not lie entirely within the restricted powers of municipal administration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. R. JONES

Secretary.

DB.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRAR  
No. D 2753  
Date 23/6/32

Special Branch,

June 23, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

I submit herewith particulars of anti-Japanese posters which were seen by members of the Special Branch during a recent tour of the various Police Divisions. Subject to your approval, I shall request D.C. (Divs) to give instructions to have any of these or other notices of a similar nature, which are displayed in public places, defaced or removed quietly. Instructions to D.O.s ready for signature by D.C. (Divs) are attached.

*J.H. Guerns*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Yes m/y*  
*73/6-*  
*24.6.32.*  
*For form of signature and distribution to D.C.s.*  
*J.H. Guerns*  
*10/6 Sp. Br.*  
*JUNE 23 1932*  
*copies sent to D.C. on 24-6-32.*  
*File*



*Copy*  
Headquarters,  
June 23, 1932.

D. O. " "

Please arrange to have any of the anti-Japanese posters or slogans, mentioned in the attached list, and any other posters or slogans of a similar character, which are displayed in public places in your Division effaced or removed at an early date. This work should be carried out quietly and discreetly and preferably during the hours of darkness.

(M) H. S. SPRINGFIELD.  
Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY	
No. <u>D 3753</u>	File No.
Date <u>22/6/32</u>	Station <u>10</u>

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Propaganda.

Made by      and      Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

I attach a list showing the various localities in the Settlement where anti-Japanese propaganda is still in evidence. The matter other than that issued in connection with the memorial meeting at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on June 12 is old and in the majority of instances was on exhibition prior to the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

J. H. Robertson  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Posters bearing the following inscriptions in Chinese were found posted on ~~the~~ Szechuen Road in the vicinity of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. :

Oppose the Neutral Zone !  
Oppose direct negotiations !  
Oppose the establishment of neutral zone at Chinchow!  
Oppose the Government betraying the nation !

Issued by the Propaganda Department of  
the National Salvation Committee of Students  
of the Pootung Middle School.

The following slogans in Chinese were found painted on walls of the Ai Vung Hotel, and Ping <sup>泰文旅社</sup> Jao Hotel, Avenue Road :

"It will be too late to repent when your country has been annexed by others and your family broken. If you want to preserve the nation, don't purchase Japanese goods !"

"Comrades, be persevering in maintaining watch over the movements of the traitorous merchants !"

"The eternal severance of economic relations will have unexpected results !"

"The brutal act of the Japanese soldiers is known all over the country; if you don't like to be a slave, don't purchase Japanese goods !"

"Let us warn those traitorous merchants not to look for the way to kill themselves !"

The following slogans were found chalked on <sup>the</sup> wall at 568 Avenue Road:

Down with the Japanese Imperialism !  
Down with the Japanese and other Imperialists !

The following slogans were found painted on walls of the Ching Kiang Guild, corner of North Chengtu and Sinza Roads:

Victory for the anti-Japanese movement.  
Down with the Japanese Imperialists!

Poster bearing the following slogan were found posted on an electric pole in the vicinity of ~~corner~~ of Edinburgh Road and Avenue Haig:

The anti-Japanese organization will forever openly exist.



Posters bearing the following slogan in Chinese were found posted on electric pole No. 19 in the vicinity of Red Cross Hospital, Avenue Haig:

Every individual is held responsible for the existence of his country.

The following slogans were found written in ink on wall in the vicinity of the corner of Markham and Sinza Roads:-

Brethren, watch all the time the movements of the traitorous merchants. Boycott the enemy's goods forever.

The following slogan were found written in ink on wall on Connaught Road:

We will not use weapon in kill the thief; we have only to boycott the enemy's goods.

Posters issued by the "Propaganda Department of the Preparatory Committee for the Memorial Service for Chinese Killed during the Sino-Japanese hostilities" similar to those mentioned in I.R. 11/6/32 were found posted on fences around the North Thibet and Kaifeng Roads corner, on pillars at 8 North Fokien Road, on door and window of Houses Nos. 75, 78, 141, 150, 155, 619, 614, 597, 589, 559, 558, and 554. *North Fokien Road.*

The following slogans printed in blue colour were found posted on walls of the godown of the Bank of China, 1072 North Soochow Road:

The brutal act of the Japanese soldiers is known all over the country; if you don't like to be a slave, don't purchase Japanese goods.

The following slogan <sup>was found</sup> chalked on wooden partition at No. 1491 North Shansi Road:

"Wake up, Brethren. Cigarette of "Victory" Brand is of Japanese manufacture."



Posters bearing the following slogans in Chinese were found posted in alleyways Sing Kang Li, Yangtszepoo Road, Vee Zuan Li, Pingliang Road and Loong Jen Li, Pingliang Road:

"Beat down the Japanese tortoise".

"If you want to be a big man, go and beat the Japanese dwarf devil".

"Brothren, unite together and beat down the Japanese.

"You will starve to death if you don't eat, but you will not die if you do not purchase Japanese goods."

"If you continue to buy Japanese goods, you are selling your ancestors."



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D. 3763</u>
Date <u>22. 6. 32</u>

June

21

2.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

Letter from Consul-General for Japan re  
Anti-Japanese Posters in the Settlement.

The notices to which the Consul-General for Japan refers were issued by the Propaganda Department of the Preparatory Committee for the Memorial Service for Chinese Killed during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities. They appeared in the Settlement on the occasion of the Memorial Service which was held in the Chamber of Commerce on June 12. This gathering was permitted by the Chinese Authorities and was attended by about a thousand people including a number of Chinese officials, and the proceedings were marked by anti-Japanese speeches and the shouting of anti-Japanese slogans.

Prior to the meeting a large number of notices were posted in areas in the vicinity of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a few were posted in other localities. A few of these notices remain on the walls in alleyways near the Chamber.

The posting of the notices was directly connected with the holding of the meeting which may be presumed to have had Chinese official recognition, as high Chinese officials attended.



The Municipal Advocate holds the opinion that the posting of these notices does not constitute an offence under the Chinese Law. The memorial meeting having taken place, it is unlikely that these posters will reappear.

The Police remove anti-Japanese posters as far as possible when they appear in the streets. In the absence of legal machinery to deal with popular movements which keep within the law, however undesirable they may be, it is difficult for the Police to exercise the control desired by the Japanese Consul-General. As, however, there is no indication at present of the revival of the previous form of anti-Japanese propaganda, it does not seem necessary to consider what steps can be taken to deal with anti-Japanese agitation, should it revive, as the form in which it may revive is not known at present.

(Sd) F. W. Gerard

Commissioner of Police.

7/15



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. S. B. REGISTRY	
S. B.	Station,
No. D 3755	
Date June 18. 6 1932	

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Movement

Made by/ and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

Reference attached questionnaire:-

- (1) I attach written opinion furnished by the Acting Municipal Advocate in the matter of prosecuting Chinese found posting or displaying the posters complained of.

In the first paragraph it will be seen that he considers that the police has ample power to act arbitrarily in the matter of anti-Japanese movements as is done by the Bureau of Public Safety in the case of unauthorized political meetings in Chinese territory. The final paragraph of his memo refers to propaganda likely to incite a breach of the peace. He holds the view that the literature complained of does not come under this category.

- (2) The posters complained of were intended for circulation in connexion with the memorial meeting and the very few that remain are the remnants of those posted in Chinese alleyways.

- (3) Copies of these posters were displayed in alleyways in Chinese territory but their circulation was carried out mainly in areas surrounding the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, i.e. the West Hongkew and Hongkew Districts, although a few were observed in the Eastern and Western Districts.

*J. H. Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*MS*

*I doubt if this  
would be wise  
without special  
authority from  
the Council.  
MS  
18.6.32.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3753
Date	17 6 32

Special Branch

June 17, 1932.

S.1

Please report :

1. the opinion of the Legal Department as to the possibility of prosecuting Chinese found posting up or displaying the posters complained about.
2. as to whether the posters complained about or other anti-Japanese posters are at present displayed in the Settlement and if so, whether in shop windows, authorized hoardings or on walls, electric standards, etc.
3. as to whether the posters complained about or other anti-Japanese posters are displayed in Chinese territory.

*J. G. Lewis*

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY	
S. B.	Station
Date	June 17, 1932
From	Consul

Subject (in full) Anti-Japanese Posters: Letter dated June 13  
General for Japan to Chairman, S.M.C.  
Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

The posters to which the Consul General for Japan raises objection were issued by the Propaganda Department of the Preparatory Committee for the Memorial Service for Chinese killed during the Sino-Japanese hostilities and their distribution was carried out on June 11 and 12 on the occasion of the memorial meeting held in Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the latter date. While this gathering was ostensibly a memorial service for fallen Chinese soldiers it was also made the occasion for the expression of anti-Japanese sentiment by the speakers on the platform and slogans similar to those appearing on the posters complained of were shouted by the audience at the conclusion of the proceedings. It is interesting to note that the function and the activities of the Preparatory Committee were sponsored by the local Kuo-mintang, Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and that the meeting was presided over by Wong Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who was one of the principal speakers as was also General Tsai Ting-kai (蔡廷鍇) of the 19th Route Army, while Mayor Wu Tih-chen, himself, put in an appearance towards the end of the proceedings although he refrained from speech making.

Had the promoters confined themselves to the meeting without its accompanying wholesale dissemination of this literature, it is probable that no objections would have been made by the Consul-General for Japan, but nevertheless corrupt leaders of dormant anti-Japanese organizations cannot but see in the function official encouragement to renew their so-called patriotic activities which, for the most part, are simply a mode of extorting money from the bona fide Chinese merchants.

Since the meeting in the Chinese General Chamber of



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Commerce, the middle School Students National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan has held several meetings with a view to a resumption of its former functions, while the National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies, 89 Kuling Road, has resolved to intensify propaganda against Japan. The Street Union people have so far remained quiet in the matter, but it is their practice to refrain from taking part in a movement until its popularity has been acclaimed and all risk of their being party to a minority movement eliminated.

Compliance with Mr. Murai's request will necessitate rigorous suppression by the Municipal Police of all anti-Japanese movements which task would not be a difficult one had we the cooperation of the Shanghai Special District Court and the local Chinese Authorities. There being little likelihood of such cooperation the Municipal Police are placed in an undoubtedly embarrassing position and must move with all tact and discretion to frustrate possible efforts of the promoters of these so-called patriotic movements to secure the sympathy of the Chinese commercial and banking circles. Again, the Municipal Police will be further handicapped if the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is to be permitted to be used as a base for anti-Japanese agitation and it is evident, after the meeting of June 12 with its accompanying wholesale distribution of posters, that strong representations to the Chinese Authorities in this connection are called for.

*John Robertson*

Superintendent.

*MS*  
Officer i/c Special Branch.



TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE  
THIS NUMBER  
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN  
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. <i>D 3753.</i> <i>651-6132</i>
---

Council Chamber

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



Shanghai, June 14, 1932

The Commissioner of Police:

I attach a copy of a letter from the Japanese Consul General, together with some anti-Japanese posters which he forwarded with the letter.

I shall be glad to have your early comment upon the letter and some indication of what can be done to comply with Mr. Murai's request.

*J. J. Davis*  
Secretary.

Encls.  
DB.

*mg*  
*1376*



C O P Y

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL,  
SHANGHAI.

June 13th, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite your attention to the reports I have received from the consular police of this office that three Chinese of coolie type, at about 9.30 a.m. on the 11th instant, were seen busily engaged in pasting the anti-Japanese posters as enclosed herewith at the corner of Seward Road and Nanziang Road and that about the same hour on the following day, some Chinese also were seen scattering a large quantity of handbills of anti-Japanese nature.

I am further given to understand that posters and handbills of similar nature are in evidence at many prominent places within the International Settlement, particularly in Szechuen Road, Nanking Road, and Soochow Road.

The fact that in these days immediately following the conclusion of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities, handbills and posters of anti-Japanese nature have been already commenced to reappear openly within the bounds of the Settlement is to be greatly regretted.

Under such circumstances, I feel constrained to request, though not without much reluctance, that measures effective for the removal of these anti-Japanese posters and handbills be urgently adopted by the S. M. C. police authorities and that strict control over anti-Japanese demonstrations of any form or nature rigidly enforced by the Settlement authorities in future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) K. MURAI,

A. D. Bell, Esquire,  
Chairman,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Consul General.



D-3757

D-3762



D. 3754  
30.6.32

June 29

32.

G. B. McIntyre, Esq.,  
28 Leinster St.,  
Saint John,  
New Brunswick,  
Canada.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 21, 1932, and to state that no trace can be found of ~~Harold Knowlton~~ who does not seem to have ever visited Shanghai.

Yours faithfully,



Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch)  
for Commissioner of Police,



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C File No. 3757

Special Branch - S. 21111  
Date June 29, 1932

REPORT

Subject (in full) Whereabouts of Harold Knowlton.

Made by D.P.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

*SSA Guerst*

With reference to the attached letter, dated May 21, 1932, addressed to the Commissioner of Police from one G.B. McIntyre of St. John, New Brunswick, regarding the whereabouts of the writer's cousin Harold Knowlton, I have to state that exhaustive enquiries in all directions have failed to locate the whereabouts of this person.

All avenues in Shanghai through which Knowlton might have passed, either as a passenger or as a member of a ship's crew, have been carefully and diligently explored with abortive results.

No local shipping company has any record of the name "Harold Knowlton" during the past twelve months and the result of investigations indicate that the person in question has not passed through Shanghai during that period.

Further enquiries will be made and should any information regarding Knowlton be forthcoming, an additional report will be submitted.

*SSA Pitts*

D. P. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Mr Yao, Please acknowledge and say we are unable to trace Knowlton who does not appear to have ever visited Shanghai.*

*JH*  
24:6:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

To Deputy Commissioner,  
Crime & Special Branches,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

CHINA MUNICIPAL POLICE LABORATORY
No. D. 2762
Date 16/6/32

Material Reported on

Gas pistol and liquids for use in same. Handed in by Supt. Yorke.

Received 31.7.31 Report No. 40029 Sent Out 6.8.31

The pistol is designed for the ejection of liquid by means of compressed air. It is charged by removing the air valve at the base and introducing the liquid into the chamber. The valve is then replaced and air pumped in. In use, a trigger action withdraws a needle valve from its seating and establishes communication between the chamber and the nozzle and the liquid is ejected in the form of a fine spray.

At a demonstration the pistol was charged with the contents of one vial (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce) of liquid No.3 and a spray of liquid was thrown to a distance of some 10 to 12 feet. This was with the ordinary nozzle and not with the extension barrel.

The three liquids were in vials marked No.1, 2 and 3 respectively. Each vial held approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounce of liquid and this amount is apparently the charge for the pistol. The active basis of the liquids is volatile oil of mustard and the three samples differ in the amount of this ingredient present. Rough determinations indicate the following approximate amounts to be present.

Liquid No.1 .....	70 percent
" No.2 .....	45 " "
" No.3 .....	32 " "

The remainder of the liquid in Nos.2 and 3 appears to be largely a fixed oil.

Pure volatile oil of mustard is a liquid with an intensely pungent odour and acrid taste. It is a very powerful irritant and in contact with the skin causes almost immediate painful blistering.

A spray of either of the three liquids fired into the face would result in immediate painful injury to the eyes and skin and might possibly result in permanent injury to the eyes. Injury to the respiratory passages might also be caused.

(Sgd) F.G.C.Walker,  
Analyst.

Commissioner of Public Health.

*See Hangkow P.P.R. No 1673/31*



D-3769



July 12, 1933.

Morning

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 3769
Date 12/7/33
Translator

LABOUR.

Central ChinaDaily News and other local newspapers:

THE MEI KWANG MATCH WORKS.

13769

With reference to the strike on July 10 of workers of the Mei Kwang Match Works, an American firm, (formerly the Min Kwang Match Works, a Japanese concern) at Chow Ka Jao, officers of the General Labour Union advised the strikers to resume work first and informed them that the question of the dismissal of workers would be mediated by the local Tangpu and other political organs.

The advice was followed and the strikers resumed work at 5 a.m. yesterday. The Police Station at Chow Ka Jao detailed about 20 policemen to protect the strikers.

The 105th District Match Workers Union has sent delegates to make an appeal to the local Tangpu and other political organs to open negotiations and to report the resumption of work.



July 11, 1933.

Morning

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY. No. D <u>3769</u> Date <u>11/7/33</u> Translation.
---

LABOUR.

China Times and other local newspapers:

STRIKE IN THE MEI KWANG MATCH WORKS.

The Mei Kwang Match Works, an American concern, at Chow Ka Jao employs about 500 hands.

Owing to the frequent oppression of workers by "Carlson", the President of the Works, and the low rate of wages, the hands have submitted a joint petition to the local Tangpu and other political organs and have formed a 10th District Match Workers Union with the approval of the Gangpu and other political organs.

The management has dismissed Yao Tsen-kuo, an active member of the Union. On July 9, "Ba Lai Mer", the Chief Engineer, assaulted workers without cause.

The entire body of workers became dissatisfied and went on strike as from 8 a.m. yesterday. The strikers have submitted a petition to the General Labour Union, the local Tangpu and other political organs asking for assistance.

At a conference held yesterday by the strikers eleven representatives were appointed to make an appeal this morning to the General Labour Union, the local Tangpu and other political organs.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. D. REGISTRY.  
No. D 3769  
Date 11 / 7 / 33  
July 11, 1933.

Labour (3)

American Far Eastern Match Factory - transient strike

D 3769  
As a protest against the desmissal of one of their colleagues for attempting to organize a labour union, the 600 workers of the American Far Eastern Match Factory, an American concern located at 1971 Kwang Foh Road, Chapei, declared a strike at 9 a.m. July 10. They resumed this morning, July 11, on the advice of the 6th District Chinese Police.



Special Branch, S.M.P.

N<sup>o</sup> 3769  
November 5 1932.

Date

32.

Commissioner of Police.  
Sir,

Information.

*W. Evans*  
Officer i/c Special Branch.



**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

*File No.*.....

C. & S. S. REGISTRY.

S. 1. ~~SECTION~~

Date, November 4, 1932.

## REPORT

Subject (in full).....Boycott against American Matches.

Made by.....D.S.I. Duncan

..Forwarded by

The Robertsons, Sept

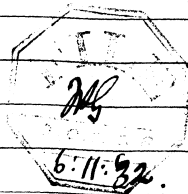
Nothing of interest has developed in the matter of the boycott of matches manufactured by the American Far Eastern Match Company since my report dated September 13, 1932. Although the boycott is still being felt in Shanghai there is no sign of it being intensified and the management of the Match Company believe that in time it will die out altogether. The cargo of matches which was held up at Chuanchow is still being detained in spite of representation by the American Minister to the Fukien Provincial Authorities.

The American Far Eastern Match Factory, Brennan Road, is still listed in the Telephone directory under the name of the Sui Sung Match Company, Ltd. and this may have had some connection with the belief of small traders that the matches are of Japanese origin. This matter was brought to the attention of the management of the Company and they have taken steps to have the matter remedied in the next issue of the telephone directory.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

5:11:32





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

D 3769

22nd September 1932.

Divisional Memo No. 46

Divisional Officers & Chief Inspectors etc.,  
i/c Districts.

Political Meetings and/or Meetings to discuss  
Boycott held on Licensed Premises.

Information has been received that the licensed premises of the Great Eastern Hotel were on August 25, 1932, used for a meeting which discussed matters concerned with the anti-Japanese boycott which affected the business of an American firm.

By allowing this meeting, the management of the hotel contravened Clause No. 5 of the hotel license. It is very desirable that there will be no repetition of this occurrence.

Divisional Officers should therefore instruct Chief Inspectors etc., i/c of districts to warn their staffs to take special precautions to ensure that no meetings to promote boycotts or other political objects are allowed in hotels or other licensed premises in their districts.

Lu O. Springfield  
Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).

Officer Sp Br

Circulated

W.S.

SEP 22 1932



Draft of Memo to Divisional Officers.

Political Meetings and/or Meetings to  
discuss Boycott held on Licensed Premises.

Information has been obtained that the licensed premises of the Great Eastern Hotel were on August 25, 1932 used for a meeting which discussed matters concerned with the anti-Japanese boycott which affected the business of an American firm. By allowing this meeting, the management of the hotel contravened Clause No. 5 of the hotel licence. It is very desirable that there will be no repetition of this occurrence. D. O.s should therefore instruct Chief Inspectors, etc. i/c of districts to warn their staffs to take special precautions to ensure that no meetings to promote boycotts or other political objects are allowed in hotels or other licensed premises in their districts.

D. C. (Divisions).



1044

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
for S.B. REGISTRATION  
10 34769  
SD 53469 132

American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China, September 20, 1932.

Subject: Boycott Activities against the  
American Far Eastern Match Company.

J. R. Jones, Esquire,  
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council,  
Administration Building,  
Shanghai, China.

Sir,

The receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of your communication of September 19, 1932, with regard to the boycott activities against the American Far Eastern Match Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A. I also desire to thank you for making available for my confidential information the file giving the account of police investigations into this matter. This file has been returned to the Commissioner of Police.

Faithfully yours,

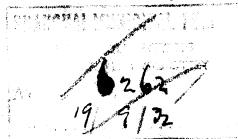
(Sd.) Edwin S. Cunningham,

American Consul General.

Edw  
249



P.



September 19, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 1, on the subject of boycott activities against the American Far Eastern Match Company, Federal Incorporated, U.S.A.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that Police inquiries reveal that a meeting actually took place at the Great Eastern Hotel on August 25, at which the subject of the boycott of matches was discussed. No information is, however, available that the meeting was continued on August 30.

I also have the honour to inform you that the Police have for several months been endeavouring to prevent the boycott of matches of the American Far Eastern Match Company, and will continue to do so. Special measures will, moreover, be taken to ensure that no further meetings to promote this object are held in the Great Eastern Hotel or other licensed premises.

In conclusion, I have the honour to state that the Commissioner of Police is arranging that the file giving an account of Police investigations into this matter will be shown to you confidentially.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

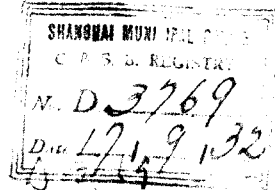
Your obedient servant,

J. R. JONES

Secretary.

E. S. Cunningham, Esq.,  
American Consul-General.





September 14

2.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

Boycott of Matches Manufactured by the American  
Far Eastern Match Company - Ref. 1044 of 3-9-32.

Police inquiries show that a meeting did actually take place in the Great Eastern Hotel on August 25, 1932, at which the subject of the boycott of matches was discussed. No information is, however, available that the meeting was continued on August 30.

The Police have for several months been endeavouring to prevent the boycott of matches of the American Far Eastern Match Company, and will continue to do so. Special measures will, moreover, be taken to ensure that no further meetings to further this object are held in the Great Eastern Hotel or other licensed premises.

I have arranged that the file giving an account of investigations made by the Police regarding the boycott of the products of the American Far Eastern Match Co. be shown confidentially to the Consul-General for U.S.A.

*This has been  
done*  
*MB*

~~(Sd) F. W. Gerrard~~  
~~DEPUTY COMMISSIONER~~

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

*Ref as office copy*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

S. No. *3769*

Date *Sept. 13, 1932*

Subject (in full) *Boycott against American Matches.*

Made *by* and

Forwarded by *Supt. Robertson*

With reference to attached report by D.S.I. Duncan and an urgent request by the P.A. for a draft letter to the American Consul General, I suggest that the last named be informed that police investigation has so far failed to furnish grounds which would permit of criminal proceedings <sup>being</sup> taken against those individuals suspected of being responsible for the holdup of the cargo of matches at Chuanchow, Amoy, or against the so-called National Salvation Federation. It might be of interest to the Consul General, pending further investigation, were he supplied with copies of reports furnished by D.S.I. Duncan and D.S. Tilton.

*J. H. Robertson*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*  
*Sir,*

*Draft of communication to Secretary attached. I recommend*  
*(1) that this file be shown confidentially to the Consul General of the U.S.A.*  
*(2) that a note be sent out by D.B. (Duncan) and telling the various districts to keep a look out for meetings being held by boycott agitators in hotels and other licensed premises.*

*J. H. Roberts*  
O. i/c Sp. Br.  
SEP 14 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date Sept. 13, 1932.

Subject (in full)..... Boycott against American Matches.

Made by..... D.S.I. Duncan

Forwarded by..... *J.H. Robertson, Supt*

With reference to the letter from Mr. Cunningham, U.S.A. Consul-General, to the Chairman of the Council regarding meetings being held in the International Settlement for the purpose of further boycott activities against the American Far Eastern Match Company, enquiries show that such a meeting did take place on August 25 as stated, but no proof can be had that the meeting scheduled for August 30 for the same purpose took place and none have been known to have taken place since.

The whole question of the origin and system employed in this boycott movement is covered in a comprehensive manner in a report submitted by D.S. Tilton dated June 13, 1932 (Attached).

From the correspondence and minutes of meetings held in efforts to clear up this matter it appears as if the boycott first originated in Chuanchow where Messrs Boyd & Co (British) are agents for the matches in question and that a Fokienese firm named Nan Chow & Company with offices at 25 Rue du Consulat were behind the movement. This is born out in a statement made to a foreign representative of the Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Company in the presence of Mr. Eugene Y.B. Kiang, a well known Chinese lawyer acting for the American Far Eastern Match Company, on August 17 and a meeting held in the residence of a Mr. Li on Avenue Road. Mr. Liu, a committee member of the National Salvation Federation, who was present at the meeting, stated that they had definite proof that the matches detained at Chuanchow were Japanese and they (The Federation) claimed the \$100,000 reward promised



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,  
Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

by the American Far Eastern Company to anyone who could prove that their matches were of Japanese origin. Mr. Liu then suggested that Boyd & Company in Fokien be blamed for the sale of the alleged Japanese matches and that the firm of Nan Chow & Company could then be given the agency.

From private information received by a Mr. Wu, attached to the local office of Boyd & Company, three members of the National Salvation Federation, whose names he has not yet been able to secure, are pressing for the payment of the \$100,000, but are doing so under the guise of claiming the reward offered and under such circumstances it would be extremely difficult to obtain a conviction on any charge that might be brought against them in that connection.

With regard to the advertisement, which appeared in the Chiangnan Chengpao, a Japanese owned paper in the Chinese language on September 7, the article relating to the sale of matches by the defunct Sui Sung Match Company was inserted by the management merely to fill up space, they being unaware that the concern had been bought over by the American Far Eastern Match Company. The following day a correction was inserted at the request of the ex-manager of the Sui Sung Company.

This matter is still being enquired into and should any information of value be obtained a report will at once be submitted.

*W. H. Duncan*  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3769

Date 9 / 2 / 32

The Chiangnan Chengpao  
September 8.

Correction

The advertisement of the Sui Sung Match Company  
Ltd. was published by this paper on our own accord  
and not at the request of the Company.



The Chiangnan Chengpao

September 8.

Correction

The advertisement of the Sui Sung Match Company  
Ltd. was published by this paper on our own accord  
and not at the request of the Company.



The Chiangnan Chengpao

September 7.

Nature of Business : Matches, manufacturing articles,  
various machines and raw materials.

Sui Sung Match Company Ltd., 124 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Sui Hwa Company,

Tel. 1474 and 4093.



The Chiangnan Chengpao

September 7.

Nature of Business : Matches, manufacturing articles,  
various machines and raw materials.

Sui Sung Match Company Ltd., 124 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Sui Hwa Company,

Tel. 1474 and 4093.



(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

AC (Sp Br)

Attached File

1 It is desired to know who mounted the newspaper advertisement.

2 To make a case v. the Shanghai Selection Federation it will be necessary to show the Federation responsible for the detention of the mother. 3 Report of Clarks agent shows that attending to meeting Aug 25 are seeking a payment from the company.

If you can connect 1 & 2 it may be possible to make a Court case, but if 3 can be proved we will have a good case.

Kim Bourne  
D. C. (CRIME)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central Station,

Date Sept. 8, 1932.

Subject (in full) Report on activities of Shanghai Salvation Federation.

Made by D. S. Pryde.

Forwarded by

C. I. Gilling

Sir,

On Sept. 7-9-32 a telephone message was received from Mr.

J. Wulfsberg of American Fur Eastern Match Company requesting the services of a detective. D. S. Pryde attended and was informed that the "Shanghai Salvation Federation" had, since the early part of July 1932, instigated a boycott of the matches manufactured by this firm, on the pretext that these matches are of Japanese manufacture.

This company bought the Sue Gung Match Company, which was a Japanese concern, in 1928, and went into liquidation on December 1st 1931. On the morning of 7-9-32 an advertisement appeared in a Japanese owned newspaper to the effect that this company was still operating, and Mr. Wulfsberg considered that this advertisement was inserted with a view to further the boycott. Copy of the newspaper concerned attached.

Mr. Wulfsberg supplied the undersigned with a copy of ~~XXXX~~ their file on this matter and same is attached and forwarded for instructions.

D. S. Pryde

D. S. 101.

8/9/32  
Senior Detective (Central).

D. D. O. "A"

D. C. (Crime)

Information.

Suggest file be passed to Special Branch who I understand are enquiring into this matter.

W. H. Kay

D. D. O. A  
8/9/32



# *The Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co. Ltd.*

(INCORPORATED IN SWEDEN)

瑞

中

洋

行

CABLE ADDRESS:  
MATCHES, SHANGHAI  
CODES:  
A. B. C. 6TH EDITION, BENTLEY'S  
BENTLEY'S SECOND  
TELEPHONES: 11280-58-59

REPRESENTING:  
THE SWEDISH MATCH CO., LTD.  
THE CATHAY MATCH CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI, 7th September, 1932.

1, KIUKIANG ROAD

P.O. BOX 1649

OUR REF. No. 307.

The Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Headquarters,  
SHANGHAI.

Attention Mr. G. B. Pryde.

Dear Sirs,

Boycott Activities Against the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co.  
and the American-Far Eastern Match Co.

We thank you for your courtesy in sending, at our request Mr. G. B. Pryde, to interview us this morning. As was explained to Mr. G. B. Pryde we find ourselves the victims of organized boycott against us and our goods.

One of the first days of July, this year, a quantity of 1,500 cartons of "Wheel" matches were detained by the Anti-Japanese Boycott Society at Chuanchiu. We have definite proof that this was done at the instigation of the Shanghai Salvation Federation. The matches have still not been released in spite of protests from the American and Swedish Consulates and Legations as well as from the Swedish and the American companies, through the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Swedish and American Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai. The British and American consulates in Amoy have also filed protests, all without avail.

So as to avoid making this report too lengthy we enclose copies of various letters which are of interest in the case.

1. Letter addressed to Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, Chinese barrister at law engaged by us to assist us in overcoming the boycott activities. This letter explains in detail the internal position between the Swedish and American companies.
2. Photographic copy of a letter written by the Swedish Match Co., Kobe, in October, 1928, relating to the purchase of the Sui Sung Match Co. by the Swedish Match Co. at that time - more than four years ago.
3. Letter received from the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce showing that the Chamber has received definite proof of the non-existence of Japanese interests in our matches.



4. Letter from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the Anti-Japanese Boycott Society at Tsingkiang, directly responsible for the detentions of our matches in Fukien.
5. Minutes of a meeting with various boycott officials in Shanghai.
6. Copy of a letter addressed by us to General Wu, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.
- 7 and 8. Copies of letters addressed by us to the Danish Legation, Peiping, acting as Swedish Legation in the absence of the Swedish Charge d'Affaires.
9. Copy of a report from Clark's Inquiry Agency regarding a meeting of the Boycott Society in Shanghai.
10. Copy of a letter addressed by us to the Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, with enclosure.
11. Copy of a letter addressed by us to the Shanghai-General Chamber of Commerce.
12. Copies of a letter with enclosures received by us today from the American Consulate at Amoy.

These various documents will definitely show that the above named firms and their matches are being made the object of an organized boycott, the real motives for which probably lie in competition and definitely in the hopes of the boycotters to get some money out of the company through blackmail. It is quite evident that the anti-Japanese movement is here only used as a cover for purposes of blackmailing us.

As will be noted matches have been detained in Chuanchiu now for more than one month in spite of protests made to all and any authorities possible. The boycott activities in Shanghai have carried on for almost one year and if they are allowed to continue they constitute a severe threat to our existence.

We therefore have the honour to solicit your assistance and request that you do everything in your power to come to the source of the trouble which undoubtedly lies in the activities of the Shanghai Boycott Society.

The Sui Sung Match Co. which was Swedish owned since 1928 went into liquidation on the 1st of December, last year. Today we find an advertisement in a Japanese paper of the Sui Sung Match Co. advertising the Sui Sung matches to the Japanese public. The advertisement has been definitely denied by the staff of the Sui Sung Match Co. in liquidation. We have grounds



to believe that the advertisement has been inserted by the boycotters in order to disprove our statements that the Sui Sung Match Co. does no longer function since it went into liquidation in 1931 in December. For various reasons the liquidation has not yet been concluded. The newspaper in question was handed to Mr. Pryde on his visit here today.

We should be much obliged if you would endeavour to find out for our account who is responsible for the advertisement. | X

Another matter of local interest which was mentioned to Mr. Pryde is the fact that several local shops for instance the Hai Chi ( ), corner of Chefoo Road and Thibet Road, is selling the "Lucky Boy" matches of the American-Far Eastern Match Co. at a price of two coppers per box, which is considerably below our sales price. It is evident that there is an organization endeavouring to ruin the business in this brand, particularly so, as our men sent out to buy the whole stock of the mentioned shop were refused to buy even a single package. Through this action they are making our sales to other dealers exceedingly difficult, since such dealers will claim that they cannot pay a higher price than the matches are sold for in the local market. There is, of course, no criminal act underlying the selling of our matches at low prices, but we have no doubt that the same interests are behind these activities as those trying to damage our business through the boycott movement.

If there are any details that are not entirely clear through this letter and its enclosures we shall be only too pleased to receive your representatives to whom further explanations might be made.

Yours faithfully,

*Johan Wulffberg*  
CHINESE

Xac (SPB-)

Enc.  
TAH/TV



10th August 1932.

Eugene Y. B. Kiang, Esq.,  
Third Floor, 48 Szechuan Road,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Receipt of our Shanghai-made Matches.

This company, the Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co. Ltd., commenced business in China and in Shanghai in 1919. The company is a Swedish limited liability company, registered with the local Swedish Consulate-General. Its share capital is totally Swedish. Out of 1,000 shares, 996 are held by the Swedish Match Co., Stockholm. Four shares are held by individual directors in the company, all Swedish.

We enclose the directors' report of the Swedish Match Company for the year 1930. Pages 9 and 10 of this report contain the balance sheet as at December 31st, 1930. On page 10 will be seen the item of 996 shares in the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. Ltd. as an asset of the Swedish Match Company.

We also enclose a photographic copy of a certificate issued by the Swedish Consulate-General at Shanghai on the 27th October, 1931, certifying the Swedish origin of the matches handled by the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. Ltd., "Phoenix", "Globe" and "Bridge" brands. All matches handled by the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. Ltd. are of Swedish origin, made in Sweden and exported from the port of Gothenburg direct to Shanghai, mostly by Swedish vessels. No matches under these trade-marks have ever been imported from Japan, nor to our knowledge made in any country outside of Sweden. The Swedish-Chinese have no Japanese employees and have no Japanese interests whatsoever.

We attach label specimens of the three labels for quality matches made in Sweden and sold in China by the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. Ltd. At the side of the label specimens are marked details as regards registration, etc., in China.



The Cathay Match Co. Ltd.

The Swedish Match Company, having acquired match monopolies in various European countries, had from the years 1927 and 1928 certain stocks of European-made matches which they wished to dispose of in the markets of the Far East. The Swedish Match Company objected to these matches being handled by the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. Ltd., as that company was known to be dealing in Swedish-made matches only. On these grounds, the Cathay Match Co. Ltd., was founded, the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. Ltd. representing that company in China, as will be seen on the heading of our letter paper.

To begin with, the Cathay Match Co. imported various brands of matches from several European countries, such as Poland, Germany, Belgium, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, etc. No matches were ever imported by the Cathay Match Co. from Japan. Some stocks have, however, in earlier years been imported from Japan by our Hongkong office. Such imports have long since been entirely stopped.

On the 1st January, 1931, duty on matches imported into China was raised, for one class from 7-1/2% to 40% and in a second class from Halfpenny 11.25 per unit of 50-gross boxes to Gold Units 12.00. These increased customs duties, as well as various other circumstances, caused us losses on matches imported from Europe under the various Cathay Match Company's brands, - i.e., not quality brands. Quite naturally, our attention was then directed to the possibilities of manufacturing such matches in China, and when the manufacturing of these brands was commenced early in 1931 at the local Sui Sung factory in Shanghai, importation from Europe practically ceased. It must be understood that at this time there existed no hostile feeling between the Chinese and the Japanese. There was no anti-Japanese boycott and the Chinese and Japanese were dealing with one another uninterruptedly in various lines of business.

We enclose herewith a photographic copy of a certificate issued by the Swedish Consulate-General in Shanghai, dated the 10th November, 1931, certifying the above statements.

We attach specimens of the various labels of the Cathay Match Company's trade-marks. It will be seen that all trade-marks are marked "Made in China", "Made in Poland", "Made in Belgium", etc., in each case showing the origin of the manufacture. Beside the labels you will find information as to registration in China, etc.



The Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd.

In 1923, in connection with certain transactions made in Japan between the Swedish Match Company and Japanese Match interests, all the shares of the Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd. were bought by the Swedish Match Company. The Sui Sung Match Co. was then running a match factory in Shanghai. This factory was very badly fitted with machinery of old and inefficient types. For various reasons, it was then decided to let the Sui Sung Match Co. until further officially remain a Japanese company. The registration in the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai was maintained. All the shares were sold to the Swedish Match Co., but the transfer was not completed. For such share, however, we hold a trust deed in favor of the Swedish Match Co. and a power of attorney in blank, both signed by the various nominal shareholders. Shares, as well as trust deeds and powers of attorney, are kept by us here in Shanghai. Since 1923, therefore, there was not a single cent of Japanese capital invested in the Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd. At the time, there was no reason for us to change the previous nationality of the company, as the Chinese and Japanese were doing business freely with one another.

The Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd. had stocks of matches manufactured by them under various trade-marks known on the market. There were some Japanese employees in charge at the factory, and at the time we had no suitable men with whom to replace them. Some of these employees had long term contracts, and it would have entailed considerable expenditure to dispense with their services at the time. This explains why the Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd. was then until further indicated as a Japanese company, although, as has been pointed out above, there was absolutely no Japanese capital invested in the company. The shares are now in our office and may be inspected by you or by any parties concerned who are interested in verifying the statements made above.

During the years 1923-1925, the Shanghai Sui Sung factory was equipped with new and modern match making machinery. The factory was in every detail rebuilt and refitted with the best machinery made, imported by us almost from Sweden. For this machinery, the Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd., whose books were kept separately, was debited, but no payment was made. The company, therefore, accumulated a considerable debt to us. This was of little concern, as in effect the company was owned by Swedish interests.

Then, in the beginning of 1927, the increased business duties made a continued importation of cheap European matches impossible, our attention was directed to the possibility of making matches under the same trade-marks in China. As we



had already fitted the local Shanghai factory with modern machinery, making it the best factory in the Far East, it is only natural that manufacturing orders were placed with the factory for matches under our well-known trade-marks earlier manufactured only in Europe. The inscriptions on the labels, "Made in Poland", "Made in Belgium", etc., were of course altered to "Made in China."

Later in 1931, after this manufacture had been well commenced, and the goods were also well-known on the market, the Sino-Japanese conflict developed, and the boycott of Japanese goods was commenced. Quite naturally, under the circumstances, we found our matches made in the local factory boycotted. We explained to the authorities the true position, and requested the assistance of the Nanking Government. At our request, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires proceeded to Nanking and filed our application for assistance from the Nanking Government in the troubles which developed. We quote from a letter dated the 11th November, 1931, and addressed to His Excellency, Mr. Chinglun Frank W. Lee, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Nanking, as follows:

"The matches made in China for the account of 'the Cathay Match Company' are manufactured by the 'Sui Sung Company', a company registered in the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, but, since 1928, in effect controlled by the 'Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Company'. The Chinese authorities are well aware of this, and if the Swedish company has hesitated to advertise this fact, the reason has been the wish to avoid complications in the dealings between the Japanese Consulate-General and the factory management, which is still partly Japanese."

As will be seen there was no secret made of the fact that the Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd. was in effect controlled by us.

In the matches manufactured, there was consequently no Japanese interest of any kind. Nevertheless, we found the matches rapidly being boycotted and being detained by boycott associations in various places in China. We then got in touch with the Shanghai boycott association, who sent an investigating committee, which our representative met at the office of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's Lower Wharf, where our matches were then stored. All the facts regarding the manufacture of our matches in China were then given to the investigating committee, and they advised us that in order to avoid any further complications we had better complete the transfer of the Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd.. As long as the Sui Sung Match Co. Ltd. was known in China as a Japanese concern,



we would continually find our matches boycotted. Negotiations were at once entered upon with the Swedish Match Company's offices in Stockholm. It was decided by the head office that the local factory in Shanghai should be sold to American interests. On the 31st December, 1931, the American-Far Eastern Match Co. Federal Inc. U.S.A. was incorporated at Washington. Out of that company's 2,500 shares, 2,492 are held by the International Match Corporation of New York in trust for the Swedish Match Company. The International Match Corporation, although an American company, is in reality a daughter company of the Swedish Match Company and until the present time was controlled by that company.

In order to avoid any future complications, all traces of anything Japanese were carefully erased. Any Japanese accounting books were destroyed. We went so far as to destroy or sell Japanese scales and instruments. The few remaining Japanese foremen at the factory were discharged and replaced by Swedish foremen. The manufacture of matches under the Cathay Match Company's labels continued exactly as before. A long time previously, all manufacture of the matches under the original Sui Sung labels had been discontinued completely.

Between matches manufactured prior to the 1st January, 1932, and matches manufactured thereafter, there exists, therefore, no difference whatever, except in the fact of the time of manufacture. The factory is the same; the machinery employed is the same; the workmen - about 600 Chinese - are the same. The capital invested in the factory previously and afterwards was in both cases absolutely not Japanese, and no Japanese concern or individuals had previously or afterwards any financial or economic interest whatever in the manufacture or in the Sui Sung Match Co. Documentary proof of all the above statements can be supplied by us.

The Ninth District Office of the Consolidated Tax Administration of the Ministry of Finance, situated in Robison Road, Shanghai, was directly in charge of the control of the manufacture at the factory for the purpose of taxation. Their representative at the factory had a chop used by him personally in any actions involving matters in which the Tax Office were interested. This chop contained the information that he was the representative at the Sui Sung Match Company. The chop therefore includes the Chinese characters for "Sui Sung". Due to an oversight mainly, a new chop was not given to this tax representative immediately after the sale of the factory to the American interests. A new chop was not supplied until at the end of February or the beginning of March. We have inquired from the Ninth District office of the Consolidated Tax Administration for the actual date, which we expect to be able to give you in a day or two. All matches delivered during the months of January and February, and also in the beginning of March, were therefore sent out with the chop including the Chinese characters for "Sui Sung", although the manufacture was actually that of the American-Far Eastern Match Co.



However, as in both cases there was no Japanese interest connected with the manufacture, this should be of little importance.

The factory had registered with the Tax Administration various so-called "outside factory godowns" in Shanghai, in which godowns the factory was permitted to store matches until further without payment of consolidated excise tax. A permit to transfer to outside godowns is regularly being pasted on each package of matches and shipped by the tax representative at the factory. On the matches transferred from the factory in the beginning of the year there appears, consequently, the chop containing the "Sui Sung" characters, although in effect the manufacture was later than the 1st of January, 1932, when the American company commenced functioning.

The godowns held prior to the 1st of January are the same as those held after the 1st of January. The brands of matches were exactly the same, and deliveries to the godowns were made both before and after the 1st of January. The cargo was, therefore, to some extent mixed in our godowns. We saw very little reason to keep the cargo go separate, as the brands were the same and the machinery and the methods of manufacture were identical. When these matches were later sold, we were aware of the fact that the chop containing the "Sui Sung" characters, which was on most cases put there after the first of January, might cause us trouble. The tax Office representative was aware of the fact that the chop in itself was false, as it was, in most cases, actually dated after the 1st January. With the knowledge of the tax representative, and often in his presence, tax stamps were later, at the time of tax payment, pasted above the permit for transport. Since this permit was to the effect of allowing the goods to be stored in the outside godowns without tax payment, the permit became automatically void and of no consequence at the moment of tax payment. The pasting of the tax stamps above the previous transport permit, consequently, was in no way an attempt to hide the origin of these American-made matches. The chop of the tax representative had not been altered - as it should have been. When tax was paid by the American company the tax stamps were therefore pasted above the "Sui Sung" characters which had been wrongly stamped on American goods.

As has already been said, matches were transferred to the same godowns before and after the American company took over the manufacture. As the matches in the godowns were not stored separately, they have been mixed to some extent and treated alike as regards the pasting of the tax stamps. Only in the case of manufacture later than February, 1932, when the Tax Office representative's chop had been altered, the cargo was placed in separate godowns, whereby it could not be mixed up with the other lots.

It has been reported to us that the Anti-Japanese Boycott Associations in Fukien have discovered some chops on the cargo showing the "Sui Sung" characters. On that ground some quantities of our matches have been detained by these Associations.

The above statements and explanations will have demonstrated definitely that - whether old or new cargo is concerned - there is in



no way any Japanese interest connected with the manufacture. The fact that a chop containing the "Sui Sung" characters is found on part of the cargo is, therefore, of no significance, whether the chop was put there before or after the 1st January this year.

After the American-Far Eastern Match Co. took over the factory, that company registered in Nanking one trade-mark of their own, "Lucky Boy", of which a sample is attached. The Cathay Match Co. has also in 1932 received registration of a new trade-mark, the "Tiger" brand, of which a sample is also enclosed. The manufacture of these two brands was commenced only in May and June of this year.

The anti-Japanese boycott is directed against Japanese goods. The fundamental fact remains absolutely indisputable that matches sold by us and by the American-Far Eastern Match Co., whether under the Cathay Match Company's or the American-Far Eastern Match Company's trade-marks, are definitely not Japanese, and that in the manufacture of those matches, whether prior to or after the 1st of January this year, there has been involved not a single cent of Japanese invested capital. These fundamental facts can be proven by us and sworn to in any court.

Under the circumstances, it is evident that the anti-Japanese boycott, in affecting our goods, is being misdirected. We quite realize the reasons for the activities of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committees against us, but it nevertheless remains a fact that they are laboring under misunderstandings which are causing severe damage to the Swedish and American companies, both of whom are of friendly nationalities to the Chinese people, and both of whom are in no way connected with Japanese interests.

Further, as a very important point in this connection we wish to point out the fact that as a consequence, of our matches being boycotted no single Japanese subject or concern will suffer any loss whatsoever. No destruction of our matches as threatened will in any way inflict damage to Japanese interests. The sufferers, besides the Swedish and American companies, will be the labourers at the factory as well as the numerous shop keepers dealing with our Chinese-American goods.

In fairness to our dealers it must be said that they have regularly requested and received documentary proof of the non-Japanese origin of our matches. They have thereby given evidence of their personal interests which in every case is in agreement with the interests of National Salvation.

We thank you for your suggestion that you ask the Chamber of Commerce and the National Salvation Association to appoint a committee, on which you will represent us, which committee will carefully discuss the situation, and after being given all the



facts, cannot but admit the absolute lack of justification of the boycott of our matches.

Since we understand that considerable quantities of our matches have been detained in the province of Fukien during the last week, it must be understood that the matter is urgent. We therefore request your kind and immediate attention to this matter, we remain

Yours faithfully,

P.S. We have asked The American-Far Eastern Match Co., Federal Inc. U.S.A., to write you separately giving a review of the various sources of raw-materials, etc, used by the factory as well as other details of operation.

Enc.  
TAH/gke.



ROOM 3B, MEIKAI BUILDING  
32, AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE

THE SWEDISH MATCH CO. LTD.

SVENSKA TÄNDSTICKOR A.B.

STOCKHOLM

2

CABLE ADDRESS: SWEMA  
CODES: A. S. C. 5TH GENTLEY  
TEL. 5670-5671: SANHOMIYA

KOBE. October 1st 1928

No. 46.

Messrs. Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co.,  
4 Avenue Edward VII.  
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

SUI SUNG MATCH CO.

Adjustments and final settlement have now been made with the sellers, during Mr. Sjgstedt's stay here. After having discharged their liability to Toyo Match Co., of ¥217,814.96, the net value of the Sui Sung Match Co., is ¥631,399.23. ¥600,000 was paid to the sellers at the end of June, and on September 29th we paid them the balance of ¥31,399.23. The total amount paid for the Sui Sung shares, namely ¥631,399.23, has been debited to the Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co's account in our books, which please note.

Mr. Sjgstedt will give you all particulars regarding the method of settlement with Messrs. Takikawa and Uyeda and the Toyo Match Co.,

Your letters of September 8th and 15th regarding Sui Sung Match Co., have also been discussed with Mr. Sjgstedt.

The travelling expenses incurred by Messrs. Agren and Idzuta in connection with the recent trip to Shanghai, which was made entirely in the interests of the Sui Sung Match Co., will have to be borne by Sui Sung, and we herewith inclose their statement amounting to total ¥782.22, for which amount we have debited your account.

Yours faithfully,  
THE SWEDISH MATCH CO. LTD.,

REM. a.



Translation of letter from Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai

3

Dated September 1, 1932.

The Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. Ltd.,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We have received your letter on the 30th August with regard to the purchase of stocks by the American-Far Eastern Match Company, Federal Inc. U.S.A.

We admit that the situation is now perfectly clear to us and we have written to the Tsinkiang (Chuanchiu) Anti-Japanese Boycott Society requesting the release of the detained goods. A copy of the letter is enclosed herewith.

Yours truly,

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce,

Wang Hsiao Lan  
Wang Yien Soong  
Pei Soong Sung



Translation

Copy of letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai to the boycott society at Tsinkiang.

September 1, 1932. (4)

The Anti-Japanese Boycott Society.  
Tsinkiang.

Dear Sirs,

In reply to our telegraphic request for an investigation for your account of the Cathay Match Company's matches detained by you, we sent you on the 26th August a telegram based on the statements made by the American-Far Eastern Match Company.

Later, the Swedish-Consulate at Shanghai, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. and the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, have all written us separately on this matter, giving an open review of the purchase of the factory, whereby the truth of this case is revealed in every detail. The following are the main points for your information.

All the shares of the Japanese Sui Sung Match Co. were bought by the Cathay Match Co., belonging to the Swedish Match Co., in 1928. The registration of the company at the Japanese consulate was, however, retained, as there was no Sino-Japanese trouble at that time. There were also some Japanese employees in charge of the factory. Due to increase of customs duties in the beginning of 1931 whereby the imported matches had to pay heavier duties, the Cathay Match Co. placed manufacturing orders with the Sui Sung factory, bought by them, for matches under trade marks earlier manufactured in Europe. The inscription on the labels "Made in Poland", "Made in Belgium", etc., were then altered to "Made in China". The factory had been refitted with modern match-making machinery.

In the autumn, 1931, as a consequence of the Manchurian affair, the matches made in the Sui Sung factory were found boycotted. The Shanghai Boycott Society after an investigation of the purchase of the factory, advised the company to complete the transfer of the Sui Sung Match Co. in order to avoid any further complications. Negotiations were then entered upon between the company and their head office. On the 31st December, 1931, the Sui Sung factory was sold to the American-Far Eastern Match Co., an American firm incorporated at Washington. All the Japanese foremen were discharged and manufacture of Sui Sung's brands stopped. The manufacture of the matches under the Cathay Match Co's labels continued exactly as before. The American company did not take over any matches under the original Sui Sung's trade marks registered prior to their being taken over in 1928.

As will be seen from the above, the factory was Japanese registered and Swedish owned since 1928 until the end of 1931. From the 1st of January, 1932, even the registration which was until then maintained has been changed.



The chop used by the tax representative at the factory after its being taken over by the American interests still contained the "Sui Sung" characters, as a new chop was not supplied until the end of February or beginning of March. Regarding this fact the Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei has also given explanations.

We are also informed by the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. that they represent the Cathay Match Co. and are sales agents for the American-Far Eastern Match Co., Federal Inc. U.S.A., which company is a manufacturing company only.

The case is thus made perfectly clear. We therefore give you a detailed reply and request that the goods detained be released.

Yours truly,



2

## REPORT OF CONFERENCES

with Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, Mr. Wang, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yang and Mr. Liu, Committee Members of the Standing Committee of the National Salvation Federation, Shanghai.

Held at Shanghai, 17th August 1932

According to arrangements, I was to meet Mr. Kiang, the Chinese lawyer retained by us to assist us in overcoming the boycott troubles in Fukien, at 12 o'clock in his office, on the 17th August. Shortly before 12 M. I received a telephone call asking that I meet him in the Shanghai District Court on North Chokiang Road. I met Mr. Kiang there at 12 o'clock and after a short while we went to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to see Mr. Wang, the Chairman.

Mr. Wang did not appear until nearly 1 o'clock. In the meantime, while we were waiting for him to arrive, Mr. Kiang telephoned Mr. Li, one of the committee members of the National Salvation Federation, and made an appointment with him at his home on Avenue Road. Mr. Li had been sick for a few days, but stated that he was now well and could receive Mr. Kiang. Mr. Kiang then asked over the telephone whether he could bring a foreigner with him. It was evident from the reply that Mr. Li was not pleased with the idea, but the reply was nevertheless affirmative.

When Mr. Wang, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, arrived, various documents were demonstrated to him to prove the American origin and/or ownership of the matches shipped to Fukien and detained there. He agreed that he realized that there was no Japanese interest in the matches shipped by us, and stated that he had already given all his secretaries instructions to that effect so that they would know the origin of the matches in case the matter was brought up in the Chamber.

We then left for Mr. Li's house on Avenue Road. After waiting some few minutes, Mr. Li's son informed us that the doctor had advised him not to see us. Instead they had telephoned for Mr. Liu, another member of the committee, who would see us. Mr. Liu arrived.

Definite proof of the Swedish ownership since 1928 of the Sui Sung Match Co. and the American ownership of the Shanghai factory of that company from the 1st January, 1932, was demonstrated to Mr. Liu. Mr. Liu stated that he was already aware of these facts and that they were not the point - the point of interest was centered around a report from Chuanchow that cargo had been found and detained carrying a chop showing the Sui Sung characters and the date "September, 1931", while, he alleged, we had informed them that the American-Far Eastern Match Co. had not taken over any stocks of Japanese matches. I replied that our



information was quite correct, - by "Japanese matches" of the Sui Sung Match Co., we naturally did not mean matches under the Swedish trade-marks belonging to the Cathay Match Co., but meant matches under known Japanese trade-marks such as "Phonograph", "Monkey", "Peach", etc. We could find no reason whatever for calling matches under Swedish trade-marks, made by Chinese laborers in a Swedish owned factory in China, "Japanese". Some stocks of such matches were, of course, included in the running factory when it was purchased by the American-Far Eastern Match Co., partly in the form of half-finished goods and partly in the form of finished goods in godowns belonging to the factory.

Mr. Liu then inquired the reasons why the American company had not merely taken over the business of the Sui Sung company. I replied that the American company could not possibly take over the business of the Sui Sung company, as the American company was not willing to take over any but easily accessible assets in Shanghai. The Sui Sung Match Co. had already previously gone into liquidation, and sold to the American company only their Shanghai assets directly connected with the factory in Shanghai.

Mr. Liu then claimed that, as the Sui Sung Match Co. had been managed by Japanese individuals, the real effect of the action of the Swedish Match Co. had been that the Swedish Match Co. had lent itself to financing a Japanese undertaking in Shanghai. My reply was that this was decidedly incorrect, as we could give them definite proof that not only the financing, but the actual management, lay entirely in our hands. Mr. Liu next inquired the reason why the Japanese management, in such case, had not been done away with immediately after the Swedish Match Co. had bought the factory in June, 1928. My reply to this question was that the Sui Sung Match Co. at the time was a running concern, with a certain market and a certain amount of good will attached and that their Japanese trade-marks were known in the market. They further had Japanese individuals employed under long term contracts, which we could not possibly then cancel without taking considerable losses. Also, if the factory were immediately to be run as a Swedish factory, it would be impossible to take over any of the good will attached to the Japanese labels. Besides, it was at that time already decided that the Sui Sung company should not remain a Japanese company, but correspondence with the head office was continuously proceeding as to the plans for the future of the factory. Due to various reasons, it was not decided until toward the end of 1931 what should be done with the factory. The decision was, of course, prompted by the difficulties due to the anti-Japanese boycott.

Mr. Liu had no more questions to ask. I then made the following statement:

"Since you gentlemen now must perfectly well realize, in accordance with the definite proof laid before you, that since June, 1928, there has not been one copper's value of Japanese



capital invested in the Sui Sung Match Co., and as the matches now in question are under Swedish trade-marks, as the manufacture is financed by Swedish or American capital, as the labor is thoroughly Chinese and the raw materials almost exclusively non-Japanese, there would exist no acceptable grounds for regarding the goods as Japanese goods. Furthermore, you will realize that in boycotting our matches, no single Japanese individual or concern has come to harm. The boycott of our matches, therefore, is not in agreement with the motive of the anti-Japanese boycott. If the boycott is carried through against our matches, besides the Swedish, American and British (Messrs. Boyd & Co.) interests, the greatest sufferers will be the hundreds, if not thousands, of Chinese shops having stocks of our matches, as well as the 600 laborers in the factory."

Mr. Liu's reply was, as nearly as I can recall:

"Since we now find definitely that the matches detained in Chuanchow are Japanese, we first want to claim the \$100,000 reward promised by you. Secondly, we suggest that you put the blame for the sale of the Japanese matches in Fukien on Messrs. Boyd & Co., whereby you will save your own interests. Messrs. Boyd & Company's position in Fukien will thus be so much damaged that they cannot carry on, and Messrs. Nam Chow & Co. will then obtain your agency."

It is evident first of all that the individuals of the committee, although they thoroughly realized my arguments, did not wish to appear to have understood them, and also that the Committee is definitely interested in obtaining the agency in Fukien for our matches for Messrs. Nam Chow & Co. It is also clear from Mr. Liu's statement that since he suggested that Messrs. Nam Chow & Co. take the agency for our matches, that our matches will then no more be Japanese from the moment that the agency is given to the Chinese company instead of as now, to the British company. Consequently, there is no motive whatever behind their attitude which can be said to be based on anti-Japanese feelings. On the contrary, the anti-Japanese boycott movement is here utilized for private and personal interests.

As regards the reward of \$100,000, I explained that I had personally made a visit to the Temple of Heaven in the beginning of 1932, when I was definitely told by the anti-Japanese Boycott Committee, then having their offices there, that they knew that our matches were imported from Japan. As a result, we obtained certificates from the Swedish Consul-General for our Swedish imported matches and the trade-marks belonging to the Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co. Ltd., as well as for our non-Swedish matches of the Cathay Match Company's brands. We also obtained certificates from the Consolidated Tax Administration of the Ministry of Finance of the Chinese Government, all of which statements we printed on pamphlets, stating at the side thereof our willingness to pay \$100,000 to anyone who could prove that we had imported any matches under the above reproduced labels from Japan. No such imports have, of course, been made.



In the course of the preceding conversation, Mr. Liu had mentioned that at a meeting on the previous Saturday of the whole Federation, a circular letter, allegedly sent out by our company, had been read to the assembly in English and translated by an English speaking Chinese into Chinese. The translation had been verified by several other members of the Federation. Mr. Liu stated that the Federation had been very angry on account of our writing such a circular letter, which was supposed to be to the effect that the boycott troubles in Fukien had been placed by us in the hands of Mr. Eugene Kiang, barrister-at-law who was now very optimistic and who had said that our difficulties could easily be settled. It was clear that the members of the committee had felt slighted by our discounting their power over us to such an extent as shown by the circular letter.

The whole story of the circular letter is, however, a fabrication, as no such circular letter has been written by us. It is quite true that we have written, and probably stated, both to Messrs. Boyd & Co. and to other interested individuals, that the matter has been put in the hands of Mr. Kiang, the lawyer, and that in our opinion the matter ought to be easily settled, as we have completely clear papers and can prove to any individual that there is not one copper or Japanese capital invested in the manufacture of our matches.

Mr. Kiang asked me to step aside, spoke to me privately, and said that he believed that the committee members were reluctant to come out with their real interests in my presence. He asked me to what extent we were prepared to spend money for the settlement of the question, and suggested that he would speak to the committee members privately after I had left.

I stated that I saw no reason in my prolonging my stay and in prolonging the discussion of the matter, and that I therefore wished to leave as soon as possible. Furthermore, that I was not empowered to give any opinion as to the amount of capital that could be spent by us to clear the trouble, and that Mr. Kiang, as well as members of the committee, ought to be aware that the matter was quite clearly understood by the committee members present. It should, therefore, not be necessary to spend any further sums of money. Mr. Kiang then intimated that he by his inquiry had meant the fee payable to himself. I understood him to mean that, if the fee is large enough, he could himself fix the committee members. This, however, is only my opinion, and Mr. Kiang made no such direct statement.

I then took leave of the various Chinese present, but was again halted by Mr. Liu who, before I left, again made his statement that they expected us to pay them \$100,000. He also again suggested that we agree to their burning the detained cargo in Chuanchow and give the money to Messrs. Ham Chow & Co. I asked Mr. Kiang to reply for me to Mr. Liu, giving the same replies as I had already given him on the same suggestion, whereafter I left. It was then 8 o'clock.

*V. H. Williams*



D

Sir,

Especially gratifying was the report in this morning's newspapers of your manifesto issued to the public yesterday.

We trust, that you will now see your way to stop the illegal activities against our firms and our interests. We refer in this respect to our letter addressed to you on the 10th of last month. Over 8,000 packages of our matches are still detained by the boycotters in Chuenchiu. The original cause of the detention was a telegram dispatched by the Shanghai National Salvation Federation. We have met the representatives of this group: Messrs. Chilling Yin (吳 震 吟) and Mr. . . . Lien [?] etc. We have, through our Chinese lawyer Mr. Eugene Y. . . . , demonstrated to these Gentlemen absolute and definite proof of non-existence of Japanese interests in our matches. The American, British and Swedish Consular Authorities have given their assistance to the same effect. In spite of this Messrs. Chilling Yin and S. H. Lien are adamant and refuse to cable to Chuenchiu to release the goods. No patriotic reasons can be behind their refusal.

Our Chuanchiu agents have telegraphed us, that the local Boycott Committee has threatened to have our watches publicly burned on the 4th of September.

Under the circumstances we should be exceedingly obliged to you if you would instruct the parties responsible in Shanghai to send a telegram to Chuanchiu to the effect that the goods be immediately released thereby undoing the evil caused by their first telegram to that port. Our Chinese friends in Chuanchiu have requested that we ask the Shanghai



authorities to get in touch with General Mao Yee Siao  
(毛蔚), 61st Division of the 19th Route Army, now at Chuanchiy.

This letter will be sent to you through the courtesy of  
the Swedish Consulate-General.

Yours faithfully,

JW/TV



7  
27th August, 1938.

J. . H. Rickhoff, Esq.,  
Charge d'Affaires,  
The Danish Legation,  
PEKING.

Sir,

The Swedish Legation's Protest against Boycott Activities against  
Swedish Matches.

We have the honour to confirm the exchange of telegrams as per enclosed copies (4).

We received early yesterday telegraphic information from Messrs. Lloyd & Co. in Tientsin that further 300 cases "Lucky Boy" and 300 cartons "Temple" matches (cases and cartons of same contents) had been detained at Chuanchiu in the Moon Kong Warehouse and that the date for burning of the cargo had been set at September the 4th.

We added in our cable report to you that the time of manufacture of the cargo was the spring this year. The reason for this information is evident from the contents of our letter of the 25th August to you, as it demonstrates that the matches have been made several months after the American company purchased the factory at Shanghai. Evidently to say, the American company has no connections whatever with the earlier organization, and has taken steps to eliminate from the factory anything and everything of Japanese character so as to avoid any complications due to the boycott. Thus, even Japanese scales and instruments, Japanese books and, of course, all Japanese employees were immediately dispensed with. We hardly believe that we need make any further explanations above what was said in our letter of the 25th August. Perhaps only the position between the Swedish and the American company might be clarified.

Of the 2,500 shares of the American company 2,492 are held by the International Match Corporation of New York in trust for the Swedish Match Co. The International Match Corporation



In its turn is, as you are most likely aware, subordinate to the Swedish Match Co. Although the factory definitely belongs to the American company incorporated at Washington, duly registered with the American authorities, the Swedish Match Co. is directly interested in the manufacture.

The manufacture, besides, is to the greater extent made under the Gathay Match Co.'s Swedish owned trade marks under orders placed with the American company by the Swedish company.

The American company is a manufacturing company only and the sales agency for their matches has been given to the Gathay Match Co. Upon delivery of matches from the factory on the Swedish Co.'s orders the matches cease to be American property and become Swedish property, whether matches under American or Swedish trade marks are concerned.

The former shipment of 1,390 packages "Wheel" matches was American property until shipped and Swedish property until paid on the 20th August when it became British property. The latter quantity of 312 packages each "Lucky Boy" and "Temple" is still Swedish property. This shipment is a consignment shipment and will, consequently, not be paid for until deliberated and disposed of.

The above ought to clarify any questions in which you might possibly be interested, and which have not already been explained.

As to the boycott activities we know that both the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and the so-called National Salvation Federation in Shanghai have been parties in engineering the boycott against us. To know that the Chinese match interests are well represented in the Chinese Chamber but we can, of course, not make any accusations on this ground. We can say, however, that the Chinese Chamber has definitely refused us assistance on application by both the American Consulate and the American Chamber of Commerce as well as the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

It has also been reported to us that the Chinese match companies, represented in the National Salvation Federation, are "greatly interested" in the outcome of the present case.

As for the boycotters' attitude toward us you will get an idea of the position if you take part of the enclosed memorandum written by a member of this company as minutes of a meeting on the 17th inst. where he was present.

The Boycott Federation in Shanghai is very well aware



that the activities against us and our matches are absolutely unfounded. As you will see from the enclosed minutes it is apparent that the motives for the boycott lie in personal creed as well as in interests to favour Chinese friends of the boycotters versus in particular our present British agents in the Fukien Province.

As regards the claim of \$10,000, the boycotters' basing this claim on our reward certificate is a mere bluff. We enclose a reward certificate here from which you will see that we have promised \$100,000 reward to anyone who can prove that we have imported matches under the brands in question, shown on the certificate, from Japan. No such imports have, of course, been made. The reward certificate was published in the main Chinese papers in Shanghai as a result of claims made by the former anti-Japanese boycott society that our matches were of Japanese import. Hence the wording.

The claim for \$100,000 has, of course, not been made in writing. As a matter of fact we hold no documents in writing from the National Salvation Federation. They are evidently careful not to commit themselves in black and white and have not replied to letters addressed to them.

Their verbal request for \$10,000 has also been made direct to representatives of Messrs. Lloyd & Co. who have been told that in case the money is paid there will be no further trouble, but in case of such troubles the Shanghai Boycott Federation would assist, most likely such assistance again to be economically supported by us. It is evident that the boycott is here being made use of for a blackmail racket.

The boycotters in Chuanchiu allege to have found outside the packages of the detained "heel" cargo chops including the Sui Sung characters. Their statement is quite possible as the American company took over some ready stocks under the Cathay Match Co.'s brands made during the last months of 1931. It can also be explained from the fact that the tax office representative at the factory used an old chop containing the Sui Sung characters until the 4th of March, although the American company took over the factory as from the 1st of January. We enclose a translation of a letter received from the Consolidated Tax Bureau in explanation hereof. As will be seen from the letter in question the Tax Bureau claims that all shipments to Fukien have been 1932 manufacture. Nevertheless, we admit that it is quite possible that some matches of late 1931 manufacture might have been shipped. This should make no difference, however, as in either case they are equally much definitely not Japanese, and as in either case they were American property until purchased by us from the American company, when they became British.



In the moment of writing this we received a report from the Clarke's Inquiry Agency, of which a copy is enclosed. They had been engaged by us to be present at the boycott meeting. We have also had a Chinese lawyer on the spot from whom we have not yet received a report. Messrs. Boyd & Co. have also got representatives working for their side in the boycott group.

As regards the mayor's order to Chuanchiu for the matches to be released we have reason to doubt that the Chuanchiu boycotters will take any notice thereof. It will be noted that the mayor definitely prohibited the boycott meeting on the 26th. It was held, nevertheless, and is to continue both today the 27th and tomorrow.

Since the activities originate from the Shanghai Federation we therefore suggested in our cable that you request the mayor to bear pressure upon that body in Shanghai. It is our opinion that the Fukien societies are here being made use of by the big boycott heads in Shanghai for their personal interests.

The American-Consulate-General has cabled to the American Legation. We do not know what action has been taken. The American Consul General also yesterday personally sought an interview with General Tsei Ding Kai, the head of the 19th Route Army. The General is at present in Shanghai while the 19th Route Army is in Fukien with headquarters at Chuanchiu. We are neither aware whether a meeting was arranged nor, if so, of any results.

We shall take care to keep you posted of any future developments and have the honour to express our sincere thanks for the very valuable assistance rendered already.

We remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Enc.  
TAH/TV



18  
30th August, 1937.

J. . . . . Ickhoff, Esq.,  
Charge d'Affaires,  
The British Legation,  
Hankow.

Sir,

The Swedish Legation's Protest Against Boycott Activities.

We have for acknowledgement your letters of the 25th and 26th inst.

The situation is at present unchanged except as regards a report that Fukien boycott representatives, whom we have seen in Shanghai, have sent "favourable" telegrams to Amoy and Chuan-chiu.

As regards protests made to the British Consulate we do not think that the British Legation will receive any reports at this time. The American as well as the Swedish Consulate-General have given us unrestricted and open handed assistance in every way possible. Messrs. Boyd & Co. who applied for assistance from the British Consulate-General in Shanghai for protection of their property received an entirely different treatment. The view point of the British Consulate-General at Shanghai is that only if Messrs. Boyd & Co. can complain that the Amoy Consulate has mishandled the case, would they take up the matter from Shanghai.

Both the British and American Consulates in Fukien have done everything in their power and may be said to have brought about the release of other quantities detained in several other places in Fukien.

In this connection we notice from your letter of the 24th inst. that the American Legation understands the present protest to be made regarding the same goods of which they have long ago received information. That is not so,atches were detained in June in Chuan-chiu and were later released due to the action of the American Consulate at Amoy. Protests were, of course, made by us to the American Consulate-General who instructed their Amoy Consulate to deal with the case in which they were then successful. We therefore dealt with the



Amyo Consulate direct with regard to this new case in Chuanchiu and only after the Amyo Consulate has definitely failed to bring about the release of the goods were any protests made to the Consulate-General at Shanghai.

We hope that we shall be able to send you information with our next mail that the goods have been released. We can hardly believe it possible that, in face of the protests made by the Swedish, British and American Authorities, as well as of ourselves, the Chinese Authorities will not take action.

We have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature, possibly 'W.', is written over a horizontal line.

TAH/TC



CLARKES  
INQUIRY AND PROTECTION AGENCY

9

August 26, 1932

The Manager  
Swedish Match Co.  
Taiwan Bank Bldg.  
1 Kiukiang Road

Dear Sir,

We submit herewith copy of report by Agent  
deputed at your request to attend a meeting held at  
the Great Eastern Hotel on 25th instant and now await  
your further instructions.

Always at your service.

Yours faithfully,

CLARKES INQUIRY AND PROTECTION AGENCY

(signed) W. C. Clarke

Principal.



CLAIMS INQUIRY AND PROTECTION AGENCY

AGENTS REPORT

Date	Details
25.8.32	<p>As instructed, attended at the Great Eastern Hotel where discussions took place from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. in my presence regarding the matches. About 5 persons were present. No definite decision was arrived at but discussions were to the effect that the matches should be detained as long as possible or until the Company concerned paid a certain amount of money as a sort of fine for dealing in Japanese goods. If no money is paid the goods should be detained and disposed of by the detainers. In the event of no satisfactory settlement in this case, in future goods will be confiscated.</p>

The people at the discussions were a self-styled boycott committee. There were no people of any standing present at the meeting which dispersed about 3 p. m.

During discussions no mention was made about the Match Factory or any proposed action against it.

ac(SP 13-1)  
11/13



w  
10

25th August, 1937.

285.

A. W. P. McTeekin, Esq.,  
Chairman The General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai,  
c/o Messrs. Ilbert & Co.,  
1, Canton Road,  
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

Match Boycott.

Confirming our telephone conversation with you yesterday evening we beg to express our thanks for the kind attitude taken by you and enclose herewith a draft in English and Chinese of a letter for the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Regarding this draft we wish to make the following explanations.

First paragraph. The shipment concerns 1,590 cartons of 100 dozen boxes each "Wheel" matches. The trade mark belongs to the Cathay Match Co., Ltd. The matches have been purchased by us from the American-Far Eastern Match Co. Federal Inc. U.S.A. and sold to Messrs. Boyd & Co. As will be seen from the letter heading of this paper we represent the Cathay Match Co. The latter may be explained to be merely the name under which this company is trading in China with matches of non Swedish origin.

Second paragraph. The information regarding a telegram received in Chuanchiu from the National Salvation Federation in Shanghai we have from the Chuanchiu Chinese press. As regards the telegram sent by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce it was addressed to the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association in Kingkiang, Fukien, same as Chuanchiu, where the matches are now detained. The telegram was sent about the middle of June. It was despatched immediately after a call made at the Chinese Chamber of the following gentleman: Consul Maher representing the American Consulate-General, Mr. H. M. Gibb, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. W. Wulfsberg representing the Swedish companies, Mr. H. J. Rehn representing the American company and Mr. T. Miltman.

At this meeting absolute definite proof was demonstrated by the American Consulate and Chamber representatives of the non-Japanese origin of the matches. The representatives of the



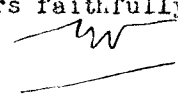
Swedish companies produced statements written by the Swedish Consulate-General to the same effect. The Chinese Chamber informed us that they could not take any action as the matter concerned American and Swedish companies. Nevertheless, they took action in immediately sending a telegram to the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association in Chuanchiu, the telegram being of such nature that it quite distinctly was against our goods. It concluded with the words "the truth of the case cannot be ascertained". We have the original text of the telegram.

Regarding the sixth paragraph in the draft we wish to state that the share certificate as well as the original contract for the Sui Sung Match Co. in 1928 are held by us and may be seen upon request. Mr. Hultman who saw your lady secretary at the offices of your Chamber produced the documents there.

If there are any further details as to which you wish information we shall be only too glad to supply you therewith.

Thanking you for your kind assistance, we are,

Yours faithfully,



Enc.  
T H/TV



DRAFT.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce,  
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

Regarding Boycott Activities against Swedish and American Matches.

We have received information from the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co., Ltd., a Swedish limited liability company, that a certain shipment of matches bought by them from the American-Far Eastern Match Co. Federal Inc. U.S.A., an American firm, and sold to Messrs. Boyd & Co. of Amoy, a British firm, was detained by the Anti-Japanese Boycott Society at Chuanchiu upon arrival there one of the first days of August and is still being detained and now threatened with destruction.

Since we understand that the detention of the matches is in part due to information or instructions received from the National Salvation Federation in Shanghai as well as to a telegram sent by you to the Chuanchiu Chamber of Commerce some time ago we wish to request that you take whatever steps may be necessary to effect the immediate release of these matches, illegally detained in Chuanchiu, so as to avoid any further damage to the business and property of the American, British and Swedish companies.

We have been informed that the National Salvation Federation in Shanghai will hold a meeting today the 25th August at which meeting the case of the matches detained in Chuanchiu will be discussed. Regarding the companies involved we wish to give the following information.

The Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co., Ltd., and the Cathay Match Co., Ltd., - the latter being the owner of the trade mark concerned - are both Swedish limited liability companies duly registered according to the laws of the Kingdom of Sweden. The firms in question sell matches in China which are either imported from European countries or manufactured in China. No matches are being imported from Japan.

No Japanese capital is invested in the manufacture of matches in China for account of the Swedish companies.

All shares of the former Sui Sung factory at Shanghai were bought by the Swedish Match Co. on the 18th of June, 1928. The original sales agreement has been demonstrated to this Chamber. A certificate issued by the National City Bank of N. Y. in Shanghai to the effect that the bank holds for account of the Swedish Match Co. the 6,000 shares of the Sui Sung Match Co. has also been demonstrated to the Chamber.

The Sui Sung Match Co. went into liquidation on the 1st of December, 1931. On the 31st of December, 1931, the American-Far Eastern Match Co. Federal Inc. U.S.A., an American company, purchased the Shanghai factory of the Sui Sung Match Co. including certain quantities of ready made stocks of matches manufactured



for account of the Cathay Match Co. These matches have been manufactured under Swedish trade marks by the Swedish owned factory and by means of Swedish machinery. The labour was totally Chinese and the manufacture financed by Swedish capital. From the 1st of January such matches were no longer Swedish but American property, though under the Swedish Co.'s trade marks.

Since the beginning of this year the manufacture of matches under the same brands has been continued by the American company.

We have the honour urgently to request your immediate assistance so as to prevent any further complications of this matter which would be very undesirable to all the parties concerned.



2

(11)

24th August 1932.

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,  
17, The Bund,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

Regarding Boycott Activities Against our Matches.

Although numerous protests have been filed by us with the Chinese authorities as well as with the Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and Chuanchiu and with the boycott committees and the military at Chuanchiu, 1,590 packages of the Cathay Match Company's "Wheel" matches detained one of the first days of August are still kept by the Boycott Society at Chuanchiu and have been threatened with destruction.

Tomorrow, the 25th August the Anti-Japanese Boycott Society at Shanghai will receive representatives from the Fukien boycott societies at their general meeting, when the subject of our matches will be discussed. The Fukien boycotters insist that our matches must be burnt, since they believe themselves to have proof that they are of Japanese origin.

As you will realise this matter is of utmost importance and the whole future of our business in China might be said to depend upon the outcome of this case. We are therefore now taking urgent and strong action and are requesting the Consulates and Chambers of Commerce concerned to file immediate and strong protests which preferably should be in the hands of the authorities latest on the morning of the 25th.

We should therefore be very much obliged if you would kindly for our account write one letter of protest to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, and one to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

For your convenience we beg to submit herewith a memorandum regarding the various facts which preferably ought to be included in the letters of protest:



The Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co., Ltd., and the Cathay Match Co., Ltd., are both registered Swedish firms with no foreign capital. The firms in question sell matches in China which are either imported from European countries or manufactured in China. No matches are imported from Japan.

No Japanese capital is invested in the manufacture of matches in China for account of the Swedish companies.

The former Sui Sung factory at Shanghai was bought by the Swedish Match Co. on the 18th of June, 1928. The original sales agreement has been seen by the Chamber. A certificate issued by the National City Bank of N. Y. in Shanghai to the effect that the bank holds for account of the Swedish Match Co. the 6,000 shares of the Sui Sung Match Co. has also been demonstrated to the Chamber.

The Sui Sung Match Co. went into liquidation on the 1st of December, 1931. On the 31st of December, 1931, the American-Far Eastern Match Co. Federal Inc. U.S.A., an American company, purchased the Shanghai factory of the Sui Sung Match Co. including certain quantities of ready made stocks of matches manufactured for account of the Cathay Match Co. These matches have been manufactured under Swedish trade marks by the Swedish owned factory and by means of Swedish machinery. The labour was totally Chinese and the manufacture financed by Swedish capital. From the 1st of January such matches were no longer Swedish but American property, though under the Swedish Co.'s trade marks.

Since the beginning of this year the manufacture of matches under the same brands has been continued by the American Company.

We are now informed that since the beginning of this month 1,590 cases Swedish matches sold by the American Company through the agency of the Swedish company to Messrs. Boyd & Company, a British concern, have been detained and are still held by the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee at Chuanchiu. That committee has threatened the goods with destruction. We understand that at the general meeting of the National Salvation Federation in Shanghai tomorrow on the 25th August this matter will be discussed and we therefore request for account of the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co., Ltd., and the Cathay Match Co., Ltd., that you take prompt and urgent measures to prevent any damage being caused to the property of the American, British and Swedish companies, and to effect immediate release of the goods which have been illegally detained at Chuanchiu.

Yours faithfully,

行 洋 中 瑞  
THE SWEDISH-CHINESE  
EXPORT & IMPORT CO. LTD.

*Julian Wulffberg*

TAH:TV.



C O P Y

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate, Amoy, China, August 30th, 1932.

American Far Eastern Match Company,  
c/o Boyd & Company,  
Amoy.

Gentlemen:

There are enclosed, for your information, translations of two letters received from General Mao Wei Shou, Commander of the 61st Division of the 19th Route Army at Chuanchow, dated August 20 and August 27, 1932, respectively, regarding the boycott of matches manufactured by the American Far Eastern Match Company at Shanghai.

Yours respectfully,

Sgd. Lynn W. Franklin,  
American Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Letter from General Mao, dated August 20, 1932.
2. Letter from General Mao, dated August 27, 1932.

Copy to Consul General, Shanghai.



Letter from General Mao Wei Shou, Chuanchow.

Dated Aug. 20, 1932.

Received August 22, 1932.

Subject: Boycott on American Far Eastern Match Company's products.

Sir:

Your two telegrams in regard to the boycott on the Ming Kong matches have been received and noted. The telegram from the Country Saving Union organized by various organizations in Shanghai, dated 17th, has also been received. The telegram reads, (Quotation of address.)

It is certain that the Ming Kong matches imported into Fukien by Messrs. Ngo Hai (?) and Boyd & Co. are Japanese products of Sui Sung Co. to pass as that of other marks. Our union has possessed positive proofs of their being so. Circular telegrams have been sent by us to the various anti-Japanese Associations for a vigorous action to detain the matches. This is on record.

We now understand that the Company is trying to deceive your office in Chuan Chow to get a release of the matches. We do not know whether or not the report is true. We beg to send you this telegram and request you kindly to so notify the military stations in that district, and tell them not to be deceived by foreign business men and give them a handle. A reply by telegram is also requested, Etc.

Allow me to state that as the matter in question concerns a proper action on the part of the public, this office does not deem it right to interfere with it. Furthermore, this office has notified the local Anti-Japanese Associations carefully to keep the matches in custody pending a solution of the question. They are also requested to wait for settlement of the matter by the General Anti-Japanese Association in Shanghai. Your office had been so notified by me by telegram some days ago, as it is on record.

We later heard that previous to receiving our notification,



the Anti-Japanese Association in Hsiu-t'u (秀塗) sold three hundred packages of the matches. The Association has now been instructed not to sell them any more before the question is settled.

In answer to your second telegram, I now beg to state that, as we are soldiers, we really have no right to handle the matter.

I have the honor to send you this letter in reply and request you kindly to take note of same and oblige,

Mao Wei Shou,

Commander of the 61st Division  
of the 19th Route Army of the  
Chinese Republic. (Seal).

Lynn W. Franklin, Esquire,  
American Consjl,  
Amoy.



Letter from General Mao Wei Shou, Chuan Chow.

Dated Aug. 27, 1932.

Received Aug. 29, 1932.

Subject: Boycott against matches.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that I have received a letter from the Anti-Japanese and Salvation Army in Chin-kiang, Hui-an and Hsiu-t'u which states as follows:

"On August 17, our three associations called our first joint meeting in regard to the detention at Hsiu-t'u of the Sui Sung matches imported by F'u Ch'ing. We decided to take the custody of the matches and assume the responsibility to settle the affair and deal with the parties concerned. The Anti-Japanese and Salvation Association in Chin-kiang is to take the responsibility in the negotiation with foreigners. It was decided to split the matches into three lots and our three associations take the custody of them separately.

"On August 21st, we called our second meeting and it was decided to let the owners of the matches to present definite proofs to show that the matches are not Japanese matches, before the 4th of September and to confiscate the matches after the date if no proof is presented.

"The representatives of the Anti-Japanese and Salvation Association in Hsiu-t'u states that strong godowns have been obtained by them to store the matches and that it would take the responsibility for the custody of the entire lot of the matches delivered to it before September 4th. It requested not to split the lot in order to save the trouble at transportation. This suggestion was approved and passed. Now besides notifying Messrs. Shun Chen and I Chang, the owners of the matches, by letters, we beg leave to submit the minutes of the meetings for your information with a request that the offices concerned be kindly notified by you."

In this connection, I have the honor to state that as we are soldiers, it is not pertinent for us to settle the question. By my letters and telegrams to you, you have been so informed. Now as the above has come to me, I have transmitted the information to the offices concerned. In addition to this, I have made replies to the A--



mentioned and told them that before the matter is settled satisfactorily by both parties, there should be no sale of the matches by auction, so as to avoid a trouble. Etc.

Mao Wei Shou,

Commander of the 61st Division  
of the 19th Route Army of the  
Chinese Republic.

Lynn W. Franklin, Esq.,

American Consul,

Amoy.



American Far Eastern Match M. Co.,  
~~THE CATHAY MATCH CO.~~  
SHANGHAI

## TRANSLATION

*Of Chinese letter from Consolidated Tax Bureau for dated August 13, 1932.  
Kiangsu, Chekiang & Anhwei*

The American-Far Eastern Match Co.,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We have received a letter from the 9th District Office  
reading:

"We are in receipt of a letter from the American-Far Eastern Match Co. stating that there are various bands of matches which, at the time of delivery to the outside godowns, were on the top of the permit for storage in outside godowns, a chop containing the characters "Sui Sung", that the whole shipment to Foochow has been detained by the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee there on account of their being alleged as Japanese and request that we issue a letter for purpose of certification.

"By investigation, we find that all the matches above-mentioned were pasted with stamps in outside godowns between June 30th and July 28th. The tax yuntans were issued by the Tax Administration direct.

"The American-Far Eastern Match Co. has taken over the properties of the former Sui Sung Factory. When application for registration was filed at the time of reorganization, the chop used by the tax representative was not replaced by one containing for "The American Far Eastern Match Co." Consequently on the permit for storage there still show a chop with "Sui Sung" characters. A new chop with characters for "The American-Far Eastern Match Co." was not supplied to us until the 4th of March. The registration of the taking over of the Sui Sung factory by the American-Far Eastern Match Co. was granted on the 20th January, this year. During the intermediate period, the old chop was temporarily used on deliveries from the factory, which has been the cause of misunderstandings.

"We enclose herewith a list showing band, quantity and date of shipment of these matches. As to the tax stamps numbers, we shall report in a separate letter".

The matches shipped by the American-Far Eastern Match Co. to Foochow and detained by the boycott society there are under bands belonging to the Cathay Match Co. and not under the original labels of the Sui Sung factory. Further, the date of shipment was half year after registration being granted for the taking over by you of the Sui Sung factory. Although for deliveries to outside godowns the old



chop for the Sui Sung factory were still affixed on the permit by the tax representative, the new chop being not supplied, actually the goods were not manufactured by Sui Sung factory itself. We therefore write this letter to certify and enclose a copy of a list submitted by the 9th District Office showing brand, quantity and stamps numbers for the matches shipped to and detained in Fukien. We suggest that you will explain to the boycott society at Foochow the truth and ask for release of the goods.

Yours truly,

Consolidated Tax Bureau for  
Kiangsu, Chekiang & Anhwei.

Date Shipped	Brand	Pkgs.	Tax Stamps Nos.	Remarks
30/6	Wheel	2400	306001-306400	
12/7	Wheel	3000	312001-312100 310601-311000	
13/7	Wheel	1800	299221-299270 308801-309000 308621-308670	The 1200 pkgs. under date July 27th are imported goods. The tax stamps Nos. for the matches are now under investigation. The yuntans were received by the factory from the tax administration direct.
13/7	Rose Tree	60	299211-299220	
13/7	Temple	60	299201-299210	
14/7	Temple	1200	316501-316560	
27/7	Temple	360	316501-316560	
27/7	Wheel	120	314681-314700	
27/7	Rose Tree	60	316561-316570	
28/7	Wheel	1590	314405-314606 316571-316635	



[illegible]

茲將有獎號碼開列如左：  
 一等獎號碼：五萬零五百元  
 二等獎號碼：二萬五千元  
 三等獎號碼：一萬五千元  
 四等獎號碼：八千元  
 五等獎號碼：四千元  
 六等獎號碼：二千元  
 七等獎號碼：一千元  
 八等獎號碼：五百元  
 九等獎號碼：二百元  
 十等獎號碼：一百元  
 以上各等獎號碼，均以本報公佈為準。

### 附表一

蘇浙皖區統戰局信





1044

3 SEP. 1932  
POLICE FORCE  
FOR COMMENT

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE  
American Consulate General,  
Shanghai, China, September 1, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

D. 3769  
319 132

Subject: Boycott of American Matches Manufac-  
tured by the American-Far Eastern  
Match Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A.

A. D. Bell, Esq.,  
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council  
209 Kiangso Road,  
Shanghai

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that this Consulate General has received information from sources that are considered reliable that a meeting of the Shanghai Boycott Society was held at the Great Eastern Hotel on August 25, 1932, for the purpose of furthering boycott activities against the American-Far Eastern Match Company, Federal Incorporated, U.S.A., and that another meeting of similar nature was to have been held on August 30, 1932.

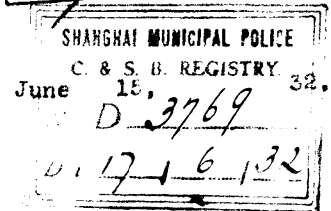
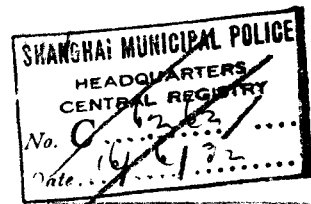
It is believed that they should not be permitted in the International Settlement and it is requested that Police investigate the reported meetings and take steps to suppress illegal activities which are unjustly directed against an American company and seriously injuring its trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

Edwin C. Cunningham,  
American Consul General.

mf  
379





Dear Sir,

I have to refer to your letter of June 4, and to state that efforts to secure definite evidence of the origin of the boycott of "Lucky Boy" matches have not been successful. The investigations, however, were comprehensive and are likely to make the persons or parties responsible realize the seriousness of what they have done and the desirability of finding other means to help their trade. I have to thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Mr. H. J. Rehn,

Director and Treasurer,

American-Far Eastern Match Co.,

1 Kiukiang Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date June 13, 1932.

Subject (in full)

Boycott against American Matches. 1716132

Made by D. S. Tilton

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Supt

It was deemed necessary to obtain the following information of the relative internal position of "The Swedish-Chinese Export and Import Co., Ltd.", "The Cathay Match Co., Ltd." and the "American-Far Eastern Match Co. Federal Inc. U.S.A." to explain briefly the connection in the production of the "Lucky Boy" matches against which a boycott is in operation.

The Swedish Match Co., Ltd., Stockholm, is the main share-holder of the Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co., Ltd. The Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co., Ltd. in Shanghai imports and sells matches made in Sweden only.

The Cathay Match Co., Ltd. is organized as a "daughter" company of the Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co., Ltd. to take care of the sales of matches made by European factories controlled by the Swedish Match Co., Ltd., the reason for this being that the Swedish Match Co., Ltd. do not desire the Swedish-Chinese Export & Import Co., Ltd. to appear as the seller of matches of an inferior quality.

The Sui Sung Match Co., Ltd., a Japanese Company, in which the Swedish Match Co., Ltd. was interested, owned a factory at Shanghai which was supplied totally with Swedish machinery. As a result of the boycott of the products of that company, its factory at Shanghai was sold to American interests, and the American-Far Eastern Match Company was organized as a manufacturing Company at Shanghai. The main share-holder of this latter company is the International Match Corporation of New York, holding such shares temporarily in trust for the Swedish Match Company, Ltd.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

The purchase by the American-Far Eastern Match Co. of the Shanghai Match Factory, then known as the Sui Sung Shanghai Match Factory, was concluded in December, 1931. The purchase did not include any stocks under Japanese trade marks.

After the imposition of heavy import duties on matches, the earlier imports of "cheap European" matches for the Cathay Match Company, Ltd. have been replaced by matches manufactured at the local factory under the same trade marks. The Cathay Match Co., Ltd. thus places manufacturing orders with the American-Far Eastern Match Company for matches under the Cathay Match Co.'s trade marks. The Cathay Match Co., Ltd. also acts as sales agent for the American-Far Eastern Match Co. for matches under trade marks owned by that Company. Among trade marks owned by the Cathay Match Co., Ltd. used for matches manufactured by the American-Far Eastern Match Co. are the following :- "Wheel", "Rose Tree", "Rice Bowl", "Good Luck" and "Tiger".

The American-Far Eastern Match Company has so far only one trade mark of its own, namely the "Lucky Boy", which was placed on the market on April 7, 1932.

It is interesting to note that the "Lucky Boy" matches are of good quality and sold cheaper than other competitive productions, which are necessary factors when "breaking in" on the market with a new production. Undoubtedly the rival Chinese firms would be very interested at this opening new venture of the successors to Japanese



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 3 -

Sui Sung Match Co., especially with competition rendered very keen owing to the greatly reduced purchasing power of the public at the present time.

The "Lucky Boy" matches were considered a success and sales increased when an organization known as "The Shanghai District Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union" introduced a boycott movement on or about June 1, 1932. This union with a temporary office at No. 117 Foh Yeu Road, Nantao, distributed pamphlets denouncing the "Lucky Boy" matches as a production of the Sui Sung Match Co., Ltd., sold under cover of a change of name.

// The National Federation of Match Factories wrote a letter on June 2 to the Union sympathizing with the boycotting. Then followed articles in the People's Daily News and China Times of the boycott movement and the publishing of the letter of the National Federation of Match Factories.

The propaganda and press articles were sufficient to check the sales of the "Lucky Boy" matches. The management of the American-Far Eastern Match Company realising that immediate action was necessary to frustrate the aims of boycott movement, distributed pamphlets through their agents bringing to the notice of the public that the "Lucky Boy" matches are not a production of the Japanese owned Sui Sung Match Co., and offering \$100,000.00 reward for any verification that the matches are imported from Japan.

A letter was despatched to Mr. O.S. Liu, General Manager of the China Match Co., No. 6 Szechuen Road, on

x See also 15. 6/22

member of  
S.M.C.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

- 4 -

June 4, he being the chairman of the National Federation of Match Factories, requesting him to immediately correct the Shanghai District Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees Union and expressing surprise at the publishing of the articles in the press which exposed the writing of the letter by the National Federation of Match Factories, as Mr. O.S.Liu must have been aware of the true origin of the "Lucky Boy" matches.

The People's Daily News and China Times were communicated with, and in response to the request of the American-Far Eastern Match Company, who intimated that they were contemplating action unless further correcting articles were published, inserted further articles as requested on June 8 and 10.

Mr. O.S. Liu replied on June 6, and sent a Mr. Wang to interview the management of the American-Far Eastern Match Company, Ltd. This interview was considered very unsatisfactory by the management as Mr. O.S. Liu intimated that he was hardly in a position to greatly assist the management. His apparent reluctance thus caused the management to suspect that he is possibly involved in the boycott movement, and that the Tobacconists' and Money Exchange Labourers' Union is not a genuine boycott organization inspired by patriotism, but a very shady deal financed by unknown competitive firms as an effective weapon to deal a blow at the American-Far Eastern Match Co. and to suppress the sale of the "Lucky Boy" matches.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

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Forwarded by .....

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On June 9 and 11 from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. the undersigned interviewed Mr. Wulfsberg, Managing Director and Mr. Rehn, Treasurer, of the American-Far Eastern Match Company and also Mr. Hultman, Sales-Director of the Cathay Match Co. at No.1 Kiukiang Road, when further than the information already mentioned, Mr. Hultman stated that on June 2 a consignment of 90 cases of "Lucky Boy" and other brands valued \$6,000.00 were prevented from being unshipped in Fukien with the result the buyer requested the cancellation of this consignment, together with a further order recently placed for 200 cases valued \$10,000.00.

A telegram was despatched on June 9 urging that the consignment be permitted to be transported to its destination as same was not a product of the Japanese Sui Sung Match Factory. Mr. Hultman attended the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on June 7 on the advice of the American Consular Authorities and American Chamber of Commerce to request assistance in despatch of the consignment. Mr. Hultman was bearing chopped certificates to prove to the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that the matches were the product of the American-Far Eastern Match Co. He was refused an interview with a verbal statement that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce were well aware that the matches were the product of the Japanese.

On June 9, at 4 p.m. the Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wulfsberg, Mr. Hultman, Mr. Rehn, together with Capt. Mayer of the American



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

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Consulate visited the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and requested immediate assistance in the form of a telegram to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chuanchow, Fukien, confirming the previous telegram of the American-Far Eastern Match Co. as correct, and to expedite distribution of the matches. The attitude of the officials of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was considered very unsatisfactory being obviously one of the great reluctance to make any move; and the interview concluded with their refusal to take any action in the matter. A telegram as aforementioned was despatched by the American Chamber of Commerce on June 11. Further information of this consignment has not been received by the American-Far Eastern Match Co. up to June 13 a.m.

The undersigned visited No.117 Foh Yeu Road, Nantao, from 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. June 10 when it was learned that the temporary office of the "Shanghai Tobacconists' and Money Exchange Labourers' Union" came into existence at that address about June 1. The promotor, one Hsu Zoong Yuan (徐仲源), aged 27, native of Tsungning, was absent at the time of this visit and from information furnished by the inmates he very seldom visits this office, his place of abode being unknown. This union has applied to the Bureau of Social Affairs for registration, but a reply has not been received granting the application. Hsu was formerly employed as an assistant at No.517 Nanking Road "Ching Sing Cigarette Shop", where it was learned later he was employed on



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,  
Date.....19

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March 27, 1932 and dismissed for irregular attendance on May 28. He was recommended by one Chang Pao-shan (张宝顺), a clerk in the "Cigarette Shop Owners' Association", Ningpo Road. Hsu's former employers state they are totally unaware of the existence of the Shanghai Tobacconists and Money Exchange Labourers' Union. Further enquiries are continuing for information of the activities of Hsu and his present abode with a view to interrogating him in respect of the boycott movement and the Union.

Mr. O.S. Liu, General Manager of the China Match Co. and Chairman of the "National Federation of Match Factories" was interviewed by the undersigned from 3.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. May 10, when he declared that the despatch of the letter to the Union by the Federation was made by the Secretary and without his knowledge and during his absence. He has since sent a further letter to the Union on June 7 as requested by the American-Far Eastern Match Company and handed the undersigned a copy. Mr. Liu added that he is a very friendly competitor of the American-Far Eastern Match Co. and that he did not consider the boycott movement had accomplished a great deal to harm the sale of the "Lucky Boy" matches. He pointed out that the "Lucky Boy" matches could not have sold so very successfully, as the trade mark with the Chinese characters is not correct. Further it was hardly advisable to introduce a new brand at the present time, on a weak market and expect to capture large sales, even when such



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....  
Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

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a product as the "Lucky Boy" matches was of good quality and underselling at a cheaper rate competitive products. Mr. Liu is of the opinion that the boycott movement will quickly die out and the perpetrators will not be located. His policy in dealing with such a case would have been silence rather than publicity.

Copies of the correspondence, telegrams and pamphlets were obtained by the undersigned from the American-Far Eastern Match Co. and are attached marked Nos. 1 to 8, together with a copy of letters supplied by Mr. O.S. Liu marked No. 5.

*Arthur J. Veltin*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Commissioner of Police,*  
*Sir,*

*Information.*

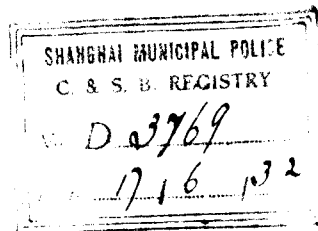
*J. H. Evans*  
O. i/c Sp. Br.

JUNE 14 1932



*luffled 4  
A+4E match C*

4th June, 1932.



230.

O. S. Lien, Esq.,  
The China Match Co., Ltd.,  
3, Szechuen Road,  
S.H.A.H.

Dear Mr. Lien,

We find to our great surprise a notice in yesterday's issue of the People's Daily News as per enclosed cutting.

We may inform you that this Company is an American firm incorporated in the United States in December, last year. The firm has American capital and no Japanese interest whatsoever. The local factory at Shanghai has been purchased from the Sui Sung Match Company and there exists no connection whatever with the old administration.

We employ 600 Chinese labourers and 6 Swedish foremen at the factory and matches are only manufactured under trade marks duly registered with the Nanking Bureau of Trade Marks. We believe that we are right in assuming that such actions of the National Federation of Match Factories have been taken without your knowledge and are against your wishes.

We also believe that you will not avail yourself of advantages which might be gained through such foul means of competition and therefore we beg that you will kindly favour us by writing to the National Federation of Match Factories as well as to the Tobacconists' and Money Exchangers Association stating that to your knowledge the matches manufactured at our local factory can for no reason whatever be regarded as Japanese goods.

Yours faithfully,

TLE/TV

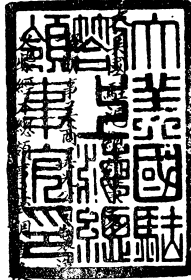


美用孩牌火柴事事美滿樣樣如意

# 美孩上等火柴



美孩牌上等火柴係美商美光公司  
出品廠設上海用華工製造質料優  
良所有梗子均用藥水製過決無脫  
頭斷梗之虞每盒有九十五至一百  
根之多誠市上最優良之火柴也



為  
美孩牌  
相應證

明屬實茲將該火柴商標式樣附黏  
於後即希有關係人等知照須至證明者

西曆一九三二年 四月十二日

## 美商美光公司



3

To Use "Lucky Boy" Match Will Satisfy You Everything !

The "Lucky Boy" match is the <sup>production</sup>~~product~~ of the  
American Far Eastern Match Company. Its factory is  
established in Shanghai employing Chinese workers.  
The match is made of best quality. Each box contains  
95 or 100 matches.

" With reference to the "LUCKY BOY" Match, it  
"has been proved that is is the <sup>production</sup>~~product~~ of the  
"American Far Eastern Match Company. Attached  
"herewith specimen of the Trade Mark of the Match".

(Chppped) American Consular-General

April 12, 1932."

The American Far Eastern Match Co.

Federal inc. U.S.A.



# 賞格拾萬元

國民政府財政部統稅署批登第 38 號 附 年 月 日 啟

丹亞里人瑞中洋行

正主件為代理民光公司經銷玫瑰樹等牌火柴確係瑞典或歐洲各國所合或在中國製造請於發售時將實證呈明由亞里發售照片的是據稱該公司代理民光公司經銷之玫瑰樹四馬鞭輪廟字和扶如意飯碗等牌火柴曾經瑞典國駐港總領事發給發售證明執照在歐洲或在中國製造並由民光公司上報本署註冊在案請予加給證明等情並附發售照片到署查民光公司所有上述玫瑰樹牌等之火柴或由歐洲進口來華或在中國製造其在中國製造者應於一月十八日上海其商民光公司呈報成立後即由本署查核若登記有案無誤請加給證明前來此批發售者此啟

中華民國



謝祺

監印林厚甫  
校對沈德芳

十九日

本公司銷售後列證書所開之各牌火柴如有人能提出證據證明係由本公司向日本輸入者當賞洋十萬元整貯款以待決不食言 民光公司謹啟



為經

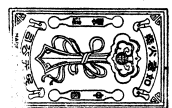
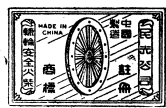
本總領事正式調查後相繼證明

屬實茲將各該項火柴商標標記

於後即希有關係人等知照須至

證明者

西歷一九三二年四月十二日





4  
\$100,000 Reward

The "Rice Bowl Brand", "Rose Tree", "Wheel",  
"Temple" and "Red Baby" matches are Swedish productions  
made in China as well as in Europe. They have been  
registered with the Tax ~~Department~~ Bureau of the  
Ministry of Finance of the Chinese National Government,  
and formally certified by the Swedish Consular-General.

Whoever can verify that these matches are imported  
from Japan, a reward of \$100,000 will be given ~~to~~.

Min Kwong Company.



美用孩牌火柴事事美滿樣樣如意

美孩上等火柴



美孩牌上等火柴係美商美光公司  
出品廠設上海用華工製造質料優  
良所有梗子均用藥水製過決無脫  
頭斷梗之虞每盒有九十五至一百  
根之多誠市上最優良之火柴也



美孩牌  
為  
和應證

明屬實茲將該火柴商標式樣附黏

於後即希有關係人等知照須至證明者

西曆一九三二年 四月十二日

美商美光公司



# 賞格拾萬元

國民政府財政部統稅署批登第 378 號 附 年 月 日 略

呈准呈人瑞中洋行

茲主件為代理民光公司經銷玫瑰樹牌火柴係由瑞典或歐洲各國輸入或在中國製造請於證書內詳列由  
此及證書照片的是據稱該公司代理民光公司經銷之玫瑰樹四馬輪牌字號火柴如意飯碗牌火柴等經瑞典國駐滬領事官給發證書證明該牌在歐洲或在中國製造是由民光公司主  
報本署註冊在案請予加給證明等情並附證書照片到署查民  
光公司所有上述玫瑰樹牌等七種火柴係由歐洲運來華或在  
中國製造是在中國製造  
先公司呈報成立後即由  
有要能據請加給證明前來  
此批證書以存

中華民國



謝祺 十九日

監印林厚甫  
校對沈德望

本公司銷售後列證書所開之各牌火柴如有人能提出證據證明係由本公司向日本輸入者當賞洋十萬元整此款以待決不食言 民光公司謹啓



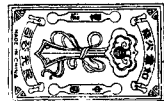
為 輪 經 茶

本總領事正式調查後相繼登明  
屬官員茲將各該項火柴商標圖稿

於後即希有關係人等知照須至

證明者

西曆一九三二年四月十二日





# 賞格拾萬元

國民政府財政部統稅署批登第 貳號 附 年 月 日 發件

具函呈人瑞中洋行

正主伴為代理民光公司經銷玫瑰樹牌火柴係由瑞中洋行  
歐洲各國輸入或在中國製造請於發售時聲明由  
此及發售照片的是據瑞中公司代理民光公司經銷之玫瑰樹  
馬鞭輪牌字和旗如意飯碗等牌火柴曾經瑞中公司經銷  
領事官於發售時聲明此牌在歐洲或在中國製造由民光公司  
報來者請在書請予加給證明等情並附證書照片到署查民  
光公司所有上述玫瑰樹牌等火柴係由歐洲運來者其在  
中國製造者其在中國製造者其在中國製造者其在中國製造者  
光公司呈報成之後即由  
有案報據請加給證明前來

中華民國



謝祺 十九日  
監印林厚甫  
校對沈德登

本公司銷售後列證書所  
開之各牌火柴如有人能  
提出證據證明係由本公  
司向日本輸入者當賞洋  
十萬元整貯款以待決不  
食言 民光公司謹啓



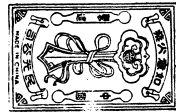
為經

本總領事正式調查後相繼證明  
屬實茲將各該項火柴商標照黏

於後即希有關係人等知照須至

證明者

西曆一九三二年四月十二日





A letter addressed to the Shanghai District  
Employees' Union  
Cigarette & Exchange Shop ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

June 7,

The Shanghai District Cigarette & Exchange Shop  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Employees' Union,

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ We beg to draw your  
attention to a letter received by this ~~Federation~~  
from the Mei Kwong Company to the following effect :  
"We are greatly surprised on seeing a report published  
in the Min Pao in connection with the "Beautiful  
brand  
Child" ~~Brand~~ (Match) manufactured by this Company.  
This Company is an American concern supported by  
American capital and has a factory in Shanghai.  
The "Beautiful Child" ~~Brand~~ <sup>trade mark match</sup> is one of the products  
of this factory and ~~this~~ <sup>this</sup> trade mark has been registered  
with the Nanking Trade Mark Bureau in the name of this  
company, which employs no Japanese workers nor  
manufactures goods with Japanese capital. Please  
address a letter to the Cigarette & Exchange Shop  
Employees' Union for ~~me~~ correction."

Chung Hwa National Match Manufacturers'  
Federation.



A reply to the Mei Kwong Company  
June 8,

Mei Kwong Company,

inform you that the Federation has complied with

We beg to ~~acknowledge receipt of your letter~~  
the request in your letter

/asking this federation to address a letter to the

Cigarette & Exchange Shop Employees' Union ~~for~~

~~renouncing~~ renouncing against the report

published some time ago in the Min Pao in connection

with the "Beautiful Child" match and announcing that

this match is manufactured by your Company, which

has neither Japanese workers nor Japanese capital.

~~Respectfully, we have complied with your request, and~~

~~XXXXX~~

Chung Hwa National Match Manufacturers  
Federation.



People's National Salvation & Anti-Traitors Association

Warning

The following has been reported to us by our member No. 66:

"Under your instructions, I went to Pootung to investigate regarding the sales of Japanese matches by the Dah Hwa Petroleum Co. After detailed investigation, I find that this company actually has stopped such sales and are therefore excusable. But there is a certain Hwa Chen Petroleum Co. in the northern part of Chowpu (at the north of Dah Hwa Petroleum Co.) who has taken up their business with redoubled force. They have openly purchased large shipments under the pretension of their being Swedish matches and sold them in Pootung. According to reports received, that firm is originally an agent of Japanese matches. On account of the tension of circumstances they have for some time past withdrawn from such activities. Then Dah Hwa secretly did this. Now, taking opportunity of the suspension of fighting and the relaxation of public sentiment, Hwa Chen has again acted as enemy's assistants. Such traitorous merchants are really unexcusable. They should be seriously punished so as to prevent traitorous actions and to save our nation."

Please note that the Japanese aggression has caused the wrath of the whole nation. If your manager is still conscientious, he should immediately stop such actions. We shall, at the lapse of one week, send a man to investigate. If we find that you are wilfully being a traitor, we shall dispose of the matter according to our regulations without leniency.

We hope that you will consider this seriously. It amounts to the choice for you between money or your life.



Copy of your telegrams TM2 to Chamber of Commerce and Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee, Chuanchow dated 9th June, 1932:-  
-----

English Text:-

Report received regarding rumor of Japanese origin of our American matches under trade marks belonging to Min Kong Kongsee and Mei Kong Kongsee, please understand that these matches are made ex our American factory at Shanghai. There is no Japanese connection. We shall prosecute for damages in case of any interference in trade of our American matches. Enquire for proof from Tax Office, Shanghai or from American Consulate General, Shanghai or from American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Signed. American-Far Eastern Match Co.



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Chuanchou, Fukien.

*Inflection*  
*11-6-31*  
*St. John*

This message will serve to confirm that the statements made in the telegram from the American Far Eastern Match company to you under date of June 9 have been reviewed and found to be correct in every detail. Please use your best efforts expedite distribution of matches of the American Far Eastern Match Company's and the Cathay Match Company's Trade marks all made in the American Far Eastern Match Company's Factory at Shanghai.

Secretary American Chamber of Commerce.



AMERICAN-FAR EASTERN MATCH CO.  
FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

美  
光  
公  
司

TELEGRAMS:  
AMFEAMATCH-SHANGHAI  
CODES:  
BENTLEY'S  
BENTLEY'S END, A. B. C.  
UNIVERSAL TRADE, ETC.  
TELEPHONE:  
11250

OUR REF. No. 202.

ACKNOWLEDGED  
7.6.32  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
HEADQUARTERS  
CENTRAL REGISTRY  
No. C 6262  
Date 7.6.32  
SHANGHAI  
1, KIUKIANG ROAD  
P. O. BOX 1000

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. REGISTRY  
No. D 3769  
Date 17.6.32

The Police Headquarters,  
The Shanghai Municipal Council,  
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

Boycott against American matches.

Enclosed please find a copy of a pamphlet distributed in great numbers to the local exchange and cigarette shops by the Tobacconists' and Money Exchange Labourers' Union. We also enclose a rough translation into English.

Yesterday there appeared in the People's Daily News (民報) a notice of which we also attach a copy as well as a translation into English. The same notice appears today in the China Times (時事新報).

This firm was established on the 1st of December, last year, which was the date of the incorporation at Washington. The company is American, registered with the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. We own a match factory at Shanghai at which, among other brands, we manufacture the "Lucky Boy" matches, the trade-mark of which has been registered with the Banking Government Bureau of Trade-marks as an American trade-mark in our name.

We must therefore most strongly protest against such criminal and outrageous activities as the spreading of lies about our matches and boycotting of them as Japanese goods. We have, of course, filed our protest with the American Consulate-General.

There can exist no doubt that the attempts of boycotting our matches are made for the purpose of competition, particularly so in view of the fact that they are supported by the National Federation of Match Factories, our competitors in China. At our request the American Consulate-General has issued a certificate of origin in Chinese and English, the Chinese text of which is con-

Int  
7/6



tained in a pamphlet as per enclosed copy. Tens of thousands of these pamphlets have been spread to all match dealers in Shanghai, and it is absolutely inevitable that the National Federation of Match Factories as well as the union of the workers at the exchange and tobacco shops must know about the true origin of our matches.

?? I may request, therefore, your assistance in finding out as far as is possible the source of these activities, (and that you confiscate any pamphlets that might be found.)

Yours faithfully,

AMERICAN-FAR EASTERN MATCH CO.

FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

*J. R. Hu*  
DIRECTOR & TREASURER

Enc.  
TAM/TV



TRANSLATION

Shanghai Tobacconist and Money Exchange Labourers Union

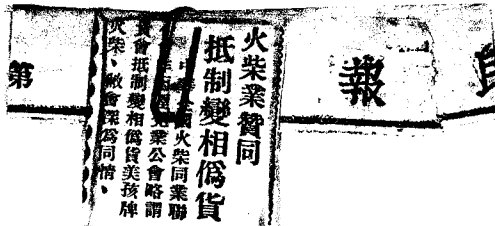
Temporary Office 117, Foh Yu Road, Nantao

Notification No. 1

---

It has been found that the "Lucky Boy" matches sold by the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co. as agents are the production of Sui Sung sold under cover of change of name. National salvation depends upon persistent boycotting of Japanese goods. Some of our traders, however, greedily taking part in one dinner given them, have been willing to destroy the market of Chinese goods. To any man who has some conscientiousness this should be a very regrettable matter. It has been decided at a general meeting to write to the Tobacconist and Money Exchange Association to prevent sales of these matches. We hope that our members will be governed by conscientiousness, observe our decisions, promote national goods and never partake in such shameless business. Should the capitalists be dishonest for profit, our members should protest against any purchases and sales, and report to this union in order to wipe out the disgrace and keep up resistance.





Translation of an Article on

People's Daily News of June 3, 1932.

National Federation of Match Factories  
approves boycotting of Japanese  
matches under cover of change of name

The National Federation of Match Factories  
yesterday wrote to the Tobacconists and Money Exchangers  
Association stating that they sympathize with the latter  
in boycotting the "Lucky Boy" matches under cover of  
change of name.



Translation of An Article  
on China Times on June 4, 1932.

**Tobacconists and Money Exchangers  
refuse selling Japanese matches**

The Tobacconists and Money Exchangers Labourers Union has informed their members yesterday to be conscientious and to refuse selling "Lucky Boy" matches sold by the Swedish-Chinese Exp. & Imp. Co., such matches being the products of Sui Sung under cover of change of name. The way to save our country lies in our continued efforts in boycotting the Japanese goods.



**FLASH**

**NO.**

**3**



3778



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 3778  
C & B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Section 23778  
Date June 23 1932

Subject (in full) Attached anonymous letters addressed to Central and  
Bubbling Well Stations.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by *SSA [signature]*

With reference to the attached anonymous letters dated June 1932 addressed to Central and Bubbling Well Stations enclosing photographs of an alleged female communist named Wong Tsung Wei (王 宗 伟), age about 24 and a native of Canton, I have to report that the photographs have been identified by an informer as being the likeness of one Siao Ching Tsz (萧 静 之), a committee member of the Women's Department of the Communist Youth Headquarters and concurrently connected with the Shanghai Women's Anti-Imperialist League.

The informer states that this female is at present living in the French Concession, address unknown, with an ex-student of the Shanghai University named Chow Kong Teh (周 康 德), age 22 and a native of Hupeh. So far as is known, this last named person is not a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

*Kuh Pao-hwa*

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*S2, Please inform French Police and, if necessary, give them a copy of the photographs.*

*[Signature]*

*22: 6: 32.*

*CCSB*

*in French Police informed*

*give copy of photographs*

*File [signature]  
117: 32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
No. D-1474 Station,  
Date June 19th 1932.

Subject (in full) Letter denouncing Wong Tsung Wei.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson.

Forwarded by Supt C Bishop

*P.C. crime  
Information  
H. 296.*

Sir,

The attached letter with photograph of female enclosed, was received at Bubblingwell Station by post on the 19-6-32.

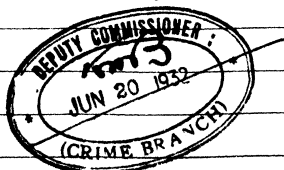
It appears to have no bearing on crime regarding this district, but may probably refer to Communism.

I therefore beg to suggest that the letter, (translation attached) and photograph, be forwarded to A.C. (Special Branch).

*a.c. (Sp B.)*

*Widdowson.*

D.S.I.





Translation of the attached letter addressed to Bubbling Well Station.

Detective Inspector,  
Bubbling Well Station.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you ~~that~~ of one Wong Tsung Wei, native of Vung Ching Hsien, Canton, age about 24 or 25 years, speaking common or Shanghai dialect in Cantonese accent. She is wanted by Vung Chong Hsien. On arriving at Shanghai, she committed 106 persons (? cases). After having got free, she lodges in the Central Headquarters.....party. She frequently comes out on looking demonstration. You must be carefull to arrest her. Another thing I want to tell that you must pay attention to your own interior work as she has been sent by her party and had been rescued once by your people. Therefore I want you to keep everything confidentially. Herewith a copy of her photograph.

Signed Woo Ziang Chuen.

Dated June 1932.

On the reverse of the photograph:

Wong Tsung Wei, native of Vung Chong Hsien, Canton.  
Now lives in Central Headquarters.....Party.  
Black large eyes, broad mouth and waist, with gold  
teeth setting.



靜安寺路頭房

包探長以手。

我今敢告居告者：王春家五廟，東人耳目縣人，主成約在二十之開，搜普通話或上海話此音帶廣東之音。<sup>音</sup>經文目對通線在安未，到通後起過上二百余令，人安未過。馬福清外又住人虎中央機關，今尚在焉：時常出外，有特也出外，觀示威，大布君山戈獲。但我感有在告者，君必須注意君等用部，若更她姓像她等，激去君等下部工作之（子投易）一次，不致被難。且我要重告君者，則君高安（即秘密）之信條此一張。

口天初月九上

民國廿一年二月



Translation.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. & S. B. REGISTRY No. D 3778 Date 18.6.32
--

To the Detective Inspector,  
Central Police Station.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that Wang Tsung Wou is a native of Veng Tsaung Hsien, Canton, age about 24 or 25, and speaking common(?) and Shanghai dialects with Canton accent. She is wanted by Veng Tsaung Hsien Authorities (?crime not stated). After she came to Shanghai, she committed 106 cases (?). After she was released she joined the Central organ of XX party. (? Communist). She is still there. She always comes out and joins in public demonstrations. Please carefully make arrangements with a view to effecting her arrest.

In addition to this, I like to draw your attention that before you intend to arrest her you must pay more attention to your staff as she (Wang) has already been helped many times by them, by revealing the information of her arrest to her.

Please keep this information confidential.

Attached are her photographs.

Woo Ziang Chun.

June, 1932.

|| Letter stamped by Japanese Post office, Tokyo.

S2, Any information on this subject please!

S2 Kuby.

18/6/32.

18.6.32.



Photographs of  
Wang Tsung Wen  
enclosed

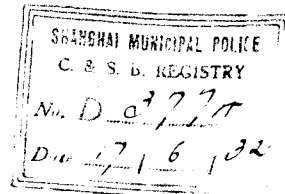




D-3774

D-3776





June

17,

32.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, C.P.O.No.80/1924 of June 7, 1932 and in reply to inform you that there is nothing in our records detrimental to the character of Walter Schwuchow.

Inquiries shew that Schwuchow, an aeronautical engineer by profession arrived in Shanghai in the latter part of 1930 and joined the "Icarus Aero Supply Company", 320 Kiangse Road, a German firm engaged in importing aeroplanes and other war material for the Chinese National Government. He resided in Shanghai until March, 1932 when he left for South China.

He is not very well known in the German community, due to the shortness of his residence in Shanghai, but it is said that he has a good reputation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Inspector General of Police,  
Police Headquarters,  
Hongkong.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT

H.Q.C.B. Station,

Date June 17, 1932

Subject (in full) Walter Schwuchow

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff

Forwarded by

Supt. Quayle

Sir,

With reference to the attached confidential letter C.P.O. No. 80/1924 from the Hongkong Police, dated June 7th, 1932 re Walter Schwuchow, German citizen, enquiries go to show that he arrived in Shanghai from Germany some time in the end of 1930 and being aeronautical engineer by profession joined the local German firm named "Icarus Aero Supply Company", 320 Kiangse Road, which was dealing in importation of various war materials for the National Government including aeroplanes and parts for the same.

Walter Schwuchow, since his arrival in Shanghai till September 20th, 1931, lived in various private houses in the Settlement and French Concession and then he removed to the Plaza Hotel, where he stayed till March 14th, 1932 and then left for South of China with intent to further his business in war materials. It appears that after his trip to the South of China he intended to return to Shanghai as he retained his room in the Plaza Hotel and also left his heavy baggage there. About a month ago he sent a telegram to the manager of the Plaza Hotel requesting him to cancel the retention of the room, but nothing said about the baggage. It is reported that he is very little known among the local German community on account of his short stay in Shanghai but nevertheless it is said that he is of good character and bears a good reputation. There is nothing detrimental known to the Police regarding him.

I am, Sir,

Forwarded.

Yours obediently,

W. Quayle

V. Ovsiannikoff

Supt.

D.S.I.

D.C.(Crime)

16. 6. 32.



G. R.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. S. S. D. REGISTRY
No. D 2774
Date 17.6.32

No.  
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD  
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE  
TO THIS LETTER.

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS.  
HONG KONG.**

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

7th June 1932.

C.P.C. No. 30/1924.

Sir,

WALTER SCHWUCKOW (German subject)  
(American citizenship applied for).

I have the honour to inform you that the above-mentioned has recently opened a Company here styling itself "The Progress Company". The Company has the intention of supplying the various Chinese Provincial Governments in the South with aeroplanes, machine guns, and arms and ammunition.

The above-mentioned German subject has stated to this Department that from November 1930 to January 1932 he was in charge of the Icarus Aero Supply Co., Ltd., in Shanghai, which is now in voluntary liquidation.

I should be much obliged if you would inform me if the above-mentioned came to the notice of the Police while he was in Shanghai, and if he is of good character and bears a good reputation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Supt C.I.*

*Refer plan*

*Kim Bonner*

*D.C. (CRIME)*

*13 JUNE 1932*

*W. H. D. Smith*  
P. Inspector General of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner of Crime,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

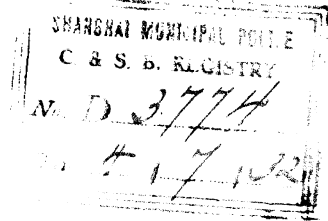
SHANGHAI.



G.



R.



No. 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.  
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD  
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE  
TO THIS LETTER.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

HONG KONG.

27<sup>th</sup> June 1932.

Sir,

Your reference No. D.3774.

I have the honour to acknowledge with  
thanks the receipt of your letter dated 17th June,  
1932, the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



*L. H. B. L.*  
Inspector General of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner (Crime),  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.



CONFIDENTIAL  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. E. REGISTRY  
File No. 3471  
Branch. S. 3-5  
Date July 1, 1932.

Subject (in full) The "Tung Wan Pao"

Made by C.A. J.A. Cook, and Forwarded by C.D.I.

Sir,

The "Tung Wan Pao" ( ) (The Chinese Christian Intelligencer) a Christian newspaper published weekly at No. 19 Yuen Min Yuen Road by the Presbyterian Christian Mission of the United States of America operating in China, which forms the subject of the attached report by D.S. M. Umemoto, has been in existence for almost thirty years. until the first week of February of the present year it was published at No. 135 North Szechuen Road by the Presbyterian Mission Press which was established in 1844, but was totally destroyed by the Japanese in February of this year, who broke into the premises smashing locks, doors, etc. and seized the files and other documents therein. This matter has been the subject of an official protest by the American Authorities. The paper is now being published in a private printing establishment.

The Board of Directors of the "Tung Wan Pao" are as follows:-

The Rev. A. Allison - Kiangyin,  
Mr. O.C. Crawford - Soochow,  
The Rev. W.I. Drummond - Nanking,  
The Rev. H. Kerr Taylor - Tsingkiangfu,  
Dr. Joseph L. King - Changchow,  
The Rev. James Y. Yeh - Hangchow,  
The Rev. Chen Yong Chun - Shanghai,  
The Rev. Bao Chung - Nanking.

The circulation of the "Tung Wan Pao" last year reached 5,500 copies a week, but, owing to the adverse exchange and the recent local Shanghai events, this figure has now dropped to 4,800.



CONFIDENTIAL  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

- 2 -

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

The English editor is Mr. Allen who is assisted by Chinese. The policy of the paper is to furnish current Christian news. The paper is sent all over the world where Chinese reside, and is subscribed to by churches of every denomination, as also by many important Chinese hongs, hospitals, etc.

Attached herewith is the copy of the publication containing the two articles to which the Japanese Authorities have objected. A translation of these articles is also attached. The editor of the "Tung Wan Pao" states that the articles referred to were copied by him from the local Chinese newspapers "Sin Wan Pao" and "Shun Pao" in which they appeared.

*File. General idea  
of contents of above report  
have been communicated  
to Mr. Bagby of Japanese  
Consulate.*

*1938*  
*John A. Cox*  
*A.*

O/C Special Branch.

*70*



CONFIDENTIAL  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
3776  
Special Branch, S. 5 Station,  
Date June 17, 1938

REPORT

Subject (in full) The "Tung Wan Pao" (通商報)

Made by D. S. Umemoto.

Forwarded by

Mr. Minami, Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Military Attache's Office, requests the courtesy of the Municipal Police in furnishing him with the following information regarding the "Tung Wan Pao", a Christian home paper, published at No. 19 Yuen Min Yuen Road:-

- 1) The date of establishment and the system of organization by which the paper is issued.
- 2) Who are the members?
- 3) Is the paper issued daily or periodically?
- 4) The circulation of the paper.
- 5) What is the policy of the paper?

On June 5, 55 copies of the "Tung Wan Pao", mailed by the Tung Wan Pao Office, No. 19 Yuen Min Yuen Road, and addressed to the Christian Association in Changchun and to several other organizations, were seized by the Police Authorities there owing to the publication of articles under the heading "Rapid Progress of the Fascists Movement by the Militalists" and "the Future of Japanese Diplomacy".

*D. S. Umemoto*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Tri*  
The Tung Wan Pao is not on sale in the Settlement, endeavours to procure a copy of it at Bookstalls &c. have been in vain. Inquiries are being made with a view to obtaining information as outlined herein. *Jan. 8*

*C. D. J. Ruge*  
Further report in due course

*17/6*  
*MB* 18:6:32



The "Young Officers" (Seishun Kaigun) is a secret  
in the Navy Secret:-

The following is a list of the members of the  
Young Officers' Society:-

The Japanese military and naval officers are the two  
members of the Young Officers' Society. Several important  
members of the Ministry of War are also members. On October 15,  
1936. The group is the "Young Officers' Society" and  
were Nakagawa, Shidehara, Ito, and other high officials.  
Even Prince Arima was included. As the officers  
failed to keep their plans secret, the Tokyo Police managed  
to secure information of the conspiracy and arrested  
about 500 persons. The young officers of the 3rd  
Headquarters were among the principal suspects in a  
recent plot. Hiramasa, Vice-President of the Privy Council,  
was also in touch with these young officers. The "Hao Tang"  
Zeen, a society formed by Hiramasa has for its members,  
warriors and service men. General Inukai, the Minister of  
War, is the Chief of the Society, but he lost the support  
of the young officers when he signed the Cabinet. They  
were, still more dissatisfied with him when the Sino-Japanese  
Armistice Agreement was signed in Shanghai, because the  
signing of such an agreement meant the loss of an opportunity  
to distinguish themselves. This was the motive of the  
Japanese young officers outrage.

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According to the telegram received from Peking containing  
news secured from the Consular Daily, Premier Inukai was  
assassinated because the Japanese militarists ~~were~~ dissatisfied  
with Inukai's diplomatic policy and the Shanghai Armistice  
Agreement. The Japanese militarists are advocating an Asiatic  
Monroe doctrine and are supporting the Japanese Constitution.  
Sino-Japanese relations will thus become worse.



D-3771

D-3772

D-3773



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.	
No.	D. 3771
Date	17.6.32

Memorandum on movements of N.F. Mihailoff, Soviet Employee.

Nicolai Filipovitch Mihailoff, reported to be an employee of the Centrosus, arrived in Shanghai from the USSR via Dairen on June 16, 1932, by the s.s. "Dairen Maru".

He is 35 years of age, an engineer by profession. Holds a Soviet passport No 205027/20868 issued in Moscow on April 21, 1932.

Mr. Mihailoff is accompanied by his wife, Mrs Mihailoff, 37 years of age, who holds a Soviet passport No 205028/20869 issued in Moscow on the same date.

Efforts are being made to locate their address.

*A. Prokofiev*

D.S.

*13/6/32*  
*17/6/32*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

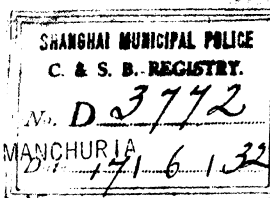
*File*  
*19.6.32*



- 4

CHINESE PAPER ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO FIGHT IN MANCHURIA

SHANGHAI, JUN. 15.



WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN INDICATIONS LATELY THAT THE STORY TOLD BY DR. WELLINGTON KOO AND PUBLISHED IN NATIVE PAPERS SINCE HIS ~~RETURN~~ RETURN FROM MANCHURIA HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF REVIVING THE ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENTS AMONG THE STUDENT CIRCLE, THE CHINESE NEWSPAPERS HAVE LATELY BEGUN ~~TO ENCOURAGE~~ OPENLY TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDENTS TO ARM THEMSELVES AND GO TO MANCHURIA TO ASSIST MA CHUANSHAN AND OTHERS WHO ARE DEFYING THE MANCHUKOU REGIME.

IN THIS MORNING'S ISSUE OF THE SIN WAN PAO, 15/6. AN IMPASSIONATE APPEAL ADDRESSED TO THE NATION AT LARGE, CALLING THE MASSES TO MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PURCHASE ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE 'WAR' AGAINST THE MANCHUKOU, IS PROMINENTLY PRINTED IN ITS EDITORIAL. THE PAPER, STRESSING THE NECESSITY OF GIVING ACTIVE AID TO MA CHUAN-SHAN AND OTHERS WHO ARE CONTINUING A SORT OF GUERILLA WARFARE IN MANCHURIA, ASSERTS THAT UNLESS SUCH 'PATRIOTIC' AID IS NOT GIVEN, THE WHOLE MANCHURIA WOULD BE PLUNGED INTO A VERITABLE HELL. - PRESS UNION.

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June 15, 1932.

Morning Translation

POLITICAL

China Times and other local newspapers

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT LING SEN IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. Ling Sen, President of the National Government arrived in Shanghai on the night of June 13. At 7 a.m. yesterday Mr. Ling called on General Chen Ming Shu, Minister of Communications, at his residence at No. 75 Route de Say Zoong, to persuade him to withdraw his resignation. It is learned that General Chen has yielded to the President's request.

At 2 p.m. General Chen Ming Shu, accompanied by General Tsai Ting Kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army, called on Mr. Ling Sen on Route Pere Robert, French Concession.

At 4.30 p.m. President Ling proceeded to Route Moliere to call on Mr. Sun Fo but upon being informed that Mr. Sun was indisposed, he withdrew.

China Times publishes the following telegram from Nanking

DR. KOO'S VISIT TO NANKING.

With the arrival of Dr. Wellington Koo at Nanking, conferences were held by Wang Ching Wei, President of the Administrative Council, at which the future policy in regard to the North-Eastern affair was discussed. Wang Ching Wei, Dr. Lo Wen Kan, Li Shih Tseng, General Li Chi Sen and Dr. Wellington Koo flew to Kiukiang at 11.45 a.m. June 14 to hold a conference with General Chiang Kai Shek. Wang Ching Wei will return to Nanking on June 15.

On the morning of June 14 Dr. Wellington Koo received a telegram from Lord Lytton asking him to return to Peiping. Dr. Koo will fly to Shanghai via Nanking on June 15 where, after one day's rest, he will leave for Peiping by air.

Interviewed by a newspaper reporter, Dr. Wellington Koo made the following statement:- "I visited Nanking solely to make a report on the investigations in the Three Eastern Provinces and to give my personal views. Several conferences were held in Nanking at which the general principles were decided upon, but the views of General Chiang Kai Shek must be sought. We are leaving for Kiukiang to-day. While in the North-East, we were oppressed and insulted. Two foreign counsellors of the Chinese Delegation were similarly treated. Japan is already regarding China as a nonentity. I have always said that the North-Eastern affair is a question of life or death to China. The only thing for China to do is to unite against foreign aggression; the people should make sacrifices for the welfare of the country and should not entertain the idea that China cannot be conquered because of her vast area and population".



June 16, 1932.

Afternoon Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

China Times and other local newspapers

DR. KOO AND CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA.

Interviewed by local journalists at his residence on Markham Road at 9 p.m. yesterday, Dr. Wellington Koo made the following statement:-

"Recently I accompanied the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations to the Three Eastern Provinces. During the seven weeks of investigations there, I was greatly pained at what I saw and heard. The pains and sufferings of the Chinese Delegation are but shortlived compared with the distressful condition and hardships of the 30,000,000 people of the Three Eastern Provinces. I am a native of Kiangsu and I am glad to be back after my seven weeks of hardships outside the Great Wall, but I shall never forget the sufferings of the people of the Three Eastern Provinces. I hope you will not forget our brethren in the North-East. Shanghai people should not take things easily because the Three Eastern Provinces are several thousands of miles away for Japan has already a concrete plan for the invasion of China."

- Q. What is the Government's plan for the recovery of the Three Eastern Provinces?
- A. The Government will exchange views with the League's Enquiry Commission. The Commission, during its stay in Japan, will exchange views with the Japanese Government. After the return of the Commission to Peiping, the Chinese Government will again solicit the views of the Commission in order to decide on the proper measures.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers

THE REHABILITATION OF WOOSUNG AND SHANGHAI.

The Woosung and Shanghai War Zones Commercial Restoration Committee held a meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday at its office No. 19 Hankow Road.

The meeting resolved that the National Government be requested to issue \$300,000,000 debenture bonds to be used for the restoration of Woosung and Shanghai; that the Shanghai Maritime Customs be directed to appropriate \$500,000 monthly for a period of 50 years from the funds reserved for the payment of interest on Government Bonds, and that all taxes in the war zones be abolished.



June 116, 1932.

Morning Translation

MISCELLANEOUS

Sin Wan Pao published the following comment on June 15:

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT FOR NORTH-EASTERN VOLUNTEERS.

After the Enquiry Commission of the League of Nations returned to Peiping from the North-East, we noticed from local newspapers that Dr. Wellington Koo is reported to have said:- "30,000,000 people in the North-East are living in hell, their sufferings are beyond imagination. However, the youths are still struggling hard. It is hoped that the nation will devise ways and means as early as possible to rescue these 30,000,000 brethren".

The above report must arouse general indignation. Yet we regret to say that nothing has been done to improve the situation.

After the September 18 incident, the Government declared that military forces and diplomacy will be used to deal with the incident; yet no troops have been dispatched. As regards diplomacy, the only thing that has been done is to invoke the League of Nations. In other words, the Government does not dare to resist the invaders in the North-East nor has it decided upon any measures that will lead to a solution of the trouble. The cry for the recovery of the lost territory has become an empty word.

According to reports from Harbin, the 100,000<sup>men</sup> of the Volunteer Army there are in need of funds and arms, while the army under General Ma Chan Shan is not in position to fight the enormous number of well equipped Japanese troops.

In short, the Manchurian question is becoming worse and its solution will not depend upon diplomacy nor upon the Government. The only hope for China is for the military officers and troops to volunteer for the defence of the country and for the people throughout the country to go to the rescue of the nation.

The military should refrain from participating in civil wars but should mobilize and reinforce the Volunteer Army at the front.

The people throughout the country should unanimously make contributions for the purchase of arms to be used in resisting the invasion. Unless the people of the whole nation firmly resolve to make sacrifices even of their lives, the "several million square li of land" and the "30,000,000 of our brethren in the North-East" will be lost to China.



1:  
LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS IN SHANGHAI WHICH ARE FRIENDLY TO THE ANTI-MANCHUKUO FORCES

OR OTHERWISE ENDEAVOURING TO PROMOTE HOSTILITY TO JAPAN

-----  
(Compiled in July, 1932)



LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS IN SHANGHAI WHICH ARE FRIENDLY TO THE ANTI-MANCHUKUO FORCES  
OR OTHERWISE ENDEAVOURING TO PROMOTE HOSTILITY TO JAPAN

(Compiled in July, 1932)

<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President</u>	<u>Strength of Membership</u>	<u>Political Leanings of Organization and its aims</u>
National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies (上海各团体救国联合会) 80 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.	Ying Ts-ling (殷芝龄)	48 bodies, some of which are small ones monopolised by only two or three persons and have no fixed office address.	Under the sway of the Nationalist Party. In the past, it carried out a strong anti-Government movement, especially anti- Waung Ching-wei. Its aim in word is to further the anti-Japanese movement for national salvation purpose. One of the sub-committees of this organization is entitled "North Eastern Volunteer Army Support Committee" which up to the end of June, 1932, secured a sum of \$20,000.00 from public contribution in support of the North Eastern Volunteer Armies.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

National Salvation Federation of  
Various Shanghai Bodies,  
( 各團體救國聯合會 )  
Chinese Young Men's Lecturing  
Group Society building, Chung  
Hwa Road, Small West Gate.

Wang Han-liang  
( 王漢良 ),  
a committee member  
of the Citizens'  
Federation and a  
curios dealer at  
67 Kiangse Road.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce,  
( 上海市商會 )  
North Honan Road.

Wang Shiao-lai  
( 王曉籟 )



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its aims

Some 50 bodies, some of which are small ones monopolised by only a few individuals and have no fixed office address. Under the sway of the Kuomintang and in support of the Wang Ching-wei Clique. Its nominal aim is also to further the anti-Japanese movement for national salvation purposes. Between July 5 and 11, the organization carried out a "national salvation" propaganda in Shanghai in the form of theatricals.

Some 180 trade associations

Its aim is to promote mutual friendship and understanding among local merchants. This organization is member to both the Nationalist Clique and the Kuomintang Clique of the National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

Chinese Ratepayers' Association,  
( 華人納稅會 )  
4 Hongkong Road.

Wang Shiao-lai

Auditors' Association,  
( 會計師同業公會 )  
4 Hongkong Road.

Wang Hai-van  
( 王海帆 ),  
an auditor at 17  
Ching Kuo Tsung  
Alleyway, Rue  
Pere Robert.

University Professors' National  
Salvation Committee to Resist  
Japan  
( 各大学教授抗日救國會 )  
3 Tsong Tseng Fang, Jessfield Rd.

Woo Sz-hua  
( 胡應華 ),  
Principal of the  
Dong Chi University.

Chekiang Provincials' Association,  
( 江浙公會 )  
13 Lien Chu Li, Avenue Road.

Chu Wei-sung  
( 褚慧僧 ),  
once played a  
prominent part in  
the activities of the  
National Salvation  
Federation.



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its Aims

81 representatives of  
Chinese ratepayers in  
the International  
Settlement.

Its aim is to promote  
the welfare of the Chinese  
residents in the Settlement.  
It supports both cliques of  
the National Salvation Fed.

some 240 Chinese auditors  
in Shanghai.

Its aim is to promote  
mutual understanding among  
local auditors.  
It supports both cliques of  
the National Salvation  
Federation.

Some 50 university  
professors.

Its aim is to resist Japan  
for the salvation of the  
nation. It supports both  
cliques of the National  
Salvation Federation.

Some 3,000 Chekiang  
provincials.

Its aim is to promote  
mutual understanding among  
Chekiang provincials in  
Shanghai.  
It supports both cliques  
of the National Salvation  
Federation.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

Federation of Western District  
Street Unions,  
(西區各路商會聯合辦事處),  
163 Burkill Road.

Wang Shao-zung  
(王肇成)

Women's Government Participation  
Society,  
(女子參政會),  
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Liu Chi-zung  
(劉奇聲)

Chinese Bar Association,  
(上海律師公會),  
572 Rue Amiral Bayle.

Tan Nyi-kung  
(譚顏公),  
a lawyer at 107  
Szechuen Road.

Shanghai District Medical Practitioners'  
(Western Style) Association,  
(上海市醫師公會),  
M.130 Avenue Road.

Soong Kuo-ping  
(宋國賓)  
a doctor at 4 Sing  
Ming Tsung alleyway,  
Rue Brenier de  
Montmorand.



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its aims

21 street unions in the  
Western District.

Its aim is to maintain  
good relations among  
residents in Western  
District.

It is a supporter of the  
Nationalist Clique of the  
National Salvation Fed.

30 Chinese females of  
the educated class.

Its aim is to fight for  
the franchise for women.  
It is a supporter of the  
Nationalist Clique of the  
National Salvation Fed.

Some 800 Chinese lawyers

Its aim is to promote  
mutual understanding  
among local legal  
practitioners. It supports  
the Nationalist Clique of  
the Nat. Salv. Federation.

Some 300 medical  
practitioners.

Its aim is to care for  
the welfare of the  
local western trained  
medical practitioners.  
It supports the Nationalist  
Clique of the National  
Salvation Federation.



<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President</u>	<u>Strength of Membership</u>	<u>Political Leanings of Organization and its Aims</u>
National Goods League (國貨大同盟), 5 Kao Tung Road, Kiu Mur Dee, City.	Wang Kia-an (王介安), a silk merchant.	Some 100 Chinese native goods manufacturers.	Its aim is to promote the sale of native products. It is a supporter of the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Automatic National Salvation Federation to Resist Japan of students of various Universities (各大学学生自动抗日救国联合会) 56 Hart Road.	Yu Kong (俞康), a student of the Chinan University.	Some 20 students of various universities.	Anti-Japanese and anti- Kuomintang in nature. It is pro-Nationalist Party, and supports the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Y.M.C.A. Members' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan (青年会会员抗日救国会), 201 Szechuen Road.	Tan Pah-tseh (谈伯哲), a staff member of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.	300 members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.	Its aim is to resist Japan for the salvation of the nation. It supports the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Telegraphic Employees' National Salvation Association (電信同人救国会), H.32 Markham Road	Fan Chi-tung (潘啟東), an employee of the Telegraph Administration of the Ministry of Communications, H.32 Markham Road.	Some 70 employees of telegraphic administrations in Shanghai.	Its aim is to resist Japan for the salvation of the nation. It supports the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.



<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President</u>	<u>Strength of Membership</u>	<u>Political Leanings of Organization and its Aims</u>
People's Automatic National Salvation Society, ( 民众自动救国会 ), 61 Yah Fee Faung, Avenue Joffre.	Zia Ying-poo ( 謝蔭坡 ), formerly a reporter in Peiping.	Some 80 persons, mostly students and merchants.	Its aim is to resist Japan for the salvation of the nation. Its representative is a committee member of the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Chinese Emigrants' Federation, ( 華僑聯合會 ), 56 Route Dollfus.	Hsu Chi-kung ( 許冀公 ), formerly Manager of the Dah Chung Hwa Gramophone Record Company.	Some 300 persons, mostly Chinese emigrants.	Its aim is to promote mutual understanding among Chinese emigrants. Its representative is a committee member of the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Chung Hwa Vocational Institution ( 中華職業教育社 ), 30 Route Voyron.	Tso Sz-hwa ( 胡也華 ), Principal of the Dong Chi University.	Some 300 persons, mostly university professors and middle school teachers.	Its aim is to promote education. It is a supporter of the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Chinese Emigrants' National Salvation Financial Committee ( 華僑救國經濟委員會 )	Hsu Sz-ying ( 許世英 ), Chairman of the Flood Relief Commission.	Some 160 Chinese emigrants.	Its aim is to raise funds among Chinese emigrants for national salvation purposes. It supports the Nationalist Clique of the National Salvation Federation.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

Shanghai District Public Nicsha  
Coolies' Union  
(上海市人力車夫公會),  
543 Rue Amiral Bayle.

Chen Kuo-liang  
(陳國樑)

Chaochow (Kwangtung) Fellow  
Countrymen's Association  
(潮州張沙同鄉會),  
710 Avenue Edward VII near  
Thibet Road.

Chen Cheng-chuen,  
(鄭正秋),  
a shareholder of the  
Star Motion Picture  
Company.

Medium Club, 150 Weihaiwei Road.

Singloh Hsu, Chinese  
member of the  
S.M.C.

Kwangtung Fellow Countrymen's  
Association  
(廣東同鄉會),  
38 Weihaiwei Road.

Wen Tsao-chiao  
(溫宗堯)



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its Aims

In the course of formation.  
It is a supporter of the  
Nationalist Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

2,038 Chaochow people

Its aim is to maintain  
mutual relations among the  
Chaochow people. It is  
a supporter of the Nationalist  
Clique of the National  
Salvation Federation.

600 people in various  
walks of life.

Its aim is to promote social  
understanding. It is  
a member of the Nationalist  
Clique of the National  
Salvation Federation.

800 Kwangtung people.

Its aim is to maintain  
mutual friendship among  
Kwangtung people.  
It is a supporter of the  
Nationalist Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's  
Association  
(四川旅沪同乡会)  
0.15 Kiukiang Road.

Wang Ngeh-chi  
(王整溪)

National Crisis Cooperative  
Relief Society  
(国际救济会),  
517 Avenue Road.

Ying Ts-ling  
(殷芝龄)

Shanghai Branch Office of the  
National Bar Cooperative  
Association  
(全国律师协会办事处),  
31 Kong Loh Tsung, Moulmein Road.

Kiang Yoong (江庸),  
a lawyer.

Federation of Street Unions  
(市民联合会各路商界),  
Chamber of Commerce building,  
North Honan Road.

Wang Han-liang  
(王汉良),  
a curio dealer at  
67 Kiangse Road.



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its Aims

some 2,000 Szechuen  
people.

Its aim is to maintain  
mutual friendship among  
local Szechuen people.  
It is a supporter of the  
Nationalist Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

Some 100 people in  
various walks of life.

Its aim is to devise means  
to overcome the national  
crisis.  
It is a staunch supporter  
of the Nationalist Clique  
of the National Salvation  
Federation.

29 lawyers in Shanghai.

Its aim is to promote  
mutual understanding among  
lawyers.  
It is a supporter of the  
Nationalist Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

some 50 street unions  
in Shanghai.

Its aim is to promote the  
welfare of the local residents.  
It is a stout supporter of  
the Kuomintang Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.



<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President</u>
<p>Citizens' Federation            (市民联合会),            Chamber of Commerce building,            North Honan Road.</p>	<p>Wang Han-liang            (王漢良),            a curio dealer at            67 Kiangse Road.</p>
<p>Shanghai District Self Government            Cooperative Association            (上海市地方自治协进会),            338 Thibet Road (off Kukiang Road).</p>	<p>Chen Yah-fu            (陈亚夫),            a member of the            Peasants' Union.</p>
<p>General Labour Union            (总工会),            117 Foh Yue Road, City.</p>	<p>Chu, Hsueh-van            (朱雪乾),            ex-committee member            of the Postal            Workers' Union.</p>
<p>Middle School Teaching Staff Federation            (中学教职员联合会),            Shanghai Girls' Middle School,            West Gate.</p>	<p>Chow Ying-zai            (周英才),            a teacher in the            Shanghai Girls' Middle            School</p>



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its Aims

some 36 branches scattered  
over the Settlement.

Its aim is to promote  
the welfare of the  
residents in the Settlement.  
It is also a stout supporter  
of the Kuomintang Clique of  
the National Salvation  
Federation.

70 members of the local  
gentry.

Its aim is to promote  
adoption of municipal  
administration in Greater  
Shanghai. It is a  
supporter of the Kuomintang  
Clique of the National  
Salvation Federation.

Some 20 local labour  
unions.

Pro-Canton Party.  
It is a staunch supporter  
of the Kuomintang Clique  
of the National Salvation  
Federation.

some 50 middle school  
teachers.

Its aim is to maintain mutual  
understanding among local  
middle school teachers.  
It is a supporter of the  
Kuomintang Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

Soy Shop Workers' Union  
( 膠業工會 ),  
117 Foh Yeu Road, City.

Ong Zui-fu  
( 翁瑞友 )

C.M.S.N. Wharf Godown Employees' Union  
( 招商局五碼頭職工會 ),  
44 The Bund.

Yue Sien-ding  
( 俞堯亭 )

Hopeh (Chihli) Fellow Countrymen's Association  
( 湖北旅滬同鄉會 ),  
1410 Avenue Edward VII.

Chang Siao-lai  
( 張筱蘭 )

Shanghai District Peasants' Union  
( 上海土農會 ),  
518 Foh Yuen Li, Tibet Road.

Chen Yah-fu  
( 陳亞友 )



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its aims

1,000 employees of local  
soy shops.

Its aim is to look after the  
interests of local soy  
shop employees.  
It is a supporter of the  
Kuomintang Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

500 godown employees  
of the China Merchants  
Steam Navigation Co.

Its aim is to care for the  
interests of the members.  
It is a supporter of the  
Kuomintang Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

6,000 Chihli people.

Its aim is to promote the mutual  
welfare of Chihli provincials.  
It is a supporter of the  
Kuomintang Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

100 peasants.

Its aim is to promote farming.  
Its representative is a committee  
member of the Kuomintang Clique  
of the National Salvation Fed.



<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President</u>	<u>Strength of Membership</u>	<u>Political Leanings of Organization and its aims</u>
Reorganization Committee of the Shanghai District Wharf Coolies' Union (碼頭工會整理會), 3 Doong Jen Li, Great South Gate.	Chen Hai-chuen (陳海秋), a Kuomintang member.	3,000 local wharf coolies	Its aim is to look after the interests of local wharf coolies. It is a supporter of the Kuomintang Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Hweichow Fellow Countrymen's Assn., (徽州旅滬同鄉會), 21 Hung Ziang Li, Sinza Road.	Chow Ts-kung (曹志功), chief editor of the Citizens News, a daily issue published by the Citizens' Federation.	2,358 Hweichow people.	Its aim is to maintain mutual understanding among Hweichow people. It is a supporter of the Kuomintang Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
Fenghwa Fellow Countrymen's Assn., (奉化旅滬同鄉會), 405 Ningpo Li, Thibet Road.	Oo Ts-hou (鄧志豪), a second hand clothing dealer.	800 Fenghwa people.	Its aim is to maintain mutual understanding among Fenghwa people. It is a supporter of the Kuomintang Clique of the National Salvation Federation.
4th District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union (四區捲煙業工會), 8 San Loh Li, Baikal Road.	Chow Yoeh-siang (周學相)	2,300 persons mostly workers of the Hwa Cheng Cigarette Factory, 300 Wayside Road.	Its aim is to watch the interests of cigarette workers in the Settlement north of the Soochow Creek. It is a supporter of the Kuomintang Clique of the National Salvation Federation.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

5th District (Pootung) Cigarette  
Factory Workers' Union  
(上海市第五区捲烟業工会),  
78 Lan Nyi Doo, Pootung.

Chen Bai-teh  
(陈培德),  
a Kuomintang member.

Kwang Shao Guild  
(廣肇公所),  
40 Ningpo Road.

Tang Sao-chuen  
(唐少川),  
ex-Premier of the  
Peking Government.

Provisional Joint Office of the  
Hongkew District branches of  
the Citizens' Federation  
(虹口分會辦事處),  
207 Teh An Li, North Shanse Road.

Chang Yien-fang  
(張賢芳),  
committee member of  
the 6th Branch of the  
Citizens' Federation,  
Hanbury Road.

Middle School Students' National  
Salvation Committee to Resist Japan  
(中夢聯抗日救國會),  
(no fixed office address, its  
meeting places being either the Tseng  
Foong Middle School, 88 Gordon Rd, or  
the Shanghai Middle School, 417 Loh Ka  
Pang Road, Nantao.)

Siao Sz-ts  
(蕭思之),  
a student of the  
Pootung Middle School.



Strength of Membership

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its aims

7,600 workers of the  
Pootung B.A.T. Factories.

Its aim is to watch the interests  
of the workers of the B.A.T.  
Factories in Pootung.  
It is a supporter of the  
Kuomintang Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

150 Kwangtung people.

Its aim is to carry out  
philanthropic works among  
Kwangtung people.  
It is a supporter of the  
Nationalist Clique of the  
National Salvation Federation.

nine branches of the  
Citizens' Federation  
in Eastern District.

Its aim is to promote the  
welfare of the residents in  
the Eastern District.

students of 26 out of  
a total of some 60 local  
middle schools.

Its aim is to resist Japan for  
the salvation of the nation.  
It is not active at present.  
Arrangements are being made to  
resuscitate this organization.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

University Students' National  
Salvation Committee to Resist Japan  
(大學聯抗日救國學生會),  
(no fixed office address, its  
usual meeting places being the  
Great China University, 301  
Kiaochow Road, O.C.L., and the  
Tung Yeh Gymnasium, Loo Pan  
Road, Nantao).

Sung Tsu-shu  
(沈祖儒),  
a student of the  
Shanghai Law  
College.

Ming Sung Zoe (People's Voice Society)  
(民聲社)  
1596 Foh Teh Faung, Hart Road.

Waung Ping  
(汪彬),  
a professor of the  
Chinan University.

Association to nurture descendants  
of warriors sacrificed in defending  
the nation  
(新國陣亡將士遺族撫育會),  
566 Yunnan Road.

Hsu Sz-ying  
(許在英)  
Chairman of the  
Flood Relief  
Commission.



Strength of Membership

students of some 14  
local universities.

some 200 persons,  
mostly university  
students.

local gentry

Political Leanings of  
Organization and its aims

Its aim is to resist Japan  
for the salvation of the  
nation. It backs the  
movement of the Kuomintang  
Clique of the National  
Salvation Federation. It is  
in need of support from  
university students and  
therefore not very active.

Anti-Japanese in nature. It  
publishes a weekly periodical  
of anti-Japanese nature  
entitled "People's Voice".  
Once a member of the National  
Salvation Federation.

Its aim is to nurture  
descendants of warriors  
sacrificed during the defence  
of the nation.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

Federation of Shanghai People to  
oppose the "Agreement to Cease  
Hostilities" and to support the  
North Eastern Volunteer Army.  
(上海民衆反對停戰協定援助東北義勇軍後援會)  
279 Wei Lo-h Li, Yunnan Road.

Chen Meng-yeu  
(陳夢遊),  
a reporter of the  
Shanghai General  
Office of the Chung  
Hwa News Agency, 141  
Boo Pah Fang, Avenue  
Dubail.

North Eastern Volunteer Army  
Support Committee of the Chinan  
University  
(暨大東北義勇軍後援會)  
56 Hart Road.

Wang Yao-tung  
(王耀東),  
a student of the  
Chinan University.

North Eastern Volunteer Army  
Support Committee of the Great  
China University,  
(大夏大學東北義勇軍後援會),  
301 Kiao-chow Road, O.O.L.

Dzung Chih (鄭傑),  
a student of the  
Great China University

Chapei Disaster District Fire  
Insurance Compensation Committee  
(滬北災區火災賠款協濟會),  
1 Pakhoi Road.

Yu Yah-ching, Chinese  
member of the S.M.C.



Strength of Membership

Some 40 bodies of the mushroom order and functioning more or less secretly.

Some 40 students of the Chinan University.

Some 50 students of the Great China University.

4,000 fire insurance policy holders for property in the Chapei war affected areas.

Political Leanings of Organization and its aims

Anti-Kuomintang and anti-Imperialist in nature. Its nominal aim is to further the anti-Japanese movement for the salvation of the nation. It is known to have communistic leanings.

Its aim is to support the North Eastern Volunteer Army and to oppose the Government. It is a supporter of the abovementioned organization.

- ditto -

Its aim is to demand compensation from fire insurance companies for losses of property destroyed during the recent Sino-Japanese Conflict.



Name and Address of Organization

Name of President

War Losses Joint Office,  
(戰爭損失聯合辦事處),  
4 Hongkong Road.

2



Strength of Membership

formed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Auditors' Association.

Political Leanings of Organization and its aims

Its aim is to register all war losses and thereafter to ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to demand compensation from the S.M.C. and the Japanese Authorities.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. S. REGISTRY

No. D. 3773

Date 28/6/32

June 28

32.

E. Haward, Esq.,  
Editor,  
North China Daily News.

Dear Mr. Haward,

With reference to your letter dated  
June 17, there is nothing in the records of  
the Municipal Police concerning one Claude  
A. Barlow, and no trace can be found of him  
in Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,





SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Station, No. 147

Date Dec 21, 1931

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

*W.B. Moore*

*MR*

*W.B. Moore*

On Dec 17, 1931, at Shanghai.

Mr. Yao,

Please prepare reply.

*J.M.*



THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS  
THE NORTH-CHINA SUNDAY NEWS  
THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD (WEEKLY)

ESTABLISHED 1850  
POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. Box 707, SHANGHAI  
TELEGRAM: HERALD SHANGHAI

EDITOR'S OFFICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

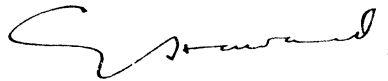
17th June 1932

T. P. Givens, Esqre.,  
Asst. Commissioners' Office,  
Police Force,  
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Mr. Givens,

Do you by any chance know anything of a gentleman  
called Claude A. Barlow, about whom we have some enquiry  
here?

Yours sincerely,



Editor.

S2  
For attention  
please in a discreet  
way. JH

17:6:32

No record in C. & S. B. Reg.  
add 17/6

D. I. Moore  
17/6/32



D-3781



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

C.1 Narcotic Section Station,  
No. D. 3781  
Date 18 June 1932

Subject (in full) Attached file re Yu Lee Zien, alleged opium smuggler.

Made by D.S. Utkin

Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

With reference to the attached file, enquiries were made by C.D.S. 76 who ascertained the following:-

The man Yu Lee Zien (于禮泉) 60, Tientsin, was located by the above Detective to be residing in house No. 18, Lane 1051 (Zu Foh Lee 傅福里) off Sinza Road, where he occupies with his wife and one son the ground floor.

He removed to the above address about 6 years ago from Burkill Road. Yu Lee Zien had been formerly connected with the local office of the Heng Yi Bing (漢治平) Iron Factory, Hupsh, but resigned a number of years ago owing to his bad health. The financial condition of this man is reported to be not good.

Yu is an opium smoker and has a pipe for his own use.

One named Zuo (程) is residing with his family on the 1st floor at the same address but there is nothing to indicate that this man is engaged in the opium business.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

*P.S.T.*  
*N.C.*

*C.H. Utkin*

D.S.

D.C. (Crime)

*Inf & return plan*

*Kim Bowers*

D. C. (CRIME)

14 JUNE 1932

*23*

*Lie*

*15/6/32*

D.C. (Crime)

*Noted*

*The King of*  
NATIONAL OFFICE "B" DIV.



12 Yu Ching Li,  
May 18th, 1932.

Sir,

I beg to report that Yu <sup>Lee</sup>~~han~~ Zien, opium smuggler, native of Tientsin, age 65 and residing at 1101 Sinza Road. He s secretly keep a lot of opium in the box. Sometimes there are opium smokers. If you are going to raid the premises I would suggest to have it executed at night time and by the rear door. Yu is working with Han-Ya-Ping Coal Coy. and the opium comes from the upper river. His on works in the Bureau of Public Health who solicits many patronizers.

(Sgd.) Chiao Ching Chi alias Tsz Nan,

Member of the China Anti-Opium Association

The newspaper as marked by red ink denotes the method of opium suppression in a cable answer of Kao Yu Tong to Anti-Opium Association.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. \_\_\_\_\_  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. D. REGISTRY  
Bubbling Wall Station,  
No. 3787  
Date May 21st, 1932.  
Div 22/5/32

Subject (in full)..... Re the attached.....

Made by..... C.S.I. H. T. Ching.....

Forwarded by.....

*Maguire et*

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter and from enquiries made by the undersigned it ascertained that there is no such a number 1101 in Sinza Road and no No. 12 Yu Ching Li Alleyway as the latter was given to be the writer's address. Efforts were made with a view to locate the writer in the National Anti-Opium Association as it is written in the letter that the writer is a member of the same association but no material information could be obtained.

Yours obediently,

*M. T. Ching*

C.S.I.

D. O. "B" Division

*D.C. (Dr.)*

*Can the Opium Squad throw any light on this please?*

*Maguire et*  
DIVISIONAL OFFICE "B" DIV.  
22 MAY 1932

*Supr 12. C.I.*

*for narcotic section please*

*S.I. Perkins*

*Enquiries please*

*P.O.*

*Supr. 12. C.I.*

*22/5/32.*



D-3802

D-3803

D-3804

D-3830



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No.

Special

No. D. 3802  
Station

Date June 12, 1932.

Subject (in full) Dimitry Danilovich Tokin and Larisa Vassiliyevna Kravchenko.  
Larisa Kravchenko, Va.

Made by D. S. Tolson

Forwarded by

SLG burst

With reference to the attached article from "The Shanghai Sunday Times" of June 10, 1932 entitled "Famous Russian Dancers," enquiries made regarding the matter show that the ballet dancers mentioned in this article are Mr. D.D. Tokin and Miss L.V. Kravchenko. Miss Kravchenko was arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Dairen on June 10, 1932 by the S.S. "Dairen Maru." They are in possession of Japanese passports issued by the Kinki Diplomatic Bureau on June 6, 1932. The above-mentioned artists came to Shanghai from Harbin at the invitation of the N.E. Morgenstern, Hungarian, an employee of the Peacock Motion Picture Corp. 21 Muscov Road, with whom they have since signed an agreement for one year. Tokin and Kravchenko reside at 226 Rue Cardinal Mercier at the house of their impresario Morgenstern.

During the course of an interview with the ballet dancers the following was learned :-

Dimitry Danilovich Tokin-Pukhnoff is a Russian, 30 years of age, and a native of Tambov Province. He is the son of a farmer and from early childhood resided with his parents in Astrakhan. He was educated in a Trade School and later in a Private Ballet school where he remained with the support of his elder brother. In 1918 he joined the "Volga Flotilla" of the White Russian Navy. He was wounded in action near the Kazan and recuperated in the Kazan and Samara hospitals. Discharged from hospital he returned to his parents at Astrakhan but during the journey was arrested and imprisoned for 1½ months in Volok as a suspected "White" but was later released under an amnesty on the anniversary of the October Revolution, and then proceeded to Astrakhan.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

-2-

Station, .....  
Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

From 1928 on, up to the next three years he was employed as a ballet dancer in a government theatre at Baku, Karlen.

From 1928 to 1930 he was employed as a ballet dancer and ballet master in various towns in south and middle Russia and Turkestan. Periodically, he visited Moscow for training in the Great Moscow Theatre Ballet School. In September, 1930 he left for Vladivostok. Here he was employed for two months in the State Theatre. In November 1931 he made a attempt to escape from U.S.S.R., but was arrested by the Frontier Guard of S.P.U. near village Strigovka. He was imprisoned in Nizhne-Ussuriysk and Vladivostok for several months and in April 1932 was charged with attempting an illegal crossing of the boundary and was sentenced to \$100 fine.

After his release he was working casually as a ballet dancer in various clubs and theatres. In July 1931 Tolia made a second and successful attempt to escape from U.S.S.R. and crossed boundary near Grodekovo and Pogranichnaya stations. After his arrival in Harbin he was casually employed in local theatres. In November 1931 he organized the escape of his partner L.N. Kravchenko with the assistance of a smugglers organization. From December to February he was employed at the Cabaret "Fantasia" and from March 1931 he again worked casually and also owned a ballet school. During the early part of June he was engaged by Morgenstern as mentioned in the first part of this report.

Larisa Vasilievna Kravchenko, alias Kravchenkova, is a Russian being born in 1908 in Ust - Medvedizkaya, Don Prov. She is the daughter of a clerkman of Cossack origin. In 1912



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date.....19

-3-

Subject (in full) .....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

her parents left for Kazan where her father was at work in a  
Ecclesiastical office. In 1915 she accompanied her parents to  
Zaba Kharov to which place her father had been transferred.  
In 1917, owing to bad health she left with her mother for Tolono,  
North Russia, but returned to Zaba Kharov the following year. In 1918  
her father was arrested and sentenced to two years imprisonment and exiled for two years to certain  
cities. In 1920 her mother died. In 1921 Kharov, 1921 for  
Zaba Kharov where her father then resided and he then obtained  
employment as a ballet dancer. In 1922 she left with an  
impression named A. image for Tashkent and visited several towns  
in that province. In December 1929 she left for Vladivostok  
where she was employed in a State Theatre and also appeared in  
Hokuriki and Winger street theatres. In November 1931 she  
escaped from U.S.S.R. aided by some men hired by Tokyo and  
arrived in Berlin where she worked in several theatres.

There is nothing in Police records to the detriment  
of Fokko and Kharovskii.

G. Tchermshinsky  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
256132



## FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS

Reach Shanghai After  
Exciting Runaway  
From Soviet

"Fokien and Kravchenko" have arrived in Shanghai following a thrilling escape from Soviet Russia, where their appearances in the largest academical theatres in Moscow and Leningrad have always been accompanied by great success.

For a long time Fokien and his beautiful partner Miss Kravchenko desired to go abroad, where they would have opportunities to repeat the successes they had experienced in their Homeland, but the authorities refused to visa their passports. After waiting a period of two years, they gave up hope of obtaining legal permission to leave Soviet Russia and decided to escape. Following many futile attempts, they at last succeeded in crossing the Manchuria border on foot, walking by night and hiding by day. Their story being eagerly listened to by kindhearted country folk they were fed by willing hands.

Their first appearance in their new world, was in Harbin where they were acclaimed as artists of extraordinary ability. Fokien and Miss Kravchenko will soon appear locally and Shanghai theatre-goers will have an opportunity of seeing them perform. Their appearance is anticipated with keen interest in the local theatrical world.

52, For comment please

D. Schenckshsky.

20/6/32

20:6:32



#  
 S.C. (A)  
 Unchanged  
 3.10/31  
 D.O. B. Div  
 approved  
 as planned.  
 D.C. (Divisional)  
 OCT. 31 1931  
 M. C. (A) New York

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
 S. & S. B. REGISTRY  
 C. & S. F. REGISTRY  
 No. SD. 7.8.0.3  
 Date 27.6.31

S.C. (Div)  
 I have one man on leave  
 & 2 sick (today) in Inspector's  
 Bureau will you please  
 transfer Sgt. Laurier temporarily  
 from Singsa as the remainder  
 of the Staff cannot carry  
 on with the work so short  
 handed. If he comes on  
 Monday morning it will be  
 fine.  
 Reg. H. C. (CRIME)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. S. B. REGISTRY  
Gr. & Sp. Br. Regy.  
2704  
May 27 1932  
32.

Film Censorship Correspondence.

D. S. I. Cole

Sir,

With reference to the attached I beg to state that I have seen Superintendent Mitchell in regard to this matter and it is suggested that no change be made in the existing arrangements for the despatch of letters as the Central Registry can deal with all correspondence providing it is received before the office closes.

The Central Registry is closed on Sundays and official holidays. It would be advisable, therefore, if some arrangement could be arrived at for the despatch of important letters and documents during holiday periods.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
D. S. I.

P. A., Crime.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

D. 3830

MR T. SOPHER'S KIDNAPPERS.



CONFIDENTIAL  
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

V. D. 3830  
"A" 6  
Central 17, 32  
19.11.31.

CONFIDENTIAL.

1845/31.

Extensive, but discreet, enquiries were made by D.S. Beloshenko and the undersigned with a view to ascertain the origination of the gang of the Russian kidnappers and the grounds as to why Mr. T. Sopher was picked out as a prospective victim.

As no definite conclusion could be gained from the prisoners statements, discreet enquiries were carried out by the Detectives on the case among the people of various walk in life.

It would appear that either Kwantseladze organized the gang and whilst looking for a suitable victim, met an informant in the person of Romanoff, or, Romanoff for some or other reason desired Mr. Sopher to be kidnapped and engaged for that purpose Kwantseladze, but, in any case, Romanoff appear to be the central figure in the conspiracy.

His career shows him not to be a daring organizer of kidnapping bands, but a common swindler and card-sharper.

There was no direct evidence that there were any persons behind him, but such a notion might be admissible. Therefore thorough enquiries were made regarding the persons with whom he was in contact during the period of three or four months previous to his arrest and whether or not among them there were any ill-wishers to Mr. Sopher.

The following is the result of the enquiries, which is forwarded for what it is worth.



It was learned that Romanoff on arriving at Shanghai in December 1930, joined the staff of the Polish Club, 100, Route des Soeurs as the Card Room Manager, and about April 1931 he obtained the similar position with the Rectors Club, situated in Route Doumer, which was run by a certain Mr. H.L. Booker. Whilst with the Rectors Club, Romanoff was constantly seen in company of Mr. Booker, going to cabarets together and often visiting Booker at his home.

Regarding Booker, it was said, that he had reasons to feel animosity towards Sopers.

It appears that some time ago Sopers were offered by him to take a share in the promotion of the re-established "Luna Park" and they agreed, but at the last moment withdrew, thereby causing to Booker much annoyance in searching for other investors and so retarding the enterprise. Then in August Booker again offered to Sopers to invest \$100,000.00 for opening a fashionable night club, in company with the former owner of the "Plaza Hotel", generally known as "Big Ben". After lengthy negotiations Sopers refrained from taking part in this enterprise, fearing same to grow into a "wheel-house". It was said, that in some private conversation they spoke of Booker as a "roulette-runner" and this, eventually, became known to Booker, who then considered himself to have been grossly abused and was extremely embittered against Sopers.

Further it was learned, that Booker was very intimate with a Mr. Judah, who used to regularly visit the Rectors Club, but never played cards there, passing the time in conversations with Booker.



(3)

About Judah, it is so far known, that he lives in Avenue Joffre near Route Pichon. He is a nephew of late Mr. Ezra, who was married to Sopher's sister. It is said, that owing to Judah's having mortgaged or somehow mishandled some of the late Mr. Ezra's property, there was so great a quarrel between him and the Sopers, that Sopers gave up their house, which was next to that of Judah's and removed to their present address. Even now they don't recognize each other.

It was also said that Judah is on very good terms with the persons who were expected to be the trustees of the Hardeen's legacy and who were unexpectedly supplanted by the Sopers.

D.S.134.



D-3851

D-3852

D-3853

D-3854



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. S. REGISTRY	
N. D. 3151	S. 1. Station
Date July 11, 1932.	

Subject (in full)..... Attached Newspaper Report

Made by..... Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by..... Thos Robertson, Supt

The Public Safety Bureau has no record of the arrests referred to attached and points out that Kating, Nanziang and Lotien are not within its jurisdiction.

Tan Shao-liang  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File  
WY  
12-7-32



July 9, 1932.

Second Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

ARREST OF CHINESE FOR HELPING JAPANESE MILITARY

Following the occupation of Chinese territory by the Japanese forces during the Shanghai ~~raid~~ Incident, an association for the maintenance of peace and order was organized at Kading, Naziang and Lotien to promote the welfare of the Chinese residents in those districts. After the evacuation of the Japanese troops, the districts were guarded by the Public Safety Bureau. A number of officials and interpreters of the Association, who had worked hard for the benefit of their nationals, have been arrested on the ground that they had worked for the Japanese Army. They are detained at the detention house of the Bureau. Residents of these districts on July 7 submitted a petition to the Japanese Authorities requesting their assistance.

SI,  
Beauf  
verify  
JH

NICHINICHI

THE DISMISSED JAPANESE WORKERS OF THE  
JAPAN-CHINA COTTON MILLS

On June 29 the Japan-China Cotton

Weaving and Spinning Co., Ltd., issued an order dismissing 32 Japanese employees. On July 7 discharge allowances were issued to the dismissed workers. Dissatisfied with the amount of the allowances the workers have submitted a petition to the management requesting the issue of pay for the month of July.

Between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. July 8, representatives of the dismissed persons and the management held a meeting at the Japanese Club to discuss the matter. It was decided that a reply be given on the morning of July 9.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTR

V. D. 2952

2014132

July

20

32.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to Mrs. Hatherly's letter of  
July 12, I am sending you herewith a copy of a report  
made by a member of the Special Branch which shows  
that Yup Yuk alias Yup Neuk Fun, the deportee from  
Calcutta who was expected to come here by the s.s.  
"Tilawa", was taken off the ship by the Hongkong Police.

Yours sincerely,



Encl.: 1 copy. Sent 4/11  
H. N. Steptoe

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C & S. B. REGISTER

Special Branch *D.S. 3852*

REPORT

Date *July 10, 1932*

Subject (in full)..... Attached Letter ref Yup Yuk.

Made by..... D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by..... *D.S. Moore*

Regarding attached letter from the British Consulate-General concerning a Chinese communist named Yup Yuk alias Yur Neuk Fun who was deported from Calcutta on s.s. "Tilawa" for Shanghai on June 30, 1932. The s.s. "Tilawa" arrived in this port during the afternoon July 19 and was met by the undersigned and representatives of the Public Safety Bureau. It was then ascertained that Yur Yuk had been removed from the vessel by the Hongkong Police on July 15, 1932. The following are copies of the receipts held by the purser of s.s. "Tilawa."

British Indian Steam Navigation Co.  
s.s. "Tilawa" Voyage No.42

Calcutta. June 30, 1932.

Received from Inspector, King George Dock Police one Chinese Deportee named Yup Yuk alias Yup Fun alias Neuk alias Yok Ya Hung alias John Jameson, bound for Shanghai together with the sum of Rupees 25 and Annas 14 only, one deck passage ticket No.5629 and Certificate of Identity No.16, dated Calcutta the 30th of June 1932.

(Signed) D. Lome

Chief Officer.

Received from Purser s.s. "Tilawa" the sum of Rupees 25 and Annas 14 being the property of Yup Yuk.

(Signed) R. Ellis L.S.A. 150

Police Headquarters.

Hongkong.

15-7-32.

The Purser of s.s. "Tilawa" informed the undersigned he pointed out to the Hongkong Police that Yup Yuk was booked for Shanghai and was told that the Hongkong Police had received



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

(2)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

instructions to effect his arrest and charge him with being a  
Communist and that there was every possibility he would later  
be handed over to the Canton Authorities.

W.B. Moore  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



FM. 1

**Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 13/7 1932

To

Mr. Kerk!

Please inform Mr. Tan  
that it is impossible to  
obtain any further in-  
formation.

The "Silava" to a  
British ship & I will  
suggest to Mr. Giers  
that a member of his  
office assist the  
Chinese authorities in  
locating the wanted man.

Dr. J. Evers  
Public Safety Bureau  
informed by Suplt. Tan 13/7. *B. B. B.*  
Kerk 13/7



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 13/7 1932

To

D. G. Kurb.

The S.S. "Gilewa" is  
expected to arrive at  
Shanghai on 18/19 July.

Will you ask Mr.  
Yan to inform the  
Chinese authorities of  
the contents of the  
attached letter.

D.S. Everest.

Supt. Tan desires to  
receive further particulars  
if possible (photograph; name  
in Chinese; cabin number, or  
other means of identification) etc.

B.P.E.  
B.E.D.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

N. 12152

H.B.M. Consulate General

Shanghai,

July 12th 1932.

Dear Mr. Givens,

In Mr. Steptoe's absence I venture to inform you that a telegram has just been received from India to the effect that a Communist named YUP YUK alias Yip Neuk Fun, of Mui Yuan district Kwangtung, was deported from Calcutta on s.s. TILAWA for Shanghai on June 30th. It is stated that he twice escaped arrest after the Canton Communist uprising about four years ago and eventually arrived in Calcutta. He is alleged to be wanted by the Chinese police.

Yours sincerely,

*H. Hatterly*

T.P. Givens, Esq.,  
Special Branch,

(Secretary)

S.M.P.

*\$2, for attention in co-operation  
with Chinese Authorities.*

*JW 12:7:32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch *D 22853*

REPORT

Date *July 13, 1932*

Subject (in full) Japan and China Cotton Mill - complaints by dismissed employees of Japanese nationality.

Made by D.C. Imanura.

Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt

On June 20 the management of the Japan China Cotton Mills dismissed 32 of their Japanese employees owing to trade depression. A certain allowance was granted them but being dissatisfied with this, three representatives of the dismissed workers called on Mr. Ochi, a director of the Company, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon on July 4 and demanded full pay for the month of July.

This was rejected by the Director on the ground that the pay had been included in the allowance already issued to the workers.

The demand of the workers for an assurance of their reinstatement should trade revive was also rejected.

The result of the meeting was reported to all the dismissed workers who held a meeting at noon to discuss the matter.

It was resolved to issue the following statement :-

- (1) That full pay for the month of July be issued.
- (2) A. That leave benefits to which employees are entitled after three years' service be issued to those dismissed workers with more than three years' service.  
B. That a similar allowance be issued to those workers with less than three years' service calculated according to the period of their service.
- (3) That passage allowances for the families of the dismissed workers who had taken refuge in Japan during the trouble be issued.
- (4) That the bonus for the month of June and July be issued.
- (5) That compensation for the loss sustained by the dismissed workers of the Mill in Woosung during the trouble be issued

*0/c Sp. Br.*  
*Secy*  
*14 JULY 1932*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(2)

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

in accordance with a statement of the Company.

(6) The statement made by Mr. Ochi, Director, to the representatives of the dismissed workers at the meeting held on July 9, was accepted in good faith, and they, the workers, therefore decided that they would request the company to publish the following for public information :-

A. No new workers will be engaged should trade revive.

B. The dismissed workers will be reinstated when new hands are required.

At 6.20 p.m. on July 9, two representatives of the dismissed workers, again visited Mr. Ochi, Director of the Company, at his residence, No.35 Ferry Road, with the above request.

The management, however, is adopting a firm attitude and has decided not to publish any statement in regard to this matter.

The dismissed workers then decided upon their original measure that everyone would have to act for himself as it was evident that the Company had no intention of affording them further assistance and it would therefore be useless to continue the trouble. Three of the dismissed workers left for Japan by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" on July 11, 1932.

In view of the above, the controversy has now ended.

*[Signature]*  
D. C.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. O. "B"  
Information and return  
please.  
*[Signature]*

13:7:32.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D2853
Date 13/7/32

July 10, 1932.

Morning Transaction.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPPO

THE DISMISSED JAPANESE WORKERS OF THE  
JAPAN-CHINA COTTON MILLS

Between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. July 9, representatives of the dismissed Japanese workers of the Japan-China Cotton Mills and Mr. Ochi, director of the Company, held a meeting at the Japanese Club.

The workers demanded their pay for the month of July. This was rejected by the Director on the ground that the pay had been included in the allowances already issued to the workers. The demand of the workers for an assurance of their reinstatement should trade revive was also rejected.

The result of the meeting was reported to all the dismissed workers who held a meeting at noon to discuss the matter.

It was resolved to issue the following statement:-

- 1) That ~~the~~ full pay for the month of July be issued.
- 2) A) That leave benefits ~~to~~ which employees are entitled after 3 years' service be issued to those dismissed workers with more than 3 years' service.  
B) That a similar allowance be issued to those workers with less than 3 years' service calculated according to the period of service.
- 3) That passage allowances for the families of the dismissed workers who had taken refuge in Japan during the trouble be issued.
- 4) That the bonus for the months of June and July be issued.
- 5) That compensation for the loss sustained by the dismissed workers of the Mill in Woosung during the trouble be issued in accordance with a statement of the Company.
- 6) The statement made by Mr. Ochi, Director, to the representatives of the dismissed workers at the meeting held on July 9 was accepted in good faith, therefore the following two items of the statement are published for public information:-
  - A) No new workers will be engaged should trade revive.
  - B) The dismissed workers will be reinstated when new hands are required.

The management of the Company is adopting a firm attitude and has decided not to publish any statement in regard to this matter.



NICHINICHI

THE DISMISSED JAPANESE WORKERS OF THE  
JAPAN-CHINA COTTON MILLS

On June 29 the Japan-China Cotton

Weaving and Spinning Co., Ltd., issued an order dismissing 32 Japanese employees. On July 7 discharge allowances were issued to the dismissed workers. Dissatisfied with the amount of the allowances the workers have submitted a petition to the management requesting the issue of pay for the month of July.

Between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. July 8, representatives of the dismissed persons and the management held a meeting at the Japanese Club to discuss the matter. It was decided that a reply be given on the morning of July 9.



**SECRET**

**Memorandum.**

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, February 15, 1933  
To Officer i/c Special Branch

Sir,

Herewith memorandum on  
Dr. Reifler as requested.

*JBR 15/2* *b/ones*  
D.S.

*JR*

*J. Legg*  
15.2.33.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.  
No. D. 3854  
Date 15.12.133

Memorandum on Dr. Reifler

Dr. Reifler, Austrian, is believed to have arrived in Shanghai from Berlin during the early part of 1932. He resided at No.1363 Rue Lafayette (Clements Apartments) from April 5 to June 1, when he removed to 217 Avenue du Roi Albert. For a time he dwelt at No.1331 Rue Lafayette (Blackstone Apartments). He is now understood to be residing at No.491 Rue Lafayette.

Upon arrival here Reifler is reported to have stated that he was a representative of the "Nachrichten Agentur" (Information Agency), Berlin and that his object in coming to Shanghai was to collect information on the economic situation in China. The above mentioned Agency, it is reported, was nothing but a branch of the "Chung Hwa News Agency". Reifler's connection with the above two agencies could not, however, be confirmed.

According to French Police information Reifler was in close touch with E. Kisch (File D.2919) during the latter's stay in Shanghai and it was believed that the two met in the house of Dr. Bume (File D.2919) at 161 Route Mayen.

Prior to coming to Shanghai Reifler is reported as having made an extensive study of Oriental languages, especially Chinese, first in Vienna and afterwards in Berlin. While in ~~Vienna~~ Berlin he is understood to have acted as correspondent for the Neue Frei Presse, a democratic newspaper published in Vienna.

On Oct.21, 1932 a note appeared in the "Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung" to the effect that Dr. Reifler had been appointed Professor of German at the Zikawei University, Avenue Haig. According to this newspaper, Dr. Reifler is a capable Chinese scholar.



**SECRET**

(2)

Dr. Reifler has the reputation of being a left-wing socialist without any communist leanings.

He is known to the local Austrian Consul, who is of the opinion that he is a respectable citizen.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

**SECRET**

SECTION 2 Station,

Date January 17, 1933

Subject (in full) Dr. Reifler's political affiliations

Made by D.S. Prokofiev.

Forwarded by *D.S. Prokofiev*

Enquiries made with a view to discovering the political opinions held by Dr. Reifler who forms the subject of the attached memorandum (File D. 3854), show that he is reputed to be a left-wing socialist without, however, possessing communistic tendencies.

It is reported that Reifler is of middle age and that prior to coming to Shanghai <sup>he</sup> made an extensive study of oriental languages, especially of Chinese, first in Vienna and later in Berlin. It is also reported that while in Berlin he acted as a correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" - a democratic newspaper published in Vienna.

It is rumoured that while in Shanghai he maintained secret contact with a certain foreigner employed as an advisor with the Banking Government. After this fact had become known this contact was discontinued and Reifler was given the post of professor of German at Chiao Tung University, No 1954 Avenue Haig (formerly known as Nanyang College). Enquiries, however, have, so far, failed to verify this rumour.

*A. Prokofiev*

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*\$2.*

*Please prepare a memorandum giving in abbreviated form all the information we possess about Dr. Reifler.*

*St. Gong*  
*18/1/33*

*19:1:33.*



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, December 16, 1932  
To Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

Memorandum on Dr. Reifler as  
per your instructions attached  
herewith.

A. Prokofiev  
D.C.

SBK 16/12

S2, Please endeavour to  
discuss his brand of  
politics and report  
again. What is the  
exact address of  
Zikawei University L.M.



Memorandum on Dr. Reifler.

CHINESE CONSUL POLICE  
S. B. REGISTRY

38511  
16/10/32

Dr. Reifler, Austrian, is believed to have arrived in Shanghai from Berlin via Siberia during the early part of 1932. He resided at No 1363 Rue Lafayette ( Clement's Apartments ) from April 5 to June 1, when he removed to No 217 Avenue du Roi Albert. His last known residence is at No 1331 Rue Lafayette ( Blackstone Apartments ).

Upon arrival here Reifler is reported to have stated that he was a representative of the " Nachrichten Agentur" ( Information Agency ), Berlin, and that he had come to Shanghai for the purpose of collecting information on the economic situation in China. The abovementioned information agency, it is reported, was nothing else but a branch of the " Chung Hwa News Agency". Reifler's connection with the above two agencies, however, was never confirmed.

According to the French Police information Reifler was in close touch with E. Kisch ( File No D. 2919 ) during the latter's stay in Shanghai. It is believed that they met in the house of Dr. Pume ( File No. D. 2919 ) No 161 Route Mayen.

On October 21, 1932, a note appeared in the " Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung " to the effect that Dr. Reifler had been appointed Professor of the German language at the Zikawei University, Avenue Haig. According to this newspaper Dr. Reifler is a fluent speaker of Chinese and is also able to read it.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 28.10.1932

To Reg.

Please let me  
see the file  
which contains a  
reference to  
Dr Keifler.

Dr. Keifler's file

S2, Please prepare  
a memorandum giving  
all the information we  
possess about Dr Keifler.

JPS 31.10.32



October 21, 1932

31 10 32

Freitag, den 21. Oktober 1932

DEUTSCHE SHANGHAI ZEITUNG

**ERNENNUNG**

Herr Dr. Reifler, oesterreichischer Staatsangehöriger, ist wie wir hören, zum Professor an der Universität in Siccawei in der Avenue Haig ernannt worden. Der Genannte wird dort Unterricht in der deutschen Sprache geben. Professor Reifler spricht und liest fließend Chinesisch.

Appointment

We learn that Dr. Reifler, Austrian citizen, has been appointed Professor at the Zikawei University, Avenue Haig. He will teach the German language there. Professor Reifler speaks and reads Chinese fluently.

Note.

Reifler is mentioned in  
I.O. file No 9669<sup>1</sup>  
( Chung Hwa News Agency )

*a.i.c. S.B.**DBR 28/10**Reg. Please attach file. JH**See file attached.  
ADD**28.10.32.**transferred to  
D 3754.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.  
S. B. REGISTRY

N. D. 3854  
SECTION 2 Station  
Date 11/8/32  
Date August 11, 1932

Subject (in full) Chung Hwa News Agency

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by

*S. B. Prokofiev*

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report dated July 15, 1932, regarding the Chung Hwa News Agency, I forward herewith translations of extracts from French Police Daily Intelligence reports dated October 22, 1928, August 29, 1930, April 14, 1932 and June 27, 1932 respectively, as well as a translation of French Police report No 71/R dated May 11, 1932, on the subject of a communist meeting at the Y.M.C.A. building, French Concession, where two reporters of the Chung Hwa News Agency - Liu Zing Ming (劉靜民) and Tsa Zah Ping (蔡若冰) - were arrested.

According to our information these individuals were brought before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on a charge of communism, but the case against them was dismissed.

*A. Prokofiev*

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

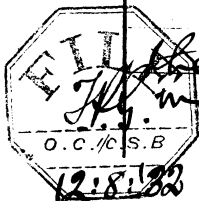
*Supb. Robertson,*

*Please see, show to  
Supb. Tan and return to me.*

*Notes S. L. Tan 11/8*

*SS (G. D. I. Hines)*

*Please see and tell SS how to  
the comprehensive character of the report  
made by the French Police.*



*11/8. Mister. M. 11/8*



Shanghai, May 11, 1932

Report No 71/R

Subject:- Communist Meeting at the Y.L.C.A.

From the interrogation of the accused it appears

1/. That the meeting was convened by the Anti-Japanese Association of Shanghai Universities at 2 p.m. on April 30 in the premises of the Young Men's Lecturing Group, Chung Hwa Loo, West Gate - vide attached notification which appeared in newspapers on April 30-, but owing to various circumstances (interdiction by the Chinese Authorities etc.) it had to be held in another place;

2/. That the presidium of this meeting consisted of the following persons:-

Ho Tseh Fou ( 贺德府 ), student of the "Chinan" University, representing students of various universities.  
Zeng Kie ( 郑傑 ), student of the "Tah-Yah" University, representing students of the various secondary schools.  
Yeu Yeh-long ( 袁軼群 ), student of the University of Communications, representing the Association of the Chinese students in Japan,

and that the persons whose names are given below represented the following organizations:-

Shu Pan Woo ( 许邦和 ), Anti-Japanese Committee of the University of Communications.  
X LIU ZING MING ( 刘静民 ) REPORTER OF THE CHUNG-HWA NEWS AGENCY.  
Zia Ke ( 谢客 )  
alias  
Zia Wung ( 谢容 ) International Society for Study of Sciences and Art.  
X TSA ZAH PING ( 蔡若冰 ) REPORTER OF THE CHUNG-HWA NEWS AGENCY.  
Li Woo Tsung ( 李如忠 ) Association of Workers of the Commercial Press.  
Tsang Yung ( 叶云 ) Anti-Japanese Committee of the Chung-Kuo College Students.  
LI Zeng Zu ( 李承序 ) Association of Unemployed in Nantao and the French Concession.  
Tsang Tse Foo ( 叶之甫 ) Society of Cultural Cooperation for National Salvation.  
Foo Zeu Dang ( 傅瑞棠 ) Anti-Japanese Association of Telephone Employees.  
Li Weh Dah ( 李文達 ) Shanghai Street People's Anti-Japanese Association.  
Yi Ze Hwa ( 尹治華 ) Han Chun Loo People's Anti-Japanese Association  
Siau Sze Tse ( 萧思之 ) Anti-Japanese Committee of Intellectuals.

3/. That the following proposals, some of which were discussed and approved, were made by the delegates and members of the presidium:-

A. To support the armies of the North East.

B. To boycott Japanese goods.



C. To protest against the Peace Conference etc. etc.

However, from enquiries made and from examination of the documents seized it appears that ~~that~~ the prisoners' statements are, probably, false. This will be seen from the following circumstances:-

- 1/. The organizers of the meeting took advantage of the fact that a regularly convened meeting had just been concluded at the Y.M.C.A. building, in order to hold therein their own meeting without the knowledge of the persons responsible for the said building, and that all the prisoners are unwilling to give the reason for changing the place of the meeting.
- 2/. Certain accused represented several organizations and they refused to disclose what these organizations were.
- 3/. The proposals made by representatives of the abovementioned organizations concern the carrying out of communist propaganda during the month of May ( vide the documentary evidence).
- 4/. The notification published in the newspapers on the subject of the meeting was only published with a view to deceiving the Authorities charged with the maintenance of public order by making them believe that the meeting was of a purely patriotic character.
- 5/. The accused, at the time the police entered into the hall where the meeting was being held, tried to destroy papers bearing notes relating to proposals made and decisions taken during the meeting and that an examination of the re-assembled pieces of paper proved the communist character of the meeting. For instance:-

Proposal made by Siau Sze Tse and Ho Teh Foo, Approval of the minutes of the meeting held by the Federation of the Universities and Secondary Schools in Shanghai ( Exhibit 4 ).

- 6/. The majority of the accused gave false addresses in order to prevent the police from searching their residences where, probably, evidence might have been found proving their guilt.



Translation of a notification published in the " SHUN PAO" of April 30, 1932.

---

The situation becoming critical, the students of the Shanghai Universities- members of the Anti-Japanese Association, must work hard. In order to organize the celebration of May festivals they will convene a meeting of all organizations in Shanghai.

The notification reads as follows:-

" The situation is becoming dangerous. The historic month of May is coming. We, people of China, must strengthen and encourage ourselves. We have given an order to all Anti-Japanese Associations of various schools rapidly to intensify their work. We publish this notification in order to make it known that a meeting of all organizations in Shanghai will be held for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of anniversaries of the month of May ( May 1, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 30 ) in order that we may obtain results from them. We have decided to secure the premises of the Young Men's Lecturing Group in order to hold therein a meeting of all Shanghai organizations at 1 p.m. on April 30. We hope that every organization will send its representatives there furnished with proper certificates.



Translation of extracts from French Police Daily Intelligence Reports concerning the "Chun Hwa News Agency".

October 22, 1928.

We learn that the "Chung Hwa News Agency" (Chinese Information Agency), of which the central office has been established at No. 33 Rue Amiral Courbet, Shanghai, is a propaganda agency of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang. Its leaders are closely connected with Wang Ching Wei (汪精衛), Zeng Kong Po (曾公博), Tsang Fah Kwei (張發奎) and other leaders of this political group. The European office of this agency is in Berlin (5 Witzlebenplatz). The agency has established six branches - in Canton, Tientsin, Paris, Geneve, New York and Montreal (Canada). The agency was established in 1926 in Berlin and Canton under the name of "PRODEHENER NEWS AGENCY" (Propaganda Dept. of the Nationalist Army Headquarters).

The manager of the Shanghai office is a certain MEI SU TSENG ( ), former student of the Nationalist University at Peking, where he studied in 1919-21 under the direction of the German professor, Dr. Wilhelm (at present Director of the Oriental Institute at Frankfurt on Main). He then went to Germany where he studied political economy during the period 1921-26. Having organized the bureau of the "News Agency" in Berlin in 1926, he proceeded to Canton where he was appointed by Tsiang Kia Zah (? Chiang Kai Shek) as Chief of the Propaganda Department of the Nationalist Army.

The "Chung Hwa News Agency" is governed by a council consisting of the following members:-

MEI SU TSENG( ), QUO TAI CHI (郭泰祺) ~~former~~ Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Kiangsu Province),  
DR. CHU CHIA HWA (朱家驊), Professor of the Su Yatsen's University at Canton, ZIA CHI FANG( ), HSIANG KWANG ZENG( ), former representative of the Nationalist



(2)

Government in Brussels and G. H. TUNG, journalist, director of the central bureau of information.

The principal objects of this agency are :-

Rapprochement between China and foreign countries, and furnishing the masses with information regarding the foreign, economic and social policy of the Kuomintang.

At the same time, the agency carries out active propaganda work in favour of the abolition of unequal treaties, withdrawal from China of foreign troops and the rendition of concessions.

MEI SU TSENG, in the course of a private conversation, expressed his views on the present political situation.

The following is a summary of his views:- "The Nationalist Government, said he, is unable to accomplish its heavy task without the active support of the left wing of the Kuomintang. This is the only group which has any intention of solving the peasants' problem--the most important problem of the present policy in China in accordance with the principles of the late Sun Yat-Sen. The right wing of the Kuomintang has done nothing in this direction; that is why the sympathies of the peasant masses are with communism."

"However, the struggle between the right and left wings of the Kuomintang will be of a purely parliamentary character. It will never be transformed into a civil war, because the junior officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers which were recruited among students are against another civil war. These elements are under the influence of the left wing of the Kuomintang and are ardent adepts of the Sun Yat Sen's Three Principles. They have a firm control over the majority of the soldiers, while the generals have very little influence over the latter. A civil war would have broken out two months ago, if it were not stopped by the influence of these elements, to the great displeasure of the generals."



3.

We learn, moreover, that this agency is publishing a monthly journal entitled "CHING CHU SENG". This journal re-publishes articles of foreign writers, German writers in particular, on political and economic subjects. It has correspondents in the majority of the towns of China. Among them is, in Shanghai, a certain Max PERLEBERG, German, who arrived in our city from Berlin via Paris, Marseilles, on July 20 by the s.s. "Andre Lebon". He is residing at No. 101-A Avenue Road. The Berlin correspondents of the journal are:- KASPAR, German, former communist, at present an independent socialist, and REIFFERT, Austrian, socialist of the left wing.

Report dated August 29, 1930

We learn that the "Chung Hwa News Agency" (vide our previous reports) is in the state of liquidation and does not function in Shanghai. House No. 33, Rue Amiral Courbet, where the offices of the agency are situated, has been let to another person. The wife of MEI SU TSENG, director of the Agency, left Shanghai for Peking on 26th inst.

As we mentioned in our previous report MEI SU TSENG is in Peking at present, where he was appointed by Wang Ching Wei to be director of the propaganda and information service. Almost all his former collaborators are also in Peking at present

Report dated 14.4.32

Parag. 1. Arrival of Reifler, Austrian.

We learn of the arrival in Shanghai from Berlin via Siberia, recently, of a certain REIFLER, Austrian, who states that he is a representative of the "NACHRICHTEN AGENTUR" Berlin. This information agency was nothing else as a branch of the "Chung Hwa News Agency", which was closed in August 1930 (vide our reports of 22.10.28 and 29.8.30)



(4)

Reifler states that he has come to Shanghai in order to collect information on the economic situation in China. He is in close touch with KISCH who is a member of various organizations affiliated with the Third International (Vide our previous reports. It is said that these two persons meet in the house of Dr. Bume (161 Route Vallon) Austrian, whose relations with local Soviet agents have been subject of our previous reports. Dr. Bume is connected with Dr. Otto Bauer, one of the leaders of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  International (The Vienna International).

Reifler is residing at No. 1363 Rue Lafayette (Clement's Apartments).

Report dated June 27, 32.

One CHEN MOU YHEU( ), reporter of the "Chung Hwa News Agency" and representative of the "People's Masses Federation of Shanghai", presided at the meeting of the "Shanghai People's Masses Federation" on June 24, 1932, at 279 Wei Loh Li, Yunnan Road.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch

Date July 15, 1932

Subject (in full) Arrest of an alleged Communist.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

Forwarded by

J. H. Robertson, Supt

At 1 a.m. July 15, an alleged communist named Wong Nai (王南) who runs the Chung Hwa News Agency, was arrested in his house in Kaochoangmiao. A quantity of communistic literature was found.

The accused is said to be a member of the Frenchtown Communist Party and undertakes the mission of inducing workers of the Arsenal to join the Party.

Tan Shao-liang  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. 52  
Please be sure see reports re Chung Hwa News Agency. Some of its employees were, I understand, arrested in French Town in May for a communist offence.

15:7:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C.I.D. REGISTRY No. *10,9669*  
Date *10/11/28* Station, *10/11/28*

Date Nov. 9, 1928.19

Subject (in full) Chung Hwa News Agency.

Made by P.C.S. Maklaevsky

Forwarded by

*W. Givens A.C.P.*

With reference to Police report, dated  
October 17, 1928, re: Max Perleberg, further enquiries  
show that besides being a member of the German Intelligence  
office, he is closely connected with the leaders of the  
left wing of Kuomintang amongst whom there are:

Wang Chin Wei, Zeng Kon Po and Tsa Fu Kwei.

The last three mentioned persons are also reported to  
be connected with the Chung Hwa News Agency, which was  
first organised in 1926 in Berlin and subsequently  
opened an office in Canton and later in Shanghai at  
33, Rue Amiral Courbet.

The address of the Chung Hwa Agency in Berlin  
is ~~XX~~ 5 Witzlebenplatz. It is reported that the Chung  
Hwa News Agency in China was organised as a propaganda  
organ of the Nationalist Government, but works in liaison  
with the German intelligence office, hence the reason for  
Mr. Max Perleberg being employed in the office.

*B. Maklaevsky*  
P.C.S.

*AR*  
*10/11/28*

*D. G. L.*

*Copy to H.B. Mansel General  
Col Hall and  
Capt Sheller  
Lieut Goldsmith  
" Jackson U.S.M.C.*

*See also D. 256.*

*10/11/28*  
*AR*



SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
CHINA CONSUL
No. I.O. <i>9669</i>
Date <i>19.10.28</i>

No. G.S.I.(B)/214.

Headquarters,  
North China Command,  
Shanghai.

19th October, 1928.

Dear Clarke,

With reference to your memo. No. I.O. 9669  
of 17-10-28, in which you mention <sup>that</sup> one Max PERLSBERG  
arrived here from Berlin and is a member of the German  
Intelligence office in Shanghai. I should be grateful  
if you could give me any further information as to the  
location and function of this office, also other members  
of this organisation.

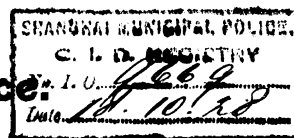
Yours sincerely,

*J. G. Smith*

*For. Sec  
12/24*

W.G. Clarke, Esq., M.B.E.,  
Deputy Commissioner of Police,  
C.I.D.,  
Shanghai.





# Shanghai Municipal Police

CENTRAL I. B. Station

October 17, 1928.

**REPORT ON** Arrival of German Intelligence officer.

Made by P. S. S. MAKLAEVSKY

Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

J. K. Guano A.B. (P)

The following member of the German Intelligence Office arrived here from Berlin via Paris by the s.s. "Andre Lebon" on July 25, 1928.

Mr. Max Perleberg      Member of the  
German Intelligence  
Office here.  
Employed by the  
Chung Hwa news Agency,  
33 Rue Amiral Courbet.  
Resides at 101A Avenue  
Road.

B. Maklarski

P. C. S.

Wb 17  $\frac{10}{28}$

D. C. I.

Copy to:-  
H. H. Bonnell  
Lt. Col. H. H. B. Halland  
Lt. J. Goldsmith  
Lt. E. J. Carlson



D-3855

D-3856

D-3857



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. R. S. REGISTRY.
S. N. D. 3855
S. N. D. Station, 32
Date July 12, 1932.

Subject (in full)..... Disappearance of Liang Tong (L. T.).

Made by..... Supt. Tan Shao-liang..... Forwarded by..... John Robertson, Supt.

Enquiries were made at the office of Superintendent of Customs and at the Chinese Municipality (off Route Ghisi) and the following information was elicited.

During the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Liang Tong, Captain of the Cantonese Flotilla of the Chinese Navy under Admiral Chen Tsah (the political rival of Gen. Chen Chi Tang) and about ten assistants were despatched from Canton to join the 19th Route Army in Shanghai. Upon arriving here some time in February these people interviewed Eu Yang Chu (欧阳楚) alias Eu Yang Sih Pah (former Chief of the Canton Police and advisor to the 19th Route Army) at the latter's house at 75 Route de Say Zoong. The plan to lay mines at Woosung could not be carried out because fighting had already started. These people were then sent to the Kiangyin Forts for service.

Liang Tong and four of his assistants returned to Shanghai on March 2, the object being to request Eu Yang for money. Eu Yang, it is stated, gave him a cheque for \$4,000. The money had not been cashed up to the time when the man disappeared on April 19, 1932.

It appears that during their stay in the Oriental Hotel Liang Tong and his comrades did not keep their mission a secret but talked about it openly and even exaggerated it. <sup>They were people</sup> They were responsible for the attempt to blow up the Japanese flagship on March 1.

This, however, did not appear to be true as the explosion in the Whangpoo took place a day before their arrival in Shanghai. The news evidently reached the ears of the Japanese Authorities and this was followed



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

by the man being kidnapped and taken to the Japanese Marine Headquarters. How the kidnapping was planned and by whom it was actually carried out has not been ascertained as the victim upon his release, left for Canton.

According to Mr. O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary to the Chinese Municipality, he received information of the kidnapping and the detention of the man at the headquarters of the Japanese Landing Party on Kiangwan Road from the office of the 19th Route Army (formerly located in the office of Superintendent of Customs but now closed). He opened negotiations with the Commander of the Japanese Landing Party. This resulted in the man's release on June 22. Liang Dong's innocence is proved by the fact that he arrived in Shanghai from Kiangyin the day after the explosion. Mr. Yui denied that any money had been paid and that a clerk of the Chinese Municipality had been detained by the Japanese Landing Party Headquarters and had given information about the whereabouts of Liang (the missing man).

*Tan Shao-liang*  
Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*W.B. (bureau)*

*Information.*

*File  
15:7:32*

*W. Swiers*  
OFFICER I/C SP. BR.  
JULY 13 1932



*Confidential*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Louza.....Station,

Date 7th July 1932.

Subject (in full) Re attached file.

Made by.....D.I.Hall.

Forwarded by.....

*J. G. Adams*  
21

Sir,

In consequence of information received by C.D.S.I. Tang Ssu, from a friend of his named Ho Foh Hai (何学海), the manager of the Bureau of Shipping and Navigation, 6 Szechuen Road, a visit was paid to him this a.m. by D.I.Hall and C.D.S.I. Tang Ssu. He stated that all his information was received from an advisor to the 19th Route Army living in Room No. 22 of the Sun Sun Hotel, named Waung Tsong Kyi (黄仲琦). An introduction was obtained from Ho to Waung and he was visited immediately afterwards and stated as follows:-

During the hostilities in Shanghai a man named Chang (张) a clerk of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, was arrested by the Japanese and was released about 10 days ago. On his release he reported to Mayor Wu Teh Chen and stated to him that the man Liang Daung was still in the custody of the Japanese in their Hongkew Headquarters (? Kiangwan Road ? Japanese Club) and that Liang had asked him to try and get him released. He stated that the money given to Liang by Eu Yang Seh Boh (See report dated 22-4-32) was still in his possession. Mayor Wu, then asked Mr. O.K. Yui, his Secretary to see the Japanese Authorities in a private capacity, as he was constantly in touch with them regarding the evacuation of Chapei by the Japanese, and see what he could do. On Mr. Yui, asking the Japanese they told him that Liang had been released by them with a grant of \$20,000.00 and sent to Canton.

Mr. Yui then got into touch with the informant and asked him to telegraph to Canton to verify this. The telegram was therefore sent off 2 or 3 days ago, but up to date no answer has been received.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

- 2 -

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

If no reply is received in the next day or two, a further and urgent telegram will be despatched and in the event of there being no reply to that, or a reply in the negative, then the Mayor will take the matter up officially with the Japanese Authorities and the S.M. Police.

The man Tsang ( ) is supposed to be still employed at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and can be located there.

*H.R. 8/7*

*[Signature]*  
I.

*S. D. C. (Crime)*

*Information. Suggest that Supt*

*Tan, Special Branch may be able to assist in clearing up this matter.*

*[Signature]* *W.H. Kay D.D.O.A.*  
*8/7/32*

*SI,*

*For attention please*

*[Signature]*  
*8:7:32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Louza Station,

Date 6th July 1932.

Subject (in full) Re attached file.

Made by D.I. Hall.

Forwarded by

Sir,

Nothing further has been found out regarding the disappearance of Liang Taung.

At the time of the last report dated 22-4-32 Taung Lai Kyi, informed the Police that the 19th Route Army Headquarters were making their own enquiries and that they wished to carry on, on their own in case of any scandal accruing. He also promised that if their enquiries led to any result that they would inform the Police ~~for~~ such information to be kept secret.

As no information was received from them, C.D.S.I. Tang Ssu has been attempting to get in touch with Taung Lai Kyi but he is a very difficult person to get into touch with.

At the time of the disappearance he occupied Room No. 529 of the Oriental Hotel but since then he has changed his room and also has removed from No. 4 Tatung Road, where he had previously established a domicile. He is constantly travelling between Shanghai and Nanking and at present although Room No. 526 has been retained by him in the name of Thien (天) he is at Nanking.

He has only been interviewed once since the last report and at that time he stated that he had written to the family of the disappeared man, but without receiving any reply. This would appear to indicate that his whereabouts are known to them, and the 19th Route Army Headquarters are making further enquiries there. (Foochow).

Regarding the note of D.C. (Crime) on the report of the 24-4-32, he was informed verbally by the undersigned that this man was not the same person who was arrested by the Japanese. The reason that no report has been made since the 22-4-32 is because the Police enquiries had yielded no results and they had been informed

A report  
should  
have been  
forwarded.  
Files should  
not be held  
for such a  
long period.

Japer  
R.B.

13 JULY 1932

D.I. Hall informed

H.R. 14/7



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

- 2 -

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

that the 19th Route Army were making their own enquiries, and  
nothing has been heard from them.

*[Signature]*  
D. I.

Information was received at 9: pm.  
July 7<sup>th</sup> to the effect Liang Long is in  
the custody of the Japanese Naval  
Landing Party and that the Mayor  
of Greater Shanghai is negotiating  
for his release. Attempts are being  
made to verify this

*[Signature]*  
C.D.I.

to Det. G. Longa

File returned as per your  
phone message of today. Send in  
further report re your note above,  
tomorrow.

L.P. 14/4

*[Signature]*

W.Kay D.D.O  
7/7/32 A



## Shanghai Municipal Police.

Louza Police Station.

April 22nd, 1932, ~~OK~~

FURTHER REPORT ON DISAPPEARANCE OF A 19TH ROUTE ARMY OFFICER FROM THE  
ORIENTAL HOTEL

Made by D.I.Hall

Forwarded by

Sir,

At 9.30a.m. this inst, D.I.Hall and C.D.S.I. Tang Ssu, went to No.1361 Sinza Road, the Maritime Customs, Headquarters and interviewed Mr. Ku Yang Sih Bah.

Mr. Ku Yang is the Advisor to the 19th Route Army and is in charge of all accounts and expenditure for them. Without his signature nothing is <sup>valid</sup> ~~valued~~, and no money may be paid out. He stated that on the 18-4-32, the man Liang (LJ) telephoned for him, but as he could not see him owing to business, he arranged to meet him on the following morning between 9.a.m. and 11.a.m. At about 11.a.m. on the 19th, Liang came and saw him and discussed with him the accounts and expenditure of the Mine-laying Flotilla, at Kiangyin and as a result of this, he gave Liang a cheque on the China State Bank for \$2,200., for the monthly expenses of his unit.

This bears out entirely the statement of the man Chang (SK).

Mr. Ku Yang was then asked regarding the character of the missing man, and he said that from all enquiries he had made, Liang was a very good man, not given to dissipation in any form and thoroughly to be trusted. On discussing his disappearance, Mr. Ku Yang stated that two theories could be dismissed entirely. Firstly, the theory of Kidnapping as Liang is not a rich man, nor well known, and secondly his abduction by a Foreign Power. Thus latter had been suggested



## Shanghai Municipal Police.

Louza Police Station.

April 22nd, 1932<sub>792</sub>

FURTHER REPORT ON DISAPPEARANCE OF A 19TH ROUTE ARMY OFFICER FROM THE  
ORIENTAL HOTEL

Made by D.I. Hall

Forwarded by \_\_\_\_\_

by others as the theory was that he might have been held responsible by them for the attempt at the destruction of a foreign warship in Shanghai harbour.

This only left the question of interval dissension in his unit, and regarding this Mr. Eu Yang stated that his enquiries showed that prior to leaving Canton, there were differences amongst them, but what these differences were, he either could not or would not, say. Regarding this, Mr. Eu Yang has sent investigations to Kiangyin to try and find if the differences were such as to be responsible for the disappearance of Liang, and the results of these enquiries will be transmitted to the Police when available.

Later, this p.m., information received shows that whilst this Mine-laying unit was in Shanghai, other differences arose as a result of which, two men of the party left. One was dismissed as the result of a telegram sent to Canton by Liang and the other absconded from Kiangyin as the result of the loss of a secret document. Both these men are believed to be in Shanghai, and a search is being instituted for them, as it is possible that they are responsible for Liang's disappearance.

The watchmen of the Oriental Hotel and the Great Eastern Hotel, who were on duty at the time of the disappearance, were questioned, but they were unable to furnish any information as they stated that many motor cars, came and went at their respective doorways, so that they could not remember any particular one.

*R. Hall*  
D.I.



Form 1

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
(CRIME DIVISION)  
Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To Shanghai, PA 1932

May interest your  
men as he disappeared  
may be connected with  
the mines & not  
the money. It is  
obvious, if true that  
a man on such a  
mission was a  
very much trusted  
person.

Copy made  
for SI  
Noted  
Return file to  
DDA-A.  
21.4.32. Lcap.



## Shanghai Municipal Police.

Louza Police Station.

April 21st, 1932.

FURTHER REPORT ON DISAPPEARANCE OF A 19TH ROUTE ARMY OFFICER FROM THE  
ORIENTAL HOTEL

Made by D.I. Hall

Forwarded by

*John H. Adams*  
et.

Sir,

Further enquiries have been made during the 21-4-32 but nothing further has been found that would help to clear up this case.

The missing man is practically a stranger to Shanghai, having come from Canton only about one month ago, and as he is not a man of means, it does not seem that he has been kidnapped for ransom.

The theory that he had absconded with funds is also proved abortive as he was not in possession of any funds other than his own, so that it would seem that there is some political reason for his disappearance, at present not discernable.

Statements from the boys of the Oriental Hotel and his friend are attached but these thrown no light on the reason for his disappearance.

Enquiries are being continued with on the 22-4-32 and will form the subject of a further report.

D.I.

A description of the missing man has been circulated to all stations & French Police for inquiries at hotels, lodging houses and hospitals without result.

Stations have also been requested to inquire at all garages for a motor car sent to the Oriental Hotel between 8:30 & 10:30 pm April 19. but so far, without result.

*N. Robertson*  
et.

*200. A.  
200. C.  
It is possible this  
is the man the Japanese  
found near the Consulate  
(to R. Col. 50 papers  
said) 20/4  
etc*

*D.I. (Linn)*

*Further to  
report of 21/4  
R. Robertson*

*NR  
25/4*



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Ts Kwok ( )  
native of Canton taken by me  
at Louza Station on the 21-4-32 and interpreted by

Tsang Ts Kwok ( ), 37, Canton, Captain of Chinese Navy, Room 530 Oriental Hotel.

On the 16-4-32 I and Liang Taung ( ) my superior officer came to Shanghai from Kiangyin in order to get some money for the pay of a mine laying flotilla at Kiangyin. As it was a Saturday when we arrived we were unable to do anything in the matter until Monday, so we lazed around the Hotel. On Monday morning Liang went to see Eu Yang Sih Bah ( ) but was unable to meet him, so a meeting was arranged for Tuesday morning at 11.a.m. in the Customs Headquarters on Sinza Road. This meeting was successful and Liang obtained a cheque for \$2,200. which I took to the China State Bank, 130 Ningpo Road and cashed, keeping the money in the room. I then stayed in the room till about 7.30p.m. when I went to Canton Road to buy some collars and there I met a friend of mine from Kiangyin named Ying Wei Zung ( ) and he and I went to a Sing Song House, address unknown, for a short while. Here we met another man, a friend of Ying's and the three of us went to a cinema. After the cinema, we then all went to my room where we arrived at about 12.05a.m. and called some Sing Song Girls and eventually they all left at about 1.30a.m. When I entered the room, I found the note left by Liang, so when my friends had gone I lay on the bed, but did not go to sleep as I had locked the door on the inside and expected Liang to come back.

I did not sleep at all and got up at about 10.a.m. and began looking for Liang in a teashop we were in the habit of using and when he did not return, I went back to the hotel. I then asked



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Ts Kwok  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

the boys of the Hotel and the "No.1" told me that Liang had said that he expected to be out all night. I then waited around until about 5.p.m. when I met Daung Lai Kyi ( ) and we then tried to get into touch with Ku Yang Sih Bah by telephone but were unsuccessful. At about 8.p.m. a telephone message came for me from an unknown person, saying that Liang had been abducted by Japanese and that I had better <sup>leave</sup> ~~leave~~ the Hotel if I valued my life. I then became very frightened and went to Central Police Station to see my old school friend Lo Tsuan Shih ( ) and we then took the \$2,200 to the Customs Headquarters for safekeeping for which I have a receipt from a man named Chang ( ).

Regarding the \$150,000. nothing definite had been arranged about that. When we came to Shanghai for the pay of the men, we thought it would be a good opportunity to get some money for mines and torpedoes, but as, when we were here, we received notice that they were not required, we did not take any action.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Soo Seu Tau ( )  
native of Hankow taken by me  
at Louza Station on the 21-4-32 and interpreted by

Soo Seu Tau ( ) age 44, Hankow, Tsepoo Road, employed as No.1 Boy on the 5th floor Oriental Hotel since the Hotel opened.

At about 8.30p.m. on the 19-4-32 I was sitting at my desk in the corridor near Room No.530, when Liang ( ), the occupant of the Room came up and told me that as he might be away all night, I was to lock the room and let no one else in there but his room mate Tsang ( ). He then joked with for a while and then went back into his room, and I did not see him again as I had finished my tour of duty and went home shortly afterwards.

The following morning, Tsang appeared anxious regarding the whereabouts of Liang so I told him what Liang had told me about being away for the night.



Just about 9.p.m. on the 19-4-32, I was on duty when the telephone in the passage rang. I answered the phone and a Cantonese asked me to call the man Liang from Room 530. He spoke in Cantonese which I understood. I went in the room where Liang was lying on the sofa reading a paper, fully dressed except for his shoes. He answered the phone in his slippers. At the phone I heard Liang say "Yes I am Mr. Liang of No.530" Pause. "Alright, alright") and he then rang off and went to the lavatory. A minute or so later he came out and went back to his room, put



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tseu Sing Tsaung  
native of ..... taken by me .....  
at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

his shoes on and came out with his hat on also. He then told the No.1 Boy who happened to be present, to lock the room and let no one in but Tsang, who lived there with him.

He then walked up and down in the corridor for a while until a man wearing a black long gown and small Chinese hat came up and asked me for Room No.530. I then pointed out Mr. Liang, who came over and asked this man where he had come from. He mentioned a road, the name of which I could not hear distinctly and then told Liang that the car was waiting outside the Great Eastern Hotel. (No parking is allowed on Nanking Road at this Hotel entrance)

The Chauffeur then left and Liang again went into his room for a short while and on coming out, told me to lock the door and he entered the lift and descended. This was at about 9.30p.m. and was the last I saw of him.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Louza Station,

Date 20th April 19 32

Subject (in full) Disappearance of a 19th Route Army Officer from the  
Oriental Hotel.

Made by D.I.Hall. Forwarded by J. G. Adams

Sir,

At 11.30 p.m. this inst., Interpreter Loo Tsuan Shih of Central Police Station Charge Room, came to the Station with a Cantonese named Tsang Ts Kwok (張志國) and reported that another Cantonese named Liang Taung (梁堂) had been missing since 9.30 p.m. the 19-4-32.

Enquiries were made by D.I.Hall, D.S. Barton and C.D.S. 130 when the following facts were learned.

The two men, Tsang Ts Kwok (張志國) and Liang Taung (梁堂) are Captains in the Cantonese Flotilla of the Chinese<sup>Navy</sup> attached to the 19th Route Army at Kiangyin. On the 15-4-32 they both returned to Shanghai from Kiangyin in order to await a sum of \$150,000.00 which was to be used for the purchasing of materials for the making of mines. This money was to be sent to them by Admiral Zung Tsah from Hongkong, after previous due warning having been sent them.

As far as can be ascertained at present, no money has been forwarded. On arrival in Shanghai, they booked Room No. 530 of the Oriental hotel and have been staying there since. On the night of the 19-4-32 the man Tsang Ts Kwok left the hotel at 7.30 p.m. and returned at 12 m.n. after having been taken to a cinema



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

..... Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

by two friends of his.

On his return he found a chit lying on the table in the room written by the man Liang Taung, in which he stated that he had gone to visit a man named Eu Yang (許陽) living at No.2 Hsien Road off Yu Yuen Road, who is an Advisor to the 19th Route Army. He thought nothing of this but went to bed and even when Liang Taung did not return during the day of the 20-4-32 he was under the impression that he was staying with Eu Yang. However at about 8.30 p.m. 20-4-32 he received a telephone call from an unknown Chinese, speaking Mandarin dialect, who warned him to leave his room in the Hotel if he wished to remain alive, and that the other man had been taken away by Japanese. He was unable to obtain the name of the person telephoning. He then realised that something was wrong and got into touch with the interpreter whom he knew whilst at School in Canton, and the report was made to the Station.

Enquiries were immediately made at the house of Eu yang but this man strenuously denied having sent for Captain Liang, as all the business he had had with him had been completed.

Further enquiries were made at the Hotel but as the boys on duty at the time of the occurrence were not present, it was not possible to get any information from them. They will be questioned on the



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2153.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 3856
Date 31.8.32

SHANGHAI, 2 August 1932.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
No. D. 3856 dated the 30th ultimo regarding B.G. Marieff,  
and to thank you for the information contained therein.

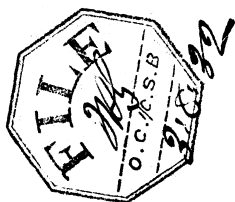
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.



T.P. Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.



U. S. B. REGISTRY  
N. D. 3856  
Date 30, 7, 32

July

30

32.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.2041  
of July 20, 1932, I have to forward herewith for  
your information a copy of a report concerning  
Mr. B.G. Marieff who has applied to your Consulate-  
General for a vise to Netherlands India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Encl: 1 copy  
Sent 30/7  
- B.G.*

Acting Consul-General,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 3856

Special Branch S. 2. Station

Date July 29, 1932

Subject (in full) Boris Grigorievich Marieff and his family.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

*DBR 01*

With reference to the Netherlands Consulate-General letter of July 20, 1932 concerning Boris Grigorievich Marieff and his family inquiries show, that this individual was born on May 24, 1909 at ~~Samara~~ Perm Province, Russia. He was educated by a private tutor and later studied music under Mr. Antorolsky in Shanghai. Together with his parents he migrated to Harbin in 1918. In 1920 they removed to Hankow where his father obtained employment in a cafe as a musician. In 1923 the family came to Shanghai and resided here until 1925 when they returned to Hankow. In 1927 the family returned to Shanghai and shortly after arrival, B.G. Marieff and his father were engaged with the Carlton Theatre. During 1930 B.G. Marieff returned to Hankow where he is at present working as a musician with the "International Bar." His father Grigory Grigorievich Marieff, who was born in Moscow on June 8, 1883, is a musician by profession and expert in the manufacture and repairing of musical instruments. He resides with his wife and second son at No. 616 Avenue Joffre. During 1930 he visited in company with Impressario Carpi, Japan and Manila. At present he is employed with the Cathay Hotel Orchestra. His wife Praskovia Vasiliwna Marieff, a native of Neviansky Zavod, Perm Province, was born in 1890, and his second son Alexander Grigorievich Marieff, age about 20, was born in Buzuluk, Samara Province. The latter received his education in the Hankow Russian School and later at the "Supervisor and Drawing School" in Shanghai. He is employed with L.E. Hudec, Architect, No. 27 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

There is nothing in Municipal Police records to the detriment of either B.G. Marieff or any of his family.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D. S.*



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2041.

SHANGHAI.

20th July 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

V. D. 2856  
D. 20.7.32

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 16th instant, No. 1967,  
I have the honour to state that in addition to the persons,  
mentioned therein Mr. Boris Grigorievitch MARIEFF, born  
at Samara on May 24th 1909, has applied to this Consulate  
for a visé to Netherlands India. He has been engaged as a  
musician in Hankow for the last 2 years but his father,  
Grigory Marieff, has been residing in Shanghai since 1926,  
and lives at 616 Avenue Joffre.

I should feel greatly obliged to learn whether anything  
detrimental to the Marieff family, which came from Russia  
to Harbin in 1918, is known to the Police.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. P. Givens*

Consul,  
for Acting Consul-General.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.

S2,  
For attention please.  
*J. S. Tchenenshank*  
*ABK 29/7.*  
*20.7.32*



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2127.

SHANGHAI,

30th July 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
& S. B. REGISTRY

No. D 3856

218132

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your  
letter No. D. 3856 dated the 28th instant regarding  
N. I. Feoctistoff, F. Maichrovsky, N. A. Shumilkin,  
J. Zelvakovs and J. Berezniak and to thank you for  
the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.

File  
2:8:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

C. S. B. REGISTRATION

2856

28, 7, 32

July

28

32.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of July 16,  
I forward herewith confidentially for your information  
a copy of a secret report which has been made by a member  
of the Special Branch regarding the persons about whom  
you asked for information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Encl :- 1 copy  
Sent 28/7  
ABD*

Acting Consul-General,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.



FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ..... 193.....

To.....

With reference to  
your letter of July 16,  
I forward herewith  
confidentially for  
your information  
a copy of a secret  
report which has  
been made by a  
member of the  
Special Branch <sup>regarding</sup> ~~about~~  
the persons <sup>about</sup> whom  
you asked for  
information.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Special Brand 128 32

REPORT

Date July 28, 1932

Subject (in full) Inquiry from Netherlands Consulate re: Nikifor Ivanovich Feotistoff, Francishek Maichrovski, Nikolai Alexandrovich Shumilkin, Janis Zelvakovs (Zelvakoff) and Jogan Berezniak alias John Birsniak.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by

D.B. Kim S.I.

With reference to the attached letter dated July 16, 1932 from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of the abovementioned persons their history and record as known to the Municipal Police are as follows :-

(1) Nikifor Ivanovich Feotistoff, Russian, was born in Moscow on March 13, 1900. He studied dancing in the Imperial Ballet School, Moscow. After completing his studies he obtained employment with the Moscow Bolshoy (Grand) Theatre. In 1921 he joined the ballet of Impressario Iliroff and with this individual visited several towns along the Siberian Railway. Upon arrival in Harbin sometime later, Iliroff's troupe was disbanded. Feotistoff then joined Stolin's opera in Harbin, and in company with Mrs. Stavrinaky ballet visited Hongkong, Singapore and Saigon. In 1925 while in Shanghai he exchanged his Soviet Passport for a Russian Emigrants Passport. During 1925-1928 Feotistoff visited Hongkong, Hankow and Manila performing in various theatres. In 1928 he changed his profession to that of a musician. In this capacity he worked, from 1928 to 1932, in various dance halls both in Shanghai and Tsingtao. In May 1932 he proceeded to Chefoo but returned to Shanghai on July 12 owing to the bad business of the "Red Fox" Cabaret where he had been playing. Feotistoff is registered with Russian Emigrants Committee. He resides at No. 76 Route Vallon.

(2) Francishek Maichrovsky, Pole, was born in Radziviloff on October 8, 1888. He is a musician by profession. He arrived in Harbin from U.S.S.R. in 1923 and came to Shanghai via Hankow in 1927. In 1930 he visited Java. He returned to Shanghai sometime later and at present resides at No. 636 Rue Pere Froc.

(3) Nikolai Alexandrovich Shumilkin, Russian, was born in



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT  
(2)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Orenburg on February 24, 1896. He arrived in Harbin from Vladivostok in August 1921, and since that time has been engaged as a musician in Mukden, Tientsin, Hankow and Peking. He arrived in Shanghai from Mukden in October 1931 to join the "Black Cat" orchestra. He is registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee and resides at No.1232 Rue Lafayette (apartment No.4).

(4) Janis Zelvakovs (Ivan Zelvakoff), Latvian, was born in Riga on June 20, 1890. He arrived in Harbin from Vladivostok in 1922. Here he remained until 1925 when he went to Shanghai. In 1929 he visited Hongkong. He resides at No.532 Avenue Joffre (apartment No.6).

(5) Jogan Berezniak alias John Birsniek, Latvian, was born at Riga on April 26, 1898. He arrived in Harbin from Europe in 1917. In 1923 left Harbin and went to Tientsin. Here he remained until the beginning of 1932 when he proceeded to Shanghai. He is at present employed as pianist with the "Caveau Pigalle" Orchestra, No.372 Avenue du Roi Albert.

He resides with his wife Anastasia D.<sup>nee</sup>Kostina, at No.1295 Rue Lafayette (apartment No.3).

There is nothing in Police records to the detriment of the above mentioned persons.

*J. Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



No. 1967.

SHANGHAI.

16 July 1932.

Sir,

I venture to enquire whether anything is known from a moral or political point of view against the following persons, who have applied for a visa to Netherlands India, where they have contracted to play in an orchestra in the Hotel des Indes in Batavia.

- To read* 1° Nikifor Ivanovitch Feoctistoff, born at Moscow on March 13th 1900, residing at Route Vallon 76. He came from Russia to Harbin in 1922 and has been in Shanghai off and on since 1923. He played last in a orchestra in the Wing On Dance Hall.
- See D1039* 2° Francishek Maichrowski, Polish citizen, born at Radziwiloff, Poland, on October 8th 1888, residing at 636 Rue Fère Proc. He arrived in Harbin from Blagovestchensk in 1923 and came to Shanghai via Hankow in 1927. He was in Java in 1930 and now plays in the Tkatchenko Orchestra.
- No record* 3° Nicolai Alexandrovitch Shumilkin, born at Orenburg on February 2nd 1896, residing at 1232 Rue Lafayette, Apt.No.4. He arrived in Harbin from Vladivostok in 1920, has been in Mukden, Tientsin, Hankow and Peking and came for the second time to Shanghai in February 1932. He now plays in the "Black Cat" Orchestra.
- " 4° Janis Zelvakovs (Zelvakoff), born at Riga on June 20th 1890, residing at 532 Avenue Joffre, Apt.6. He arrived at Harbin from Vladivostok in 1922, and lives in Shanghai since 1925, with the exception of one year (1929) in Hongkong. He is now employed with the Rio Rita Dance Orchestra.
- " 5° Jogan Bereznjak, born in the Baltic provinces (when?), residing at 1228 or 1229 Rue Lafayette. He has been in Shanghai for several years, has Latvian nationality and now plays with the "Caveau Pigalle" Orchestra.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind attention to my enquiry,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant

T.P. Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

SHANGHAI.

*S2*  
for Acting Consul-General.

*For attention please*  
16:7:32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

S.B.D. 3857. 1.32

Memo. No. 451.

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

July 22, 1932.



A letter has been received from Mr. Wong Kwong Tou (黃光斗), Chief of the Metropolitan Public Safety Bureau, Nanchang, stating that a petition reporting the misappropriation of \$11,000.00 in Hankow notes by the original of the above photograph, one Chang Kuo Toong (張國棟), has been received from one Lieu Tseng Hwai (婁春輝), the manager of the Chian Woo (謙和) Native Bank, Hankow. The petition reads as follows:-

"The petitioner has established the  
"Chien Woo Native Bank at Hankow for many years.  
"One of our assistants named Chang Kuo Toong,  
"aged 25 years, a native of Chi An (吉安),  
"had been entrusted with money transactions,  
"which work he had carried out without any  
"failure. Unexpectedly he absconded on June 29  
"after he having misappropriated \$11,000.00 in  
"Hankow notes, which amount he then had in his  
"custody. .... The  
"petitioner earnestly asks that instructions  
"be issued to arrest him and recover the stolen  
"money, and offers a reward of one thousand  
"dollars for his arrest."

Any information, please notify Headquarters,  
Crime Branch.

K. M. Bourne  
Deputy Commissioner (Crime)



D. 3857.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRAR

No. D. 3857  
1817 p. 12

July

16,

32.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 461 of July 7, enclosing ten copies of the photograph of Chang Kuo Toong (張國棟), who absconded with \$11,000.00, the monies of the Chien Woo Native Bank, Hankow and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.  
Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Chief of Metropolitan  
Public Safety Bureau,  
Nanchang,  
Kiangsee.

送交者接准  
貴局長七月七日法字第一  
號大函請為嚴緝攔捕  
漢口漢和錢莊鈔洋一萬  
一千元潛逃案犯張國  
棟一名歸案究辦等因  
查此案前經將財東之  
該犯照片十張分發各捕  
房訪屬一體嚴緝外相  
查該犯前經以此致  
江四省各公署及長黃

副警務部長  
前刑事室長  
色父

七月十六日



No. D 3857  
16-17-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of a letter from Kiangse Metropolitan Public Safety Bureau  
(Nanchang).

July 7, 1932.

No. 461.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Sirs,

I have the honour to inform you that on July 4, a petition reporting the misappropriation of \$11,000.00 by an assistant has been received from a Lieu Tseng Hwai (晏春輝), the manager of the Chien Woo (謙和) Native Bank at Hankow. The petition reads as follows

"The petitioner has established the Chien Woo Native Bank at Hankow for many years. One of our assistants named Chang Kuo Toong (張國棟), aged 25 years, a native of Chi An (吉安), had been entrusted with money transactions, which work he had carried out without any failure. Unexpectedly he absconded on June 29 after he having misappropriated \$11,000.00 in Hankow notes, which amount he then had in his custody. (Persons have been sent to different places to locate him. One man named Yu Zang Kung (余長庚) returned from Kiukiang and said that he was told by a friend named Bang Kai Ming (彭開明) that the absconded assistant had gone to Kiukiang and had the intention of proceeding to Nanchang. From the above information obtained, Chang Kuo Toong may come to Nanchang. The petitioner earnestly asks that instructions be issued to arrest him and recover the stolen money, and offers a reward of one thousand dollars for his arrest."

Beside instructions have been given to the detective

Issue circular  
to acknowledge.



C. S. branch and all Police Stations in this port to make secret enquiries in order to locate and arrest the absconded assistant, and as there is a possibility that he may proceed to Shanghai, you are kindly requested to instruct all detectives to make enquiries, trying to bring the said Chang Kuo Toong to justice. Ten copies of the photograph of Chang Kuo Toong

Photographs



D-3858

D-3859

D-3860



D. 3858.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
REGISTRY
N. D. 2858
Date 17/9/32

September 16, 32.

Sir,

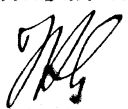
I have the honour to forward for your information  
two tabulated statements regarding two prisoners named  
Hyui Se Kung (许锡根) alias Wong Pao Ding (王保定) and  
Hu Tung Sheng (胡同声).

The accused were arrested at 5.30 p.m. July 17,  
1932 and were ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai  
Public Safety Bureau on July 28, 1932 by the Second  
Branch Kiangsu High Court.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),  
for Commissioner of Police.

Monsieur le Directeur  
des Services de Police,  
French Concession.

*Encl: - 2 copies  
Sent 17/9.  
[Signature]*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. Station,

Date Jan. 16, 1932.

Subject (in full) Case against Hui Se Kung (徐锡根) alias Wong Lee Ding (王保定) and Hu Tung Sheng (胡同聲) charged with propagating Communism.  
Made by D. I. Sub. Insp. Forwarded by J. B. Ku S. 11

Regarding the case against Hui Se Kung (徐锡根) alias Wong Lee Ding (王保定) and Hu Tung Sheng (胡同聲) who were arrested at 5.30 p.m. July 17, 1932 in Room No. 20 Tsing See (新蘇) Lodging House, 260 Ming Tsung Tsung (迎春坊) off French Road, on a charge of propagating communism, which was concluded on July 28, 1932 when they were ordered to be handed over to the Local Public Safety Bureau by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court, I forward herewith 2 tabulated statements referring to these individuals together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

K. I. Sub. Insp.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



: Louza.

Kung (冯锡标) alias Vung So  
Wush. : 30. Married Male.

About twenty years.

Nil.

Unemployed.

Nil.

N.F.A.

Wush, Kiangsu.

At 5.30 p.m. 17/7/32 in Room 20  
Tsing So (新办) Lodging House, 269  
Ying Tsung Faung off Hupeh Road.

Offence against the internal security of the State.

~~Subject~~ to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety  
Bureau on July 28, 1932.

Accused was arrested together with Hu Tung  
Sheng (胡同生) at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.  
When the Police entered the room in question, the accused  
attempted to escape by jumping through a window. He fell some  
eighteen feet to the concrete pavement below and sustained  
injuries.



: Louza.

Hu Tung Sheng (胡同生).

Shanghai.

: 32.

: Male.

About 30 years.

Nil.

Unemployed cotton mill engineer.

Nil.

163 Tseu Ka Jao off Jessfield  
Village, O.O.L.

-do-

At 5.30 p.m. 17/7/32 in Room 20  
Tsing Soo (新寺) Lodging House, 269  
Ying Tsung Faung off Hupeh Road.

Offence against the internal security of the State.

Ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai Public  
Safety Bureau on July 28, 1932.

Accused was arrested together with  
Hyui Se Kung (徐锡根) alias Vung Se Kung (冯锡根) alias Wong Pao  
Ding (王保定) at the above time, date and place at the request  
of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 13/9/32 19x F. I. R. No. \*\*\* \*\* Str. No. 2267-S.C.

Reg. No. 5/6310-1 Stn. Louza Procurator Ng  
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C & S. S. REGISTRY No. D 3858 Date 15/9/32
---

Sheet No. 5.

Proceedings. Mr Tsien appeared for the police.

Mr Y. Van appeared for the accused. ( Hong Pao Ding)

Accused in reply to the Pres: Judge:- I have no residence in Shanghai and came here but a few days prior to my arrest. I came here from Wusih. I have now recovered from my illness.

Pres: Judge to the accused:- Now that you are recovered you will be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Mr Van:- I ask that the accused be allowed security as he is still very weak and would the better recover if he were allowed to go to the house of his relatives here in Shanghai.

Mr Tsien:- The representative of the S.P.S. Bureau is now in Court and I submit that the accused be handed over to-day.

Witness Woo Soo Zung :- I am the representative of the Bureau. If the accused is ill then, if handed over, he will receive all the medical attendance that he may require.

Decision/

1st accused to be handed over to the representative of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

W.R.P.

S2, For disposal please  
D.I. Kulk.  
This case has already been  
dealt with. N.R. opass 6/9/32  
Reg.

DBR 16/9.

Noted. Usual letter  
to French Police herewith

Kulk  
16/9.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
File No. D3858  
No. D3858  
Section 2 Station  
Date 10/18/32  
Date 10/18/32

Subject (in full) Statement made by communist suspect named Hyui Se Kung (徐锡根) who was arrested at No. 269 Ying Tsung Faung (迎春坊) off Hupeh Road, 17.7.32.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by

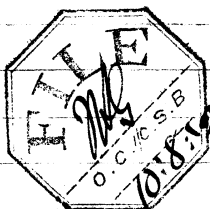
S. B. R. S.

With reference to your instructions contained in Memo dated July 26 regarding the whereabouts and present activities of Tang Joo Shang (常如商), mentioned in the statement made by Hyui Se Kung alias Wong Pao Ding (王保定) who was arrested by the Municipal Police at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau in Room No. 20 Tsing Soo (新索) Lodging house, 269 Ying Tsung Faung off Hupeh Road at 5.30 p.m. July 17, 1932, I have to report that according to information received Tang Joo Shang, who was formerly an active member of the Chinese Communist Party in labour circles, has been in the custody of the Chinese authorities since the end of 1931 (particulars of his arrest and present whereabouts are not available).

Luh Pao-hwa

D. I.

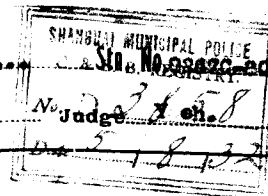
Officer i/c Special Branch.





Political Section  
Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2/8/32. 19 F. I. R. No. ....

Reg. No. 5/63100-1 Stn. Louza. Procurator.  
Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.



Sheet No. 4.

(Charge Sheet endorsed in Chambers).

Decision

To await the recovery of the lat accused when he will be brought up to be questioned after which he will be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

\$2, For necessary action  
and file.

DI Kuh

DBR 5/8

5:8:32.

Noted  
Kuh  
78



3

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 30/7/32.

Alleged Communists extradited to the Chinese Authorities

Hyui Se Kung (徐锡根) alias Wong Pao Ding (王保定) and Hu Tung Sheng (胡同声), who were arrested at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau on July 17 in the Tsing Soo (新蘇) Lodging House, 269 Ying Tsung Faung (迎春坊) off Hupeh Road, on charges of communism, and who were detained on a writ of detention pending an application for their extradition, were on July 28 ordered by the Shanghai Special District Court to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

28/7/

Political Section  
1932 F. I. R. No. 111

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C & S. B. RECORDED

Reg. No. 5/23100-1 Stn. 10000

Prosecutor: Tung

No. Judge

Yoon, Kuo

Em. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Date 2/8/32

Sheet No. 3.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL

Proceedings

Mr. Lea appeared for the police.

Mr. Lea:- During the remand the accused have made statements to the effect that they were previously engaged as co communists. The 1st. accused is still detained in hospital & the police have no objection to them being handed over to the S.P.S.B.

Judge to rep. Woo See Tung:- I will hand the 1st. accused over to you today & the 1st. accused will be handed over when he recovers from his sickness.

Decision

Both accused to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

L.S.O.

Supt. Tyn,

Please see and pass to  
S2.

2:8:32.

Vide S.L. 3077  
Kuh.  
3/8

Notes forwarded to Sec 2.  
Jan 2/8

S1 Ruk

2/8



Copy for Office of Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
S. B. REGISTRY

No. D.3858

D. 30-7-32

"A"

Louza

29th July

32.

5.

Assistance to Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

This case was before the S.S.D. Court on 28-7-32, when accused Hyui Se Kung (徐锡康) and Hu Tung Shang (胡同生) were ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau. The 1st accused Hyui Se Kung alias Wong Pao Ding (王保庭) who is still detained in the Police Hospital was unable to attend Court. Police Doctor Wong when interviewed by the undersigned on 28-7-32 stated that about two weeks further treatment would be required before it would be known when he would be in a fit state to be removed from hospital.

*Kogan*

D.S.265.

C.D.C.178.

39-7

S2, as usual please

DBB 30/7

*W*

30.7.32

Included in  
Morning Report of 30/7/32.  
Koh  
30/7.



Copy for Officer i/c Special  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY  
3858  
26, 7, 32  
CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

"A" Division.  
Louza Police Station.  
25th July 1932.

Diary Number:-- 4

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which  
investigation begun  
and concluded each day

Places  
visited in  
course of  
investigation  
each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

-- ASSISTANCE TO SHANGHAI BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY :--

Further to report on above, dated 17-7-32, the 1st accused in this case was further questioned on 24-7-32, at 9 a.m. by C.D.S. 178, C.D.S. 60 and the undersigned, when he made a statement which was taken down in writing, read over to him, and signed by him, in which he admitted having worked for the Communist Party.

At 9 a.m. 25-7-32, the 2nd accused was removed from the cells and further questioned, when he made a statement which was taken down in writing, read over and signed by him. The 1st accused is still detained in Hospital; his injuries have now been found to consist of a compressed fracture of the lumbar vertebrae, and not a fractured pelvis as was at first thought.

O.K. 8.B.  
vide your enclosure  
of July 21. I forward herewith  
copies of statements made D.S. 265.  
C.D.S. 178.  
26-7. G. Hui Si Kung alias Wang  
Ding and Hu Tung Sheng  
S.B. 26/7.



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Wong Pao Ding (王寶定) alias Vung Se Kung  
(冯锡根) 30, native of Wusih, N.F.A.  
native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me C.D.S.60  
at Louza Stn. on the 24-7-32 <sup>translated</sup> and interpreted by clerk Sih Yung Pai

Previously I was employed by Cotton Mill. My father died when I was 4 years old. Owing to financial difficulties, my mother brought me to Shanghai, entering the E-Wo Cotton Mill as an apprentice at my 7 years of age, where she was engaged too. We worked at the Cotton Mill, above, for about 10 years, I was then 17 years old, and my mother died. I became, at that time, the only one in my family. I then entered the New E-Wo Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo, as a workman for the period of 6 or 7 years.

At 24 years of age, I left Shanghai for Wusih and entered the Sung Sing 3rd Cotton Mill (中紗第三分廠), Wusih, offering myself as a repairer for machines.

On the approach to Shanghai of the Nationalist Army, one named Zang Woo Shang (常和尚), workman of the above Mill, began to be a member of the Communists' Party, during the trouble between China and Great Britain on 30th May. He immediately had the 'Club for Workmen' organized at Wei-san-pang (惠山浜), Wusih. He was the Chairman of the Club and I was a clerk.

On arrival at Shanghai of the Nationalist Army, the General Association of Workers was organized there. I was then ordered to be an inspector for that Association, where I got 40 cents a day as my salary. I left that post 5 or 6 days after, as I was afraid that the job was not proper, while Zang Woo Shang was working there as Secretary. I was then engaged by Hu Sung Cotton Mill (厚生分廠) for about two years and my resignation was made due to the fact of a quarrel arising between our workers, at 28 years of age.



**SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.**

## REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of \_\_\_\_\_  
 native of \_\_\_\_\_ taken by me  
 at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpreted by \_\_\_\_\_

As I was unemployed, I resided at Zang Woo Shang's home, Yangtszepoo Jau. He (Zang) then asked me to enter the Communists' Party so as to keep my daily expenses, and I agreed to his suggestion. I started to carry on my work organizing a Branch Association of Workers at Yangtszepoo. I went to entrances of the Cotton Mills every day, where workers were solicited to be members of the Branch Association, above. We held meetings constantly in uncertain places: on the ground or in the straw huts. Money was provided by Zang Woo Shang for the purpose of doing so. Two months later I resigned the job for the lack of money.

I then left Shanghai for Tientsin where I got a position at Yue Yuen Cotton Mill (裕源棉) in the capacity of a repairer for machine on my friend named Wee Tsung Ming's (吳振明) recommendation. I worked there for over one year and left because of sickness. I returned to my native place, Wusih, for cure for about 5 or 6 months.

On 12th July, I left Wusih for Shanghai, intending to go to Tientsin again. At 4.p.m. on the day of my arrival at Shanghai, I met one named Woo Foh Shing (吴福兴) alias Hu Tung Sheng (吴同聲) on the bus, who, I knew, was a communist. I asked him if he was engaged in any job and he replied no. As we could not talk freely on the bus, I was then asked to go to Room No.20 of Tsing See Lodging House (新蘇旅館), Hupeh Road, on Sunday night. On Sunday, I proceeded to lodging house, above, and met him there. I was arrested when we were talking.

**This is my true statement.**

Signed and cross marked  
by Wong Pao Ding.



44  
Dong Sung ( ), alias Wo Foh Shing  
( ), age 32, Shanghai, residing 163 Tseu Ka  
Jao. C.D.S. 80.

Louza Stn.

25-7-32

translated

----- Loh Kung Foh.

When I was 11 years of age, I entered the Lee Tsi Primery School in Hanking. My father died when I was 13 years. Owing to my financial difficulties, I left the school and obtained a job as an apprentice in a certain factory at Nantao. After a lapse of half a year, I was employed in the Dong Chong Cotton Factory.

At 18 years of age, I worked as a coolie in the Koong Yih Cotton factory, Zau Ka Doo. After working there for 5 years, I was an engeneer and a year later, I again obtained a job as an engeneer in the Sun Sing Cotton Mill.

When I was 26 years old, a Great disturbance was made between China and British on the 30th of May, 14th year of the Republic of China. During the trouble, a strike of labourers had been started among all the factories. At that time, a man named Lee Lih San formed a General Labourers Union in which I was a clerk. About 3 or 4 months after the trouble was settled and all labourers and workers resumed their work, I began to work in the Sun Sing Cotton Mill. I was arrested by Soong Wu Garrison H'quarters and sentenced to 6 months for attending a meeting, which was held in the 'Koong Goon Tien Yoch Zang' on 15th day of Sept. 15th year of Chinese Republic. I was released in the beginning of the 16th year of the Republic of China. I resigned my job when I was 31 years old. I was employed as a broker after having sold my shop. In the middle of June this year, I was introduced by Zing Chuen Nyl to a detective named Tseu Kya Yih attached to B. of Public Safety. To whom I acted as an informer, to enquire into communistic matters. At 2 p.m. on 12-7-32, I met Zee Sih Kung on a No. 10 Bus. I know that he is a communist. I reported same to the detective that the man Zee is wanted. Before reporting to the detective I told the man Zee to engage a room No. 20 in the Sing See Dam lodging house. At 5 p.m. on 17-7-32, Zee Sih Kung was arrested when he jumped out of the window, causing his leg broken.  
Woo Dong Sung.



Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for

Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

10/2/32 F. I. R. No.

C. & S. B. No. 267C-80

Reg. No. 5/66100-1

Stn. Louza.

Prosecutor Tsang

No. D 3858

Judge Koeh

Form L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Date 20/7/32

Accused: Hyui Se Kung  
alias ( ) Age 30. Unemployed.  
Wong Pau Ding  
Hu Tung, Cheng ( ) " 3. Broker.

Charge: Application is hereby made to the S.S.D. Court by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, for the handing over of the above named who were arrested at 5.30 p.m. on 17/7/32 at 269 Ying Tsung Fung, off Hupeh Road, on charges of communism.

Compt:- Liu Wei ( )

Proceedings. Mr. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr. Lea:- The two accused were arrested at the request of the P.S.B. and now only an application is made for their detention. On the 17/7/32 the Special Branch received information from the P.S.B. that some communists were at 267 Hupeh Rd. The P.S.B. had no warrant so the Special Branch telephoned to the Louza Station to raid the premises. In room No.20 of 267 Hupeh Rd the Police arrested the 1st accused who gave the name as Wong Pau Ding, but he was identified by the 2nd accused as Hyui Se Kung. The 1st accused jumped through the window on to the footpath and tried to escape but was injured on the leg and removed to Hospital. The representative of the P.S.B. states that the 1st accused is the most important offender and is wanted by the Nanking Government on a circular warrant. The P.S.B. want the accused handed over to them but the Police consider that before they the evidence is produced, the accused should be detained in custody.

G.D.C. 178:- On the 17/7/32 the representative of the P.S.B. informed the special branch that communists were at Room No.20 of the Sing Soo Lodging-house on Hupeh Rd. We went to the lodging-house and found the two men in the room. The 1st accused, as soon as he saw us, jumped through the window and injured his legs. We took both to the Station and sent the 1st accused later to the hospital.

2nd Accused:- I know the 1st accused. I knew him on the 14th year of the Chinese Republic. I met him in the Bur Sung Cotton Mill. On the 12/7/32 I met him on a Bus and he told me that he resided at Room No.20 of the Sing Soo Lodging-house. On the 17/7/32 I went to



Reg. No. Stn. Louza Procurator Judge  
 Fm. L. D. 1. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 2.

visit him. He told me that he was employed at the Tong San Cotton Mill. The 1st accused refused to give me his home address. I am unemployed and I went to ask him to recommend me a job. I was a member of the Labour Union Association, but I did not join the Communist Party. No strike took place in the Cotton Mill. I do not know if the 1st accused is a communist or not. I do not know the reason for his attempted escape. He told me that he arrived in Shanghai a few days ago. I hired the room in the lodging-house. My friend told me that the 1st accused was wanted by the P.S.B. as he was a communist. On the 17/7/32 I was talking to him about business in general. I gave my name in the lodging-house as Woo Li Sung. I went to hire the room with one named "Zang" who is a detective, second in the P.S.B.

Representative of P.S.B. Woo Soo Zung:- On the 17/7/32 a Special 2 Detective named Wong Young Hui of the Central Government came to the P.S.B. and informed them that one named Hyui Se Kung who was an important member of communist had just arrived in Shanghai and was at the Sing Soo Lodging-house on Hupoh Rd. He asked me to arrest him, so we requested the S.M.P. for assistance to arrest him. When we entered the lodging-house, he jumped through the window and injured his legs. The Special Detective named Wong received information that the 1st accused would rent a room No. 20 at the Sing Soo Lodging-house. The 1st accused is wanted by the Nanking Government so I ask that both be handed over to us.

Judge :- If you need the accused, you must produce evidence first

Representative:- I will send a telegram to Nanking regarding the evidence.

Decision. Both accused to be temporarily detained in custody pending decision.

W.B.H.

*S2, For further attention. Were any statements taken from the accused in this case? O.S.B. Statements herewith Supd 21.7.32*



copy for Officer i/c the and  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. D 2158

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No. 7  
ASSISTANCE TO SHANGHAI "A" Division.  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY Louza Police Station.  
19th July, 19 32.

Diary Number:—	2	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to report on above, dated 17-7-32, this case came before the S.S.D. Court, on 18-7-32, when it was remanded 'sine die' pending the recovery of the 1st accused who was unable to appear in Court.

At 2.30 p.m. 19-7-32, the 2nd accused Hu Tung Sheng (胡同聲) was removed from the cells to the Crime Branch Office, for interrogation by Mr. Yang Sin Bah ( ) of the Bureau of Public Safety. He was returned to the cells at 3.p.m. same date.

*Logan*  
D.S.265  
C.D.S.178

*20-7.*

*S2. Please note and pass W Registry W file.*

*S2. Kul.*

*20:7:32.*

*as above 20/7/32*

*Mailed Kul 20/7*



A. 3858

Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 18/7/32.

Arrest of two communist suspects

At the request of representatives of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police at 5.30 p.m. July 17 raided Room No.20 Tsing Soo (新苏) Lodging House, 269 Ying Tsung Faung (迎春坊) off Hupeh Road, and arrested two communist suspects named Hyui Se Kung (许锡杞) alias Wong Pao Ding (王保定) and Hu Tung Sheng (胡同声). When the Police entered the room in question, the first accused attempted to escape by jumping through a window. He fell some 18 feet to the concrete pavement below and sustained injuries necessitating his removal to the Police Hospital where he is now detained.

As no communist literature was found either in the room or on the arrested persons, they will be detained on a writ of detention pending an application for their extradition being made by the Chinese Authorities on July 18.



Copy for Office, etc. of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

## ARREST REPORT.

D 3858  
18-7-32

CRIME REGISTER No. ASSISTANCE TO SHANGHAI  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

July 17th, 1932.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age, occupation  
and address of person  
arrested.

Hyui Se Kung (徐锡根) alias Hong Pao Ding (王衍庭),  
30, Wusih, S/Unemployed, H.F.A.

Arrested by

D.S. Logan, C.D.S. 178, C.D.C. 17 and a party of  
detectives attached to Shanghai Bureau of Public  
Safety.

Date and place where  
arrest took place.

Room No. 20 of Tsing Soo Lodging House,  
17-7-32. 263 Ying Tsung Faung, off Hupah Road.

Crime Register No. of  
offence for which  
arrested. (If an ar-  
rest for outside  
authorities details of  
offence for which  
arrested).

At 5.p.m. 17-7-32, a telephone message was  
received from C.D.I. Kuli attached to the Special Branch,  
to the effect that detectives attached to the Shanghai  
Bureau of Public Safety, were waiting in Room 5 of the  
Tsing Soo Lodging House, 263, Ying Tsung Faung, off  
Hupah Road, for the purpose of arresting a communist.

C.D.S. 178, C.D.C. 17 and the undersigned immediately  
proceeded to the scene and at Lodging House was met  
by Supt. Liu Wei (刘槐) and C.D.C. Xu Soo Tsin (徐素存)  
attached to the Bureau of Public Safety, Nantao, who  
stated that they wished to arrest one Hyui Se Kung  
(徐锡根) who was at that time in Room 20 of the Lodging  
House, he was wanted in Nanking in connection with a  
charge of communism. Room 20 was thereupon entered  
by the detectives aforesaid: Immediately on the entry  
of the detectives, the 1st accused who was near the  
window, leapt through the latter, and fell some 15 feet  
to the concrete pavement of the alleyway beneath the  
window, injuring himself to such an extent that he was  
unable to walk. He was immediately sent to the Police

Name of investigating  
officer.

D.S. Logan and C.D.S. 178

P.T.O.

Initials of Senior Det-  
ective.

W.

(OVER)

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest.  
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.  
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to S.E.P.B. "A" Division.  
Louza Police Station.  
July 17th, 1932.

Diary Number:—	1 cont.	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

Questioned he gave his name, etc., as Wong Pao Ding (王保定), 30/Wusih, unemployed, N.F.A., but denied, all connection with any reactionary movement.

The 2nd accused Hu Tung Sheng (胡同声), 33/Shanghai, 1846 Shun Shing Li, Hungjao Road, who was in Room 20 at the time of the 1st accused's arrest, was also arrested.

Application will be made in the S.S.D. Court on 18-7-32, for the handing over to the B. of P.S. of the two accused to be dealt with. At the time of arrest the B. of P.S. was not in possession of any warrant or circular order of arrest but they have been advised to procure and produce same in Court on 18-7-32. The 2nd accused refused to make a statement. No literature of any kind found in the room.

*[Signature]*

D.S.265/  
C.D.S.178.

*llw*  
18-7.

*S.I.*

*Further report in due course.*

*[Signature]*  
18:7:32.

*Noted. ok. 19/7*  
*Kuh*  
*18/7*



S. 1A.

No. ....

# Shanghai Municipal Council

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGIS.

N. D. 3859  
8152



POLICE FORCE.  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

P. O. Box No. 158

August 3, 1932.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Mr. Burgoyne has been interviewed and told that the Police must have an opportunity of perusing books intended for sale in the Settlement before they can pass an opinion as to whether the sale of these books is advisable or not, and a suggestion has been made to him that H. M's Commercial Counsellor, will probably be able to give the advice he is seeking.

There is a fairly extensive trade done in Shanghai in books which obviously emanate from Soviet sources.

In view of the above I suggest that it will not be necessary to send a written reply to Mr. Burgoyne's letter of July 16.

*Handwritten initials and date:*  
M. G.  
3/8

*Handwritten signature:*  
J. H. Givens

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 3859  
S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch S. B. Station

Date August 31 1939

Subject (in full) Kwaung Hsueh Publishing Company.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by

*2 B. M. S.*

*JR*

The attached file on E.J. Burgoyne and the Kwang Hsueh Publishing Co. has been shown to the official designated by the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached memo. It is his considered unofficial opinion that any contract entered into by the Kwang Hsueh Publishing Co. with J.A. Brown of Harbin is so obviously likely to be abused by the principals in whose interests the latter is acting, that the good name of the Kwang Hsueh Publishing Co. and E.J. Burgoyne will be prejudiced and that therefore, Burgoyne should be advised to drop the negotiations at their present stage.

*W.B. Moore*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3859  
& S. B. REGISTR.

Special Branch S. 2, 3859

REPORT

Date July 27, 1932

Subject (in full) Attached Letter re Soviet Russian Literature.

Made by D.S. Moore.

Forwarded by J.B. R. S.

Regarding the attached letter from the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House (廣學書局) over the signature of Mr. E.J. Burgoyne, seeking an opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of accepting the local agency for the sale of literature exported from Soviet Russia.

E.J. Burgoyne is the general manager of the Anglo-French Press, 41-43 Avenue Edward VII and also acts in an executive capacity for the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House, 44 Peking Road, a concern dealing in religious and educational books. The former prints the books required by the latter.

Some little while ago the brother of E.J. Burgoyne, who is also engaged in the same printing business, was in Harbin and there met one J.A. Brown, a British subject, who is well known to both of the brothers Burgoyne. Brown who has a Russian wife and who gives his address in Harbin as "Bookselling Department, 35 Yamskaya Street, Harbin, Manchuria, P.O. Box 289" is the agent in that city of Messrs Mustard and Co. and also representative of the Swedish Match Trust. Previous to obtaining employment in Harbin he was engaged for many years in furthering the interests of the British American Tobacco Co. in various parts of Manchuria. As an outcome of the meeting in Harbin between Burgoyne and Brown, negotiations were begun for the opening of a local agency for the distribution of Russian literature in Shanghai. This was followed, by a visit to Shanghai of one F.M. Basov, a Russian subject working under Brown in Harbin. The proposal was then advanced that there should be a reciprocation of trade between the two houses concerned, that is, English books should be sent to Harbin in exchange for Russian books shipped to Shanghai. Basov who re-



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(2)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

sided at the Kavkaz Hotel, 971 Bubbling Well Road during his sojourn in this city, presented the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House with a draft agreement during one of his visits to that concern. The most striking feature of this phase in the negotiations is that the draft agreement is in the Russian language, which neither of the Burgoyne's are conversant with.

During an interview with the undersigned, Mr. E.J. Burgoyne remarked on the strangeness of the fact that the draft agreement is in Russian and stated that he has been given to understand all books exported from the U.S.S.R. have first to be passed by the Soviet Censor and further if he accepts the proposal as outlined above he will confine himself to dealing in Medical, Educational and works of General Literature.

Edgar John Burgoyne is an Australian and is about 50 years of age. Both he and his brother, A.E.L. Burgoyne have been in the Far East for several years and were for some time advertising agents and travellers for the British American Tobacco Co., in Manchuria. Since then they have been concerned in various business enterprises in Shanghai and both are described as industrious, of quiet habits and very attentive to business.

Attached is a translation of the draft agreement sent to E.J. Burgoyne by A.J. Brown. ~~It is not to be used for anything else.~~

*W.B. Moore*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



Translation from Russian

AGREEMENT

"July 1932, British subject J.A. Brown, further called the vendor and Kwang Hsueh Publishing House, further called the Buyer entered into a contract on the following terms :-

- (1) The Vendor makes over the right of representation and sale to Buyer in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and other towns of South China, of printed productions of USSR, i.e. books, manuals, school-books, antiquarian and pre-war editions, music, etc. allowed for sale by local police and censorship regulations, for the term of one year from the 1st of August 1932 to the 1st of August 1933 and the patent right of sale of the mentioned goods in the indicated area, which right was obtained by the Vendor by an agreement from the "Centrosjuz" in Shanghai on " " June 1932.
- (2) Books are delivered at nominal prices with the following discount from their value :-
  - a) Books referring to artistical literature - with discount of 35%.
  - b) All other books a discount of 30%. When not less than ten copies of the same publication are simultaneously ordered, except school-books, one copy (the tenth) is delivered gratis.
  - c) Subscribed editions (encyclopedias, inquiries, etc.) are delivered with a discount of 15%.
  - d) Papers and magazines - with a discount of 20%.
  - e) Music - with discount of 35 %.

Remarks Prices are understood franco Shanghai. In all cases when books are received by the Buyer direct from Moscow, and in cases of delivery of goods to the Buyer from Harbin the cost of delivery from Harbin to Shanghai will be charged to the Buyer's account. Custom duty and other taxes are all charged to the Buyer's account.

  - f) Antiquarian and pre-war editions are delivered with a discount of 15% from the price lists, with all expenses for delivery duty and taxes charged to the Buyer's account.

Remarks No discount is allowed from the price of bindings and their cost is charged to the Buyer's account.
- (3) The Buyer engages to order and redeem the goods mentioned in Item 1 for one year for the sum of not less than six thousand (6,000) American Dollars, calculated on the nominal prices and between the following dates :-

From August 1, 1932 to November 1932 for \$41,000  
From November 1, 1932 to February 1, 1933 for \$42,500.  
From February 1, 1933 to May 1, 1933 for \$41,500, and  
From May 1, 1933 to August 1, 1933 for \$41,000.
- (4) Calculations for the goods and also for all the expenses are charged to the Buyer's account in American Gold Dollars at the current rate - one rouble for fifty American cents.
- (5) Calculations are made in the following way :-
  - a) 85% of the cost of the delivered goods are to be paid for by the Buyer against the goods and reckoning as the Vendor in Shanghai to the



"Centrosojus" in the account of the Vendor.

- b) The remaining of 75% of the cost of the goods is to be paid by the Buyer to the Vendor not later than three months from the day of receipt of the goods, by sending the money to Harbin with the unfailing condition that the total debt of the Buyer does not exceed six Hundred (600) American Dollars.

Remarks The cost of sending money to Harbin is charged also to the Buyer's account.

- c) Calculations for papers and magazines are to be made every month by payment by the Buyer to the Vendor of all sums received minus discount. The money is to be paid cash time to the account of the Vendor in the "Centrosojus" at Shanghai.

(6) When the total debt of the Buyer has reached the sum of G\$600 the Buyer will be obliged to pay cash for all goods received. The Vendor has the right to stop sending goods to the credit if the Buyer has not paid for them at due time and in this case the Buyer will be obliged to redeem all the goods for cash even if his debt by the previous allowed credit is less than G\$500.

(7) Orders of the Buyer are carried out by the Vendor by sending goods from Moscow or other parts of USSR, on the instructions of the Buyer, as cargo, by post or in postal wrappers from the address of the Vendor or from any other address given by his instructions. All expenses covering Customs, postal, railway, censor, and other formalities and requests are all charged to the Buyer's account.

(8) If the Vendor for any reason is unable to carry out the orders he receives, he, the Vendor, is not responsible to the Buyer and the latter has no right of claim against him, neither has he any right of claim if the goods are lost or damaged whilst en route. If the goods as ordered arrive in Shanghai after two months from the receipt of the order or even before, but in a spoiled and damaged condition, the Buyer has a right to refuse to redeem the goods at a fixed price and in case of this refusal, the goods, late or

damaged, are to be taken by the Buyer on commission without obligations on the part of the Buyer for the delay of or damaged to the said goods.

Remarks The value of orders received by the Vendor and not carried out by him, are included in the sum of the minimum circulation pointed out in Item 2 of this agreement, but in case the orders, received from the Buyer by the Vendor, are not executed for the reason that the ordered editions are not published in USSR or are all sold out, their value has no influence on the minimum circulation pointed out in Item 1 and is not included in this circulation.

(9) Goods which have been despatched must be redeemed by the Buyer in the order shown in Item 5, in each case not later than ten (10) days after the date of notification of the Buyer by the Vendor.

(10) If during the period fixed in Item 9 the Buyer does not redeem goods which have arrived in Shanghai, the Vendor has the right to realize the goods as his own property and the Buyer in this case is obliged to pay the Vendor a forfeit for the



breach of contract in the sum of 10% of the value of the goods not redeemed.

(11) Payment for goods delivered on a commission basis must be made every four (4) months, by the dispatch by the Buyer to the Vendor at Harbin of the necessary sums. The value of goods sold on a commission basis is entered in the sum of the minimum circulation by this agreement. If during six months from the date of receipt of goods delivered on a commission basis, the goods are not returned to the Vendor, the goods will be regarded as sold to the Buyer at a fixed price and he will be obliged to pay for them at once. The Buyer cannot request from the Vendor any expenses incurred through the storage or return of unsold commission basis goods.

(12) The Vendor will not be responsible of the goods mentioned in Item 1 are sold in Shanghai and the other places mentioned in this agreement, by persons other than the Buyer.

(13) The Buyer has the right to return a proportionate amount of the goods delivered to him, namely :- (a) from unsold books - (novels, understood books of the first edition) ordered by the Buyer and when the names of the books were not mentioned, the Buyer has the right during the first four months from the date of receipt of the goods, to return to the Vendor books to the value of 25% of the original order. When one copy of a book is ordered as a sample, the Buyer has the right to return it to the Vendor, but must do so not later than four months from the day of receipt. (b) From other books (except pre-war, antiquarian and subscription editions) the Buyer has the right to return to the Vendor any books not sold during six (6) months from the date of their receipt, up to 10% of the nominal cost of the said books. All books returned by the Buyer must be in good order, clean and with pages intact. All expenses incurred in sending goods back to Harbin or where indicated by the Vendor, will be charged to the account of the Buyer.

(14) In case the Nominal value of goods not redeemed by the Buyer at various times reaches the value of G\$200 or if the Buyer does not make payment in due time or during the first three-quarters does not redeem goods to the value of G\$5,000, the Vendor has the right by his unilateral order to discontinue this agreement and the Buyer has no claim on the Vendor.

(15) If during one year i.e. until August 1, 1933, the Buyer does not purchase from the Vendor, goods as named in Item 1 to the value of G\$6,000, the Buyer will be obliged to, not later than 20 days i.e. August 20, 1933 to pay the Vendor an infraction of 10% of the sum, making the circulation less than G\$6,000. If the failure of the circulation will be above G\$1,000 he will be obliged to pay infraction of 20% and not 10%.

(16) As a guarantee of the fulfillment by the Buyer of his obligations according to this agreement, he will sign this agreement and produce for the satisfaction of the Vendor a guarantee from a foreign bank for the sum of G\$400 (term December 25, 1933) and a letter of exchange for the sum of G\$400, the same to be exchanged in half a year.



(4)

(17) In case any of the goods ordered by the Buyer are not allowed to pass by the Censor or other authorities, the Buyer has no claim on the Vendor and the material responsibility for detained goods is exclusively the Buyer's.

(18) Each party has the right before the expiration of the term, to discontinue this agreement in case the delivery of goods in Shanghai is impossible in consequence of import prohibition by the local authorities or the closure of the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese borders.

(19) This agreement is made in two copies, Russian and English, for each of the contracting parties. The Russian text is the guiding one.



Telegraphic Address: LESDOR.

Telephone Office 13430  
Works 85571

工寫  
廠字  
愛間  
多北  
亞京  
路路  
四四  
十三  
號號

KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS CHINA AGENCY

Printers - Lithographers - Engravers etc.

~~Office 44 Peking Road~~

Works 41-43 Avenue Edward VII

PUBLISHERS FOR THE NURSES ASSOCIATION OF CHINA  
AGENTS FOR THE COUNCIL ON HEALTH EDUCATION AND THE  
PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE CHINA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
SUCCESSORS TO THE MISSION BOOK CO

英上  
國海  
牛廣  
津學  
大書  
學局  
圖總  
書發  
公行  
司所

Shanghai, 21. 7. 1932

W. C. Moore Esq  
Loral

Confidential

Dear Mr. Moore,

With ref to our confab  
of even date, enclosed please find  
the draft agreement mentioned.  
Needless to say this is all strictly  
confidential, and we desire to give  
your department as much information  
as we possess.

Copy of translation of  
enclosure and comment in due course  
will greatly oblige.

Yours faithfully  
O. H. Burgoyne



uss:LESDOR.

Telephone Office 13430  
Works 85571

**KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE**

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SUCCESSORS TO THE MISSION BOOK CO.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTER

V. D. 3859  
1217

上海  
大學  
圖書館  
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Shanghai, July 15th/ 193 2

To/  
Commissioner of Police.  
International Settlement.  
Present.

*what house?*

Dear Sir:-

We have been approached by a British House in Harbin with a view to us acting as their selling Agents for Soviet Russian Literature, for which we understand they hold the exclusive rights.

While we would like to enter upon this business, we thought it preferable to first approach you, by reason of the possibility that some undesirable literature may probably get through, although we are given to understand that all books etc, pass through the censors hands.

We are, as you will see, mainly interested in educational works, Christian Literature, Medical Works, Childrens books etc, and obviously do not wish to become entangled in any business about which the slightest question may be raised.

Under the circumstances, we shall esteem it a special favour if you would extend to us your personal opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of undertaking this Agency, and thank you in anticipation of that courtesy.

Yours respectfully,

THE KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

*J. Burgoyne*

*10/7*  
*For inquiry and report please.*  
*I think Burgoyne's name came up during the Great War.*  
*18/7/32*



Telegraphic A

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1932

REMOVAL NOTICE

WE beg to advise that we have removed our Printing Department to 47 Peking Road, to which address all communications should in future be directed.

KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

Printing Department  
Late (Anglo-French Press)  
2086

Office i/c S. Branch.  
Information

W.B. Moore. D.S.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

v. D. 3360  
23, 7, 32

July

23

32.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to my letter dated July 19, 1932, on the subject of two female Communists named Chau Oi Ha (周爱霞) alias Au Mong Kok (區夢覺) and Lau Tsung (劉宗) alias Mok King Ian (莫琼南) who were deported from Hongkong, information has now been received to the effect that these prisoners were handed over by the Public Safety Bureau to a representative of the Canton Police who, together with the prisoners, left for Canton on the s.s. "King Yuen" (廣元) on July 22.

Yours sincerely,



H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,  
British Consulate-General,  
Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2. Station x

REPORT

Date July 23, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Arrest by the Chinese Authorities of two female  
communists deported from Hongkong.

Made by D.S.I. Everest.

Forwarded by

*W. B. K. S.*

With reference to the attached report on the subject  
of the arrest by the local Public Safety Bureau on July 17 of  
two female communist deportees from Hongkong, information has  
been received to the effect that the arrested persons were  
handed over to a representative of the Canton Police who  
departed with the prisoners for Canton on the s.s. "King Yuen"  
(慶元) on July 22.

*D. S. I.*

D. S. I.

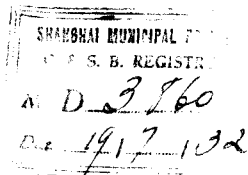
Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Mr Yaw,*  
*Further letter in*  
*above sense please.*

*W. B. K.*

23:7:32





July

30

32.

My dear Steptoe,

I have to inform you that two female Communists named Chau Oi Ha (周爱霞) alias Au Mong Kok (区梦觉) and Lau Tsun (刘贞) alias Mok King Lan (莫琼兰), deportees from Hongkong, arrived in Shanghai on board the s.s. "Empress of Asia" on July 17, 1932. Upon disembarking at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Footing Wharf, they were immediately arrested by representatives of Chinese Authorities who took them to the Public Safety Bureau.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H. N. Steptoe".

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General,

Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. 860  
S. B. REGISTRAR

Section 2, D.E. Station

REPORT

Date July 18, 1932

Subject (in full) Arrest by the Chinese Authorities of two female communists  
deported from Hongkong.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Everest

On July 16 information was received from H.B.M. Consulate-General to the effect that two female communists named Chau Oi Ha (周愛霞) alias Au Mong Kok (區夢覺) and Lau Tsun (劉貞) alias Mok King Lan (莫瑞蘭) had been deported from Hongkong on the s.s. "Empress of Asia" which was expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 17.

The above information was passed to the Chinese Authorities through Supt. Tan Shao-Liang and at 1 p.m. July 17 members of the local Bureau of Public Safety succeeded in effecting the arrest of the two women as they disembarked from the s.s. "Empress of Asia" at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Pootung Wharf.

A memorandum regarding the antecedents of the arrested persons is attached herewith.

*D. S. I. Everest*  
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



1. CHAU OI HA (周愛霞) alias AU MONG KOK (區夢覺) alias CHAU YUK LAN (周若蘭) alias AU YIN (區媽), 27 years, teacher by profession, born in Sai Chiu Village, of Nam Hoi, Kwangtung.

Joined the C. Y. movement in 1926 at Canton and after six months in the training classes promoted to the C.P. and elected on the Committee of the Women's Movement in Kwangtung.

Attended a Conference in Shanghai as the Women's delegate in 1930, she returned to Hongkong in September 1930 and took up the position of Women's representative on the Two Kwong's Provincial Committee.

Since then she has plied her profession at various girls schools in the Colony of Hongkong notably the Yeuk Chi, To Sau and the Ling Tung schools and has been engaged in spreading communism amongst the students, she also held the position of Chief propagandist in the Local Communist Party.

2. LAU TSUN (刘贞) alias MOK KING LAN (莫瑞蘭).

In 1930 was in charge of the Women's movement in Kwongsai and was transferred to Hongkong about a year ago and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Committee and three months ago was promoted to Chairman of the Municipal Committee. Our informant claims that this woman is a Russian trained Communist.



FILE No. D 3801

## C. & S. B. REGISTRY

**SUBJECT :**

Re Dr. Heinrich Benda  
ing. from Shanghai Chamber of  
Commerce

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**SENT/TO**

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

5' 2.

19-7-32



D-3862

D-3863

D-3865



D. 3863.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 3863
Date 26/7/32

July

26,

32.

Sir,

Christian Sander

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter N.P. 6895/2414 of June 21 and, in reply, to state that there is no record of the above named having been prosecuted for any offence in Shanghai, nor is anything known detrimental to his character.

Enquiries shew that Sander is an Esthonian subject, about 50 years of age, married to a lady of Russian extraction and has three children. In his youth Sander worked as a telegraph operator in his native country. Some time later he proceeded to Irkutsk, Siberia where he started his own business as a cattle dealer and supplier of dairy produce, in addition to which he opened a pharmacy and a glass factory in the same town.

Following the revolution in Russia in 1917 he devoted his efforts to the repatriation of Esthonian subjects from Russia. When the Bolsheviks came into power he was arrested and imprisoned in Siberia and later in Butyrsky in Moscow. After being incarcerated for about a year he was released during an exchange of prisoners between Esthonia and the U.S.S.R.



( 2 )

In 1921 Sander arrived in Harbin from Esthonia, via Suez, travelling on a diplomatic passport as a delegate of the Esthonian Republic to negotiate with the Government of the "Far Eastern Republic". The negotiations however were unsuccessful.

Sander arrived in Shanghai in the early part of 1923 and established a dairy produce business at No. 85 Baikal Road and also opened a grocery store in the Hongkew Market. He operated these concerns until November 1923 when he sold his business to a Latvian named Melbard and departed for Australia, accompanied by his family.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Commissioner of Police,

Sydney,

New South Wales,

Australia.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY

REPORT

Special Branch

Date July 25 1932

Subject (in full) Inquiry from Police Department, Sydney, New South Wales re :  
Christian Sander.

Made by D.S. Tchoremshansky. Forwarded by

With reference to the letter of June 21, 1932, from the Commissioner of Police, Sydney, New South Wales, requesting information regarding one Christian Sander, inquiries show that this individual is an Estonian subject of about 50 years of age. In his youth he worked in his native country as a telegraph operator. In this capacity he worked for some time after which he proceeded to Irkutsk, Siberia where he started his own business as a cattle dealer and supplier of dairy produce. Owing to the prosperous nature of his business he was looked upon as being a wealthy man. In addition to his farming projects he opened in Irkutsk a milk shop, a pharmacy and a glass factory.

Following the revolution of 1917 he devoted his efforts towards the repatriation Estonian subjects from Russia, and when the Bolsheviks came into power he was arrested and imprisoned first in Siberia and later in Butyrsky prison in Moscow. After being incarcerated for more than a year he was released during an exchange of prisoners between Estonia and the U.S.S.R.

During 1921 Sander arrived in Harbin from Estonia via Suez travelling on a diplomatic passport, as a delegate of the Estonian Republic to negotiate with the Government of "Far Eastern Republic" for the repatriation of Estonian subjects. These negotiations however, failed to fructify after which Sander went to Shanghai arriving there during the early part of 1923. In this city he established a dairy produce business at No. 85 Baikail Road, and at the same time opened a grocery store in the Hongkew Market. These concerns he operated until November 1923 when he sold his shop to a

P.A.  
Put up reply  
please. KmB  
25  
25 JULY 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

(2)

Station, .....

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Latvian named Melbard, after which he departed for Australia accompanied by his wife and three daughters. Mrs. Sander, who is of Russian extraction, formerly resided in Tsingtao where she owned a boarding house.

Neither the Municipal Police nor the French Police possess any record of Sander ever having been prosecuted for any offence while resident in Shanghai, nor is there anything on file to his detriment. Furthermore Mr. P.H. Rumberg, the local Estonian representative upon being confidentially approached described Sander from his personal knowledge as being a straight-forward, honest and industrious person.

*G. Tcheremchansky*

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D.S. (Crime)*

*Report herewith.*

*J. Evans*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

JULY 25 1932



TELEGRAPH: NEMESIS, SYDNEY.  
TELEPHONE: 8 6941. 11.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
S. B. RECOVERY

N. D. 2862

P. 19.7.32

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

BOX 45A. G.P.O..

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

21st June, 1932.

(WHEN REPLYING, PLEASE QUOTE NO. NP. 6895/2414.

The Captain Superintendent of Police,  
Shang-hai,  
CHINA.

Dear Sir,

I am desirous of obtaining information with regard to a man named Christian Sander, formerly Zander, a Russian or Lett, who was until recently Managing Director of Sanders Limited at Taree in this State. Sander is described as about fifty years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, fair hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, clean shaven, inclined to stoutness, of a genial disposition and a ready talker.

I have been informed that this man was committed for trial for making counterfeit coins in Shang-hai in 1924 and absconded from bail.

I would be very glad if you would furnish me with any information in your possession respecting the man Sander and particulars of any convictions recorded against him.

Yours faithfully,

*W. H. Childs*

W. H. Childs,  
Commissioner of Police.

ac (sp Br)

Any information?



\$2

For attention please.

D. S. Yehrendorff

19.7.32

19.7.32

\*No record in  
to Reg. B. 19/7  
in C. 15/7  
No record in  
S.P.D. under these  
names. 28.10/7.



No. D 3762  
Date 19.7.32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Deputy Commissioner (Crime)'s  
~~Commissioner's~~ OFFICE.

Translation of the attached petition.

July 17, 1932.

Major K.M. Bourne.

Sir,

I beg to state that a man named Wu Chi Chong (吳熾昌), native of Kiangpeh (nicknamed The Kiangpeh Young Master), employed in the Sun Sun Dancing Hall, keeps a big motor car (No. 784) and lives an extravagant life with the proceeds of his fraudulent practices.

In consequence of the recent military operations here I was thrown out of employment 4 months ago, and in the beginning of June I was introduced to Wu Chi Chong (吳熾昌) through his chauffeur Tang Ah Ling (湯阿林), when Wu Chi Chong told me that, in case should I desire to get a position, I should provide myself with a cash security of \$250.00. I replied that on account of the recent (Sino-Japanese) Conflict and of the loss of my employment I was really unable to arrange such a large sum. Then Wu Chi Chong said that, if I could secure a cash security of \$100, I should get a position with a remuneration of \$100 per mensem, and a cash security of \$50, a monthly remuneration of \$50, and that, if I were to pay the money this day, I should be given the position the next day. I trusted his words and succeeded in securing a loan of \$250, \$50 each from three of my friends,   
A X Hsia Wan Foh (夏文福), Ko Wan Tsai (谷文新) and Li Chung Fah (李春法) and \$100 from my relatives. In the beginning of June I with three friends went to the Sun Sun Dancing Hall and handed the money personally to Wu Chi Chong who



who told us to call on him the next evening when he would recommend us to our respective positions. We called again the next day but were told through Wu Chi Chong's chauffeur that we should wait for a few days more. We went there over ten times afterwards and each time we were sent away under one pretext or the other. As we were hard pressed by pecuniary and other circumstances, we could not wait any longer, so we managed to see Wu Chi Chong and argued with him. Realising that he was no longer trusted he returned \$100 to me and promised to pay back the other \$150 two days later. All this took place at the end of June.

At 7.30 p.m. on July 15 I visited again the Sun Sun Dancing Hall and insisted upon the return of the remainder of the money. I waited there until after 12 midnight when Wu Chi Chong's chauffeur conveyed his master's words to me that I should call for the money at the chauffeur's home at 8 a.m. the next day. I went there at the appointed time but the chauffeur had gone out. I proceeded there again at 11.30 a.m. on the same day when the chauffeur was not at home but his wife and a male and another female whom, I learned, were the chauffeur's sister and her husband, were there. Without any reason whatever these three persons attacked me and tore my clothing. I was assaulted, yet I was accused of assaulting them. Just then the chauffeur returned home and at once reported the matter to his master who had me taken to the Sinza Police Station at 11.45 a.m. on July 16. At the Station I was not allowed to speak a word, slapped several times by a foreigner and a gateman and shut up in a room. Is it just that I should have been so insulted? I have therefore to lay these facts before you with the request that you will be kind enough to have my grievance redressed and justice upheld.

Ko Kung Sung (谷根生)

alias

Ko Dah Kwei (谷大奎).



Wu Chi Chong (吴斌昌) residing at No.639 Tatung Road and  
Burkill Road.

Tang Ah Ling (湯阿林), chauffeur, residing at No.634  
Chengtu Road and Avenue Road.

Ko Kung Sung (洛根生), residing at No.7 Myburgh Road,  
native of Weihaiwei, Shantung, age 45, formerly in  
the employ of Capt. W.H. Dent, for 4 years, and  
employed as a C.P.M. for over ten years.



\* Address all communications to:  
THE COMMISSIONER  
British Columbia Provincial Police  
(C.I.D.)  
Victoria, B.C.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
& S. B. REGIMENT  
N. 3865  
2912 1932

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT  
VICTORIA

Your File No. ....

In reply quote File No. ....

SUBJECT:

August 11, 1932.

Re: Pte. B.M. Donaldson,  
P.P.C.L.I.

The Deputy Commissioner,  
Crime Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much indeed for your  
letter of the 21st ultimo and the information  
which is contained therein regarding the margin-  
ally named.

Yours truly,

*J. H. McMullin*  
J.H. McMullin, Rf  
Commissioner,  
B. C. Police.

RP/NW





D. 2845.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. S. S. B. REGISTRATION

2865  
217, 132

July 21, 2.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of June 29, 1932, concerning B.M. Donaldson and have to forward the following particulars of this man's career whilst he was in Shanghai, where he was known as Benjamin Morris Donaldson.

He arrived in Shanghai from Canada by the President Madison on March 6, 1930.

He obtained a position as salesman at the American Engineering Coy on 20-4-30 staying with this firm until 31-7-30, then joining Anderson Mayer Company as salesman on 1-8-30 and leaving them on 31-10-30.

From 1-11-30 to 6-12-30 he was unemployed.

On 7-12-30 he was employed by the Office Appliance Company, leaving them on 8-4-31.

From 9-4-31 to 25-5-31 he was out of employment, and on 26-5-31 obtained a post with Comasrib Press until 10-6-31. From 17-6-31 to 13-7-31 he was employed by Millingtons Ltd..

During his stay in Shanghai he resided at the Cathay Hotel, the American Club and finally the Foreign Y.M.C.A..



Various thefts of money over a period of several months were reported to the Police by residents of the Y.M.C.A. and on 13-7-1931 Donaldson was arrested by detectives attached to Sinza Station for committing these larcenies.

He was charged before H.B.M. Court and whilst on remand made a statement admitting stealing various sums aggregating \$115.00 over a period of 6 months from residents of the Y.M.C.A..

He was on remand until 25-7-31 when the following judgment was given:-

- (1) He goes on board the S.S. Oakworth today and remains there until the ship sails.
- (2) He returns to Canada.
- (3) He does not return to Shanghai.

Donaldson was handed over to the Master of the S.S. Oakworth by the Police and signed on as a Supernumerary Cabin boy.

During the period of his stay in Shanghai the Police have no information that he was connected with any communistic or other political activities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.  
Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

J.H. McMillin Esquire,  
Commissioner of B.C. Police,  
Victoria, B.C..



Address all communications to:  
THE COMMISSIONER  
British Columbia Provincial Police  
(C. I. D.)  
Victoria, B.C.



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT  
VICTORIA

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTER

No. D-3865

3017 1932

Your File No.....

In reply quote File No.....

SUBJECT:

June 29th,  
1932

The Deputy Commissioner,  
Crime Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir:

I have been asked to obtain particulars  
regarding a man named B. M. Donaldson. I under-  
stand this man was deported from China some time  
in 1931 and I would be glad if you would let me  
know what his record is, criminal or otherwise.

Any information you can let me have will  
be very much appreciated.

Yours truly,

*J. H. McMullin*

J. H. McMullin,  
Commissioner,  
B. C. Police.

RP/DN

Sunt. No. Sec. C. 1

*Please put up a report for 7*

*Signature*

*Sir*

*Particulars re*

*Donaldson herewith.*



*J. H. McMullin*

PLEASE QUOTE OUR FILE No. WHEN REFERRING TO THIS LETTER.



3 899 A  
17-8-36.

INDEX TO FILE

Section 1 ... Special Branch Reports re Arrest of  
~~12~~ members of the Blood & Soul Group  
for the Extermination of Traitors.

Section 2 ... Louza Station Reports re Above arrests.

Section 3 ... Court Extracts re Trial of the ~~eight~~ <sup>eleven</sup> twelve  
accused.

Section 4 ... Statements of the ~~eight~~ <sup>eleven</sup> twelve  
accused.

Section 5 ... Wanted Notices for TSANG TS LIEN  
and WONG TS ZIANG (not arrested).

Section 6 ... Press accounts of arrest of the ~~eight~~ <sup>eleven</sup> twelve  
accused.

Section 7 ... List of places bombed and/ or  
threatened by above accused.

Also in files:-

- D. 3986 ... "List of bomb cases."
- D. 3999 ... "Blood & Soul Corps"
- D. 4982 ... "Arrest of members of Blood & Soul Corps  
by French Police"



D-3902



2.C  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

NEW YORK  
File No. D. 3902  
Date 2-2-37

Section 1, Special Branch Subdiv.  
REPORT

Date February 2, 1937.

Subject: Communication dated 25.1.37 from the Secretary of the Administrative Commission, Diplomatic Quarter, Peiping, concerning Victor Strijevsky.

Made by D.S.I. Makaroff

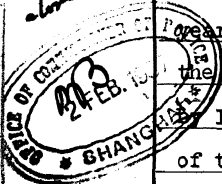
Forwarded by J. L. Byrne D.S.I.

X Victor Michailovitch STRIJEVSKY, Russian, was born on June 13, 1886, in Voronej Province, Russia.

Former cavalry officer of the Russian Imperial Army he is reported to have been obliged to leave his regiment owing to his abnormal sexual instincts. During the Great War, through the influence of his father, the Governor of Simbirsk Province, he obtained a position in the Russian Red Cross Association. Following the revolution in Russia he made his way to Manchuria. In 1921 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and shortly afterwards opened a Ladies Dressmaking Shop under the style "Modes de Paris" at 17 The Bund. The business was later removed to 733 Avenue Joffre where Strijevsky also kept a private gambling house from which he derived the bulk of his income. About 1929 he moved to Peiping where he again engaged in the dressmaking business. However, his establishment went bankrupt about 1931 and he returned to Shanghai. He stayed here for a few months and in September of the same year went to Hongkong where he opened a similar business under the name of "Maison Marnac Ltd," which went into liquidation in 1933. There are reasons to believe that under pressure of the authorities Strijevsky subsequently was obliged to leave Hongkong. Returning to Shanghai he conducted a ladies dressmaking shop first in the Ascot Apartments, 587 Bubbling Well Road, and later in Avenue du Roi Albert. He was again unsuccessful and eventually had to close down the business being unable to meet his debts. It is reported that his clientele during this period consisted mainly of inmates of various brothels.

Some time during the earlier part of 1936 he appears to

Copy  
Confidential  
to Sec. 00  
alone



Handwritten initials or signature.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

-2-

Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

i. file 07303.

have entered into business relations with one Miss Margaret Kennedy, American, who conducts a "high class" brothel at 473 Kiangsi Road and recently opened a branch of her establishment at No. 1475 Avenue Road. Strijevsky resided at the latter address until about November 11, 1936 when he left for Peiping.

His wife, Mrs. Olga Strijevsky, died in 1931 and it is said that she committed suicide by taking poison. His son, A.V. Strijevsky alias Striker, 28, is in Hongkong at present and his daughter T. V. Strijevsky, 16, resides in Shanghai.

Strigevsky has no criminal record in Shanghai but has the reputation of being a sexual pervert. X

*H. H. Wang*

D. S. I.

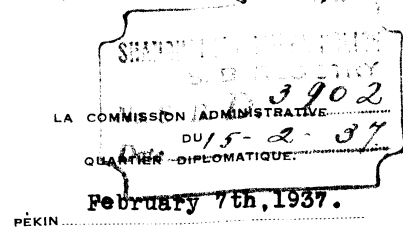
*cl.*  
D.C. (Special Branch)

*DR*

*2/2*



北平  
外事  
管理  
使館  
界署



The Commissioner of Police,  
International Settlement,  
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, with which you are so good as to enclose a copy of a Confidential Report regarding Victor Strijevsky. The report confirms what I had heard about him. For the present the Commission is permitting him to continue to conduct his dressmaking business in the Wagons-Lits Hotel, but I doubt whether it will last. The Management of the Hotel rent him a room for business purposes, but no longer allow him to reside in the Hotel, owing to his "abnormal sexual instincts."

I am told that his son is employed in a garage in Hong Kong. He told me himself that he wishes to bring his daughter here from Shanghai.

Thanking you very much for all the trouble you have taken to prepare this report,

Yours faithfully,

*W. P. Thomas*

Secretary.



SHANGHAI

No. S. B. D.

3902

Date

H-2-37

February 3,

37.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Secretary,  
Administrative Commission,  
Diplomatic Quarter,  
Peiping.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 20, 1937 regarding Victor Strijevsky and forward herewith copy of a Police report on this individual for your confidential information.

*Enclosed 4/2.  
-000*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. B.orne.

Deputy Commissioner in Charge.

CHY/



Special Branch,

February 2, 1937.

COMMUNICATION DATED JANUARY 25, 1937 FROM THE SECRETARY OF  
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION, DIPLOMATIC QUARTER, PEIPING,  
CONCERNING VICTOR STRIJEVSKY

Victor Michailovitch Strijevsky, Russian, was born on June 13, 1886, in Vorenej Province, Russia.

Former cavalry officer of the Russian Imperial Army he is reported to have been obliged to leave his regiment owing to his abnormal sexual instincts. During the Great war, through the influence of his father, the Governor of Simbirsk Province, he obtained a position in the Russian Red Cross Association. Following the revolution in Russia he made his way to Manchuria. In 1921 he arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and shortly afterwards opened a Ladies Dressmaking Shop under the style "Modes de Paris" at 17 The Bund. The business was later removed to 733 Avenue Joffre where Strijevsky also kept a private gambling house from which he derived the bulk of his income. About 1929 he moved to Peiping where he again engaged in the dressmaking business. However, his establishment went bankrupt about 1931 and he returned to Shanghai. He stayed here for a few months and in September of the same year went to Hongkong where he opened a similar business under the name of "Maison Marnac Ltd.", which went into liquidation in 1933. There are reasons to believe that under pressure of the authorities Strijevsky subsequently was obliged to leave Hongkong. Returning to Shanghai he conducted a ladies dressmaking shop first in the Ascot Apartments, 587 Bubbling Well Road, and later in Avenue du Roi Albert. He was again unsuccessful and eventually had to close down the business being unable to meet his debts. It is reported that his clientele during this period consisted mainly of inmates of various brothels.



Some time during the earlier part of 1936 he appears to have entered into business relations with one Miss Margaret Kennedy, American, who conducts a "High class" brothel at 473 Kiangs Road and recently opened a branch of her establishment at No. 1475 Avenue Road. Strijevsky resided at the latter address until about November 11, 1936 when he left for Peiping.

His wife, Mrs. Olga Strijevsky, died in 1931 and it is said that she committed suicide by taking poison. His son, A.V. Strijevsky alias Striker, 28, is in Hongkong at present and his daughter T.V. Strijevsky, 16, resides in Shanghai.

Strijevsky has no criminal record in Shanghai but has the reputation of being a sexual pervert.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.

*Jey*  
*Harlan*  
.....

CHY/



北京  
∞  
事管  
務理  
公使  
館  
署界

LA MUNICIPALITE  
REC  
LA COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE  
DU 25 JAN 1937  
QUARTIER DIPLOMATIQUE. 37

PEKIN January 26th, 1937.

The Chief of Police,  
International Settlement,  
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

I ought to have written before to thank you for your courtesy in supplying me with a copy of the criminal record of M. ROMANOFF.

I now write to enquire whether you have any record of a Russian named VICTOR STRIJEVSKY.

The reason for my enquiry is because this man has, without having obtained the permission of the Administrative Commission, started a business of making ladies' dresses under the style "Maison Marnac" in the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits. The Commission has decided not to allow him to do business in the Quarter, and has told him that he must close his business in the said Hotel.

He appears to be without any capital, and to have contracted a number of debts here in Peking. He is a sharp-featured man, with white hair, speaks good English and also, I think, French. he

I understand that he came here from Shanghai, and showed me a copy of a letter from Mr. Boss, Manager of the Palace Hotel, introducing him to the Manager of the Wagons-Lits Hotel.

I should be glad to learn whether he has a clean record in Shanghai, or whether, perchance, he has left debts unpaid there.

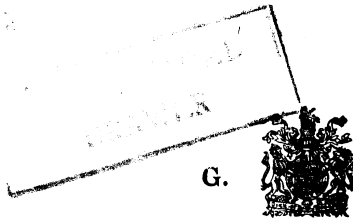
Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours truly,

*W. P. Thomas*

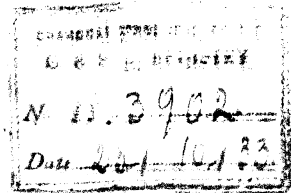
Secretary.





G.

R.



No. C.I.D. 41 in 1520/31.  
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD  
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE  
KC. TO THIS LETTER.

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,  
HONG KONG.**

17th October 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with many  
thanks, your letter No.D.3902 of the 2nd October 1933,  
regarding Victor Strijevsky.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p. Inspector General of Police.

8/10/33  
72/10

The Commissioner of Police,  
The Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.



CHINESE REPORT  
S. S. REGISTRATION  
3902  
2, 10, 13

CONFIDENTIAL.

October 2, 3..

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of Sept. 20, and to state that Victor Strijevsky is a native of Varoneg Province, Russia, about 46 years old. He started life as an officer in a cavalry regiment in the Russian Imperial Army and later served in the Red Cross Association. Strijevsky came to Shanghai in 1927. After arriving here, he made his living by keeping a Ladies Hairdressing Saloon, but later opened a Ladies Dress Making Shop. He moved to Peking about 1928, where he again engaged in the dressmaking business. However his establishment went bankrupt about 1931 and he returned to Shanghai. He stayed here few months and then went to Hongkong. His wife died in 1931, and it is said that she committed suicide by taking poison.

He has no criminal record in Shanghai, but has the reputation of being a sexual pervert.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gorrard

Commissioner of Police.

Inspector General of Police,  
Hongkong.

*J.H.G.*



No. \_\_\_\_\_

# Shanghai Municipal Council.



POLICE FORCE  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.  
P. O. BOX NO. 158

*Confidential*

September 30th, 1933

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of Sept. 20, and to state that Victor Strijevsky is a native of Varoneg Province, Russia, about 46 years old. He started life as an officer in a cavalry regiment in the Russian Imperial Army and later served in the Red Cross Association. Strijevsky came to Shanghai in 1927. After arriving here, he made his living by keeping a Ladies Hairdressing<sup>?</sup> Saloon, but later opened a Ladies Dress Making Shop. He moved to Peking about 1928, where he again engaged in the dressmaking business. However his establishment went bankrupt about 1931 and he returned to Shanghai. He stayed here few months and then went to Hongkong. His wife died in 1931, and it is said that she committed suicide by taking poison.

*He has no  
criminal  
record in  
Shanghai, but  
has the  
reputation of  
being a sexual pervert.*

It is reported that Strijevsky was obliged to leave the Russian Imperial Army because he was addicted to sodomy and that he has never abandoned the practise of this vice. It is also said that part of No. 733 Avenue Joffre where he kept a dress making establishment, was used as a gambling house, and that he was largely dependent on the income derived from this source.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Inspector General of Police,

Commissioner of Police.

HONGKONG.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
File No. REGISTRY

Section 2, Special  
Branch. ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date September 29, 1933.

Subject (in full) V. M. Strijevsky

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

S. S. S.

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch  
endorsement on the attached report re V.M. Strijevsky, I have  
to state that the "Mode de Paris" was a ladies dressmaking  
establishment and that the word Saloon should read Salon.

*D. S. Tcheremshansky*  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
File No. 3. M. REGIST.

Section 2,  
Special Branch.

REPORT

Date September 20, 1933

Subject (in full) Victor Mihailovitch Strijevsky

Made by D. S. Tcheremshansky

Forwarded by

J. B. Ru. D. S.

With reference to the letter dated September 20, 1933, from the Hongkong Police Headquarters on the subject of Victor Strijevsky, enquiries show that he is a Russian, 46 years of age, native of Voroneg Province, widower.

He is an ex-cavalry officer of the Russian Imperial Army who was obliged to leave his regiment many years before the Great War owing to his abnormal sexual instincts. During the Great War, through the influence of his father, the Governor of Simbirsk Province, he obtained a position with the Red Cross Association. After the Revolution in 1921 he arrived at Shanghai and opened a Ladies Dressmaking Saloon. Till 1927 he owned a ladies saloon, "Modes de Paris", at 17 The Bund; later he removed his business to No. 733 Avenue Joffre where there was also a private gambling house from which he derived the bulk of his income. In Shanghai he had the reputation of being a sodomist and was often seen in company with American sailors. In 1928 he was debarred from the Russian Ex-officers Club for bad behaviour. Later Strijevsky left for Peking, where he ran a dressmaking shop. It is said that he met with reverses and ran into debt. It is reported that he was prosecuted by his debtors. In 1931 he lost his wife O.A. Strijevsky, from whom he separated a few years ago. It is rumoured that the real cause of her death was suicide by poisoning. During 1931 Strijevsky arrived at Shanghai from North China and soon left for Hongkong where he opened a business under the name of Maison Marnac Ltd. In Shanghai he has a son named A.V. Strijevsky alias Striker, born in 1909 (File D.3902). His daughter Tamara V. Strijevsky, born on 17.10.20, resides with him at Hongkong.  
Officer i/c S.B.

St. I don't understand this. Please ask D. S. concerned to make clear. J. B.

J. Tcheremshansky  
D. S.



G.



R.

No. C.J.D. 41 in 1520/31.  
NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD  
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE

LVHB:KC. TO THIS LETTER.

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,  
HONG KONG.**

20th September 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

I have the honour to enquire if you can give me any information in regard to the character of a Russian named Victor Strijevsky, aged 46, born in Voronez. This man arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai in September 1931 and opened a business under the style of Maison Marnac Ltd., which has since gone into liquidation. His wife, Olga Strijevsky, is said to have owned a business under the same name at 733, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, but it is reported that shortly after Victor Strijevsky left Shanghai she accidentally took her own life by taking poison.

This department is considering taking action against Strijevsky under the Deportation Ordinance. I therefore beg to request that I may be favoured with an early reply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Lt. Gen. G. H. D. S. P.*  
p. Inspector General of Police.

The Commissioner of Police,

The Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*S2.*  
*For inquiry and report please.*  
*D.S. Tchenunshansky.*  
*SBR 26/9*

*SEP. 26 1933*



*D. 3902*  
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL C. & S. B. REGISTER
File No. <i>3902</i>
Branch <i>S. 2.</i>
Date <i>14</i> <i>19</i> <i>32.</i>

Subject (in full)

Alexey Victorovich Strijevsky.

Made by

D.S. Tcheremshansky.

Forwarded by

*DBK. D.I.*

A.V. Strijevsky, alias Striker, Russian, was born in the Province of Kazan in 1909. He arrived in Shanghai from the North with his parents during October 1924. About two years ago he obtained employment as a salesman with Messrs. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., with whom he is still employed.

On July 27, 1929, he married one Julia Ivanovna Taranina, daughter of Mr. Taranin. The latter is in business as a broker and money-lender but owing lack of business he is at present more or less dependent on his daughter.

During 1931 Strijevsky's mother died and left him about \$7,000.00. With this money Strijevsky opened a ladies Salon for his wife at 261 Rue Cardinal Mercier under the name "Perle Noir." a partner in this business being a Mrs. E.O. Znamensky. It is reported that Mrs. Strijevsky is living in an extravagant manner and that her business is running at a loss. Moreover, it is rumoured that she is being supported by the well known French Advocate *A.* Auxion de Ruffe.

Mr. A.V. Strijevsky is on friendly terms with Mr. L.K. Taylor, American, of the China Finance Corporation, and Mr. H.D. Rodger, American lawyer and Captain of the American Squadron S.V.C. Both these gentlemen pay marked attention to Strijevsky's wife. Through the assistance of these two friends Strijevsky was able to join the American Squadron S.V.C. and to become a member of the Shanghai Race Club. He owns two race ponies and sometimes rides either his own ponies or those owned by Mr. H.D. Rodger in local races. Strijevsky has the reputation of being a man who uses his wife's attractions to make the acquaintance of people useful to him.

It is said that A.V. Strijevsky quarrelled with his wife



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

## REPORT

Station,

-2-

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

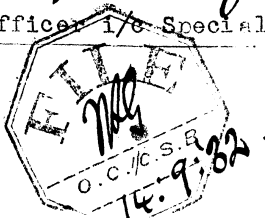
during July and in consequence resided at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. during the latter part of July.

Strijevsky's father, Victor Mihailovich Strijevsky, is an ex-cavalry officer, who was obliged to leave his regiment many years before the Revolution owing his abnormal sexual instincts. Arriving in Shanghai in 1924 he opened a Ladies Salon and in connection with this business he visited France. In Shanghai he has reputation of a sodomist. He is often seen in company with American sailors. In 1928 he was dismissed from the membership of the Russian Ex-officer's Club for bad behaviour. He is at present residing in Hongkong where he owns a Ladies Salon.

Mr. A.V. Strijevsky's mother, Alga Alexeevna nee Kazan Reck was born in 1891 in Kazan Province. Along with her husband she owned a Ladies Dressmaking Saloon in Shanghai and is reputed to have been the principal conductor of a private gambling house at 733 Avenue Joffre from which she derived the bulk of her income. She died in 1931 after being separated from her husband for some years, and it is rumoured that the real cause of her death was suicide by poisoning. The late Mrs. Strijevsky had a brother in Harbin who also died last year. The brother, who was a well known doctor was a wealthy man and A.V. Strijevsky has great hopes of being named a beneficiary under his will. In connection of this affair he left recently for Tsingtao.

*G. Thorenshansky*  
D. S.

*Compiled for purposes of record.*  
Officer i/c Special Branch.



*SSB*  
1932



COPY

D.S.I. Boddy

Mr. Givens wants to know why  
the Special Branch was not informed  
of the finding of the pamphlets in  
the "P".

Signed: Crouch.

D.D.O.B.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To *Mr. White* *Shanghai* 193

The attached should  
be brought to the notice  
of the C of C in a  
fortnight's time so that  
further enquiries can be  
made re Strijewsky.

Also bring to the  
notice of Mr. Givens file  
D. 2919 wherein are ROLF  
AUDOURD is mentioned.

The connection, only, is  
the fact that both Strijewsky  
and Audourd are employed  
at Messrs Dodge and Seymour.  
1/8/32.

*Young* *Noted for info*



C O P Y

Communist and Labour agitation Pamphlets found at the Main entrance to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. building Bubbling Well Road.

Sir,

I have to report that the Special Branch was informed re the finding of the Communist and Labour agitation pamphlets found at the main entrance to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. building Bubbling Well Road, also during the course of my enquiries in the Central District I called at Headquarters Special Branch office and found D.S. Moore on duty and gave him a verbal outline on the case then he advised me to forward the pamphlets through the ordinary channels which was done the following morning.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Signed: Nancarrow.  
D.S. 266.

B.B. Boddy

4/8/32.

D.C. (Crime)

I fail to understand the  
allegations as made by  
A.C. (Sp. Br.)

Signed:

Divisional Officer "B" Div.  
4 Aug. 1932.

Copy.

A.C. & B.  
It would appear that the matter was  
reported to D.S. Moore who failed to pass  
on the information.

18/8 W. D.O.B.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. & S. B. REGISTER

No. D. 3902

D. 2 8 32

Special Branch,

July 30, 1952.

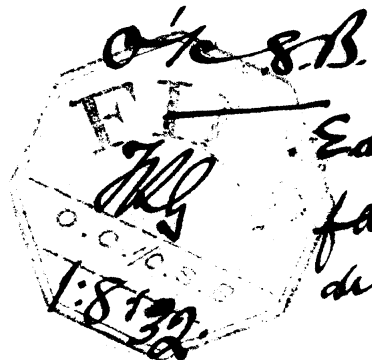
S.2

D.D.O. "B" will speak to Det. Insp. Bennett with a view to ensuring co-operation with Special Branch in such cases in future.

Please ascertain how the matter stands at present, and arrange to have open inquiries discontinued. When this has been done, please see me with a view to further inquiries secretly.

*J. H. Evans*

Officer i/c Special Branch.



*Inquiries in connection with this case, in so far as it concerns Strijevsky, have been discontinued.*

*2 BH 31/7.*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Further.

2. REPORT

Sinza Station,

Date July 30th, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist and Labour agitation Pamphlets found at the  
Main entrance to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. building Bubbling Well Rd.

Made by D.S. Bancarrow. Forwarded by W. Robertson C.I.

Sir,

On 29-7-32, Mr. Strijecsky was interviewed in his office at 3 Canton Road with reference to the movements of his car on 28-7-32 and expressed great surprise when told by the undersigned that his car was used at about 12 noon for the purpose of conveying Communist literature.

Further questioned Mr. Strijecsky stated that he is a keen horse rider and consequently retires before mid-night because he goes out riding at 4.30 a.m. every morning during the hot season. This gentleman occupies room 926 on the 9th floor of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. and parks his car opposite the Y.M.C.A. ~~xxx~~ on the South side of Hanking Road and on the night in question he parked his car as usual at 11 p.m. and retired to bed. On getting up the next morning he found his car parked as usual.

At 10 p.m. 29-7-32 the undersigned and C.D.S.I. Chu visited the Y.M.C.A. and questioned the night "Boy" named Chang Tien Kwan (叶 7 12) who corroborated Mr. Strijecsky's statement stating that he drank a bottle of coco-cola, then retired.

It was ascertained that Mr. Strijecsky is a married man age 21 years, and was educated in the Public School for boys (Shanghai) leaving school at the age of 13 years and taking up a position with Dodge and Seymour, Tyre and Rubber Co, 3 Canton Road where he is at present employed.

It was ascertained that Mr. Strijecsky as never dabbled in politics and that he has a good character amongst his friends and people that know him.

From enquiries, made it would appear that the Russian Watchman either made an error in taking the car number or that



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Further 2. REPORT

.....Station,

Continued sheet No. 1.

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

some one used the car and later returned it to its parking  
place, but whatever happened no evidence could be obtained for  
the least suspicion to fall on Mr. Strijewsky.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

*Samuel Rosenberg*  
I.S. 266.

*E. J. J. J.*  
81



Extract of Daily Intelligence Report dated 29/7/32.

Communist Propaganda

During the night of July 26/27, a male Chinese deposited a brown paper parcel containing a quantity of communist handbills outside the Foreign Y.M.C.A., Bubbling Well Road. The literature purports to have emanated from the National Seamen's Union and the China National Labour Federation and bears on the May 1, May 7th, May 9th, and May 30th Anniversaries.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRAR  
No. Dne 3902 Station  
Date July 28th 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist and Labour agitation Pamphlets found at the  
main entrance to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. building Bubbling Well Road.

Made by D.S. 266 Nancarrow. Forwarded by D.I. Bennett.

Sir,

Acting on instructions from D.I. Bennett the undersigned proceeded to the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Building on Bubbling Well Road to get a brown paper parcel that was left at the main entrance to the building by an unknown Chinese.

Enquiries made ascertained that at about 12 m.n. 26-7-32 a private motor-car bearing license number 11508 drove up to the Y.M.C.A. and a male Chinese got out and deposited the brown paper parcel outside the main entrance and returned to the car and drove away.

A Russian watchman named Noskoff states that he saw a male Chinese leave the parcel and then drive away in the car so he took the license number.

The parcel was examined and found to contain Communist and Labour Agitation pamphlets and was brought to the station. The pamphlets will be forwarded to the Special Branch tomorrow 29-7-32 for further examination.

Enquiries ascertained that the car was bearing a French Concession Licence plate number 11508 owned by a Russian Named A.D. Strijewsky employed by the Dodge and Seymour Tyre and Rubber Co; 3 Canton Road. A visit was paid to this address but this gentleman had left the office. It was learned that he occupied a flat at No. 1552, Avenue Joffre so the assistance of the French Police was obtained but this person could not be found.

Efforts will be made to interview Mr. A.D. Strijewsky in his office tomorrow morning 29-7-32, re the movements of his motor-car on 26-7-32.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
D.S.

*[Signature]*  
D.S.

1. R  
29.7.32  
R



Report sent with quantity of pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found	Main entrance to Foreign Y.M.C.A.	Time found	12 m.n. Date 26-7-32.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).		Respectable neighbourhood.	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		---	
How distributed? (If known).		Left by a male Chinese who drove away in a private M/car 11508.	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).		Communist and Labour agitation.	
Arrests or not, if so how many?		No arrests.	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)		---	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		---	

Date 28-7-32.

Signed *[Signature]*  
for C. I. etc. i/c *[Signature]* Station.



File No. 11-111111  
B. REGISTRATION

## REPORT

Special Agent in Charge, Station,

Date Sept 9 1932

Subject (in full) Journalist's subject found at main entrance to the building

Made by D.S. Jones. Forwarded by D. Jones

At about 5 p.m., July 27, 1932, the undersigned was alone in Office 312, Headquarters' building, D.S. 266~~W~~ancarrow (Linga Station) accompanied by a Chinese detective came to this office and reported that he was making enquiries concerning one A. D. Strilevsky in connection with a bundle of communist literature which had been left at the main entrance of the Foreign M. C. I. building, Dublin, Ball Road by an unknown Chinese during the night July 26/27. The Chinese was reported to have been using private motor car No. 11508, which car it had been ascertained was the property of Strilevsky. D.S. Wancarrow was informed that Strilevsky was unknown personally to the undersigned, but that he would institute enquiries on the following morning amongst the Russian members of the office <sup>staff</sup> and telephone him the results. This was carried out during the forenoon of July 28, 1932. Concerning the pamphlets, D.S. Wancarrow was advised to forward copies of the same to the Special Branch through the ordinary channels. This advice was given in view of the fact that the said literature had been in the possession of the Foreign M. C. I. authorities nearly two days before the Police had been notified.

The verbal details of the case as received from D.S. Wancarrow were relayed to D.I. Ross at about 5.30 a.m. July 29, 1938 by the undersigned.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



NOTIFICATION

Jenny's Service & Auto Supply Co

Notify hereby the owners of motor/car No 11508 - Mr Strijevsky and of motor car No 6812 Mr Kirk, that in view of their failing to settle accounts with us, their property which is in our possession, will, after three days since publishing of this notification, ~~xxx~~ be taken ~~over~~ over by the company in repayment of the above persons debt.

**Извѣщеніе**

Jenny's Service & Auto Supply Co.

Настоящим извѣщает владѣльцев авто № 11508 Г-на Стрижевскаго и авто 6812 Г-на Кирк, что в виду уклончивости в произведеніи расчетов со стороны выше упомянутых лиц их имущество, находящееся у нас по истеченіи 3-х дневнаго срока со дня опубликованія, переходит в собственность нашей компаніи, в счет покрытія задолженности.

*JBK 26/8*



D-3904



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI  
File No. REG  
C. & S. B. REG

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Sept. 7/1932.

Subject (in full) List of Associations engaged in enforcing the  
anti-Japanese boycott.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by

The following is a list of organizations which  
are engaged in inspecting and searching out goods of  
Japanese origin in local shops with a view to enforcing  
the anti-Japanese boycott :-

Name & Address of Organization	No. of pickets if any	Officer i/c Pickets	Manner in which the inspection and search is carried out
Paper Dealers' Association, 10 Siking Road.	70 pickets divided into 14 groups	Chang Zui-kong (張瑞康), a member of the Association.	These groups of pickets visit local paper shops two every day.
Mechanical Silk Weaving Factory Owners' Assn, 64 Hankow Road.	14 pickets divided into 7 groups	Chen Pah-ying (陳伯英), a member of the Assn.	Two of these groups operate every day in local silk weaving factories.
Grocery Shop Owners' Assn, 193 Siking Rd.	44 pickets divided into 11 groups	Woo Ching-yuin (吳卿云), a member of the Assn.	These groups function daily in grocery shops in different districts.
Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, 282 Shanse Road.	2 pickets	Mih Hwei-ziang (吳煥祥), a member of the Assn.	These men make secret investigations daily regarding dealers in Japanese cotton goods.
Sugar Dealers' Association, 23 Doong Yuin Ka, outside Small East Gate.	3 pickets	Waung Zui-ziang (汪瑞祥), a member of the Assn.	These men make secret investigations daily regarding dealers in Japanese sugar.
Chinese Restaurants (Anhwei Style) Owners' Assn, 231 Lloyd Road.	3 pickets	Chao Ngho-ling (邵鶴齡), a member of the Assn.	These men make secret investigations daily regarding restaurants using Japanese products.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

Name & Address of Organization	No. of pickets if any	Officer l/c Pickets	Manner in which the inspection and search is carried out.
Tyres & Metal Accessories- for-Vehicles Dealers' Assn, 15 Chun Foh Li, Boulevard de Montigny.			In the event of receipt of a report on the smuggling of Japanese goods, the Association at once assigns some one to investigate the case and made the necessary inspection and search.
Cotton Yarn Dealers' Association, 69 Doong Fah Li, Elgin Road.			- do -
Handkerchief Factory Owners' Association, 34 Ma An Li, Taku Road.			- do -
National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Anti-Waung Ching Wei Clique), 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.			- do -
National Salvation Federation of Various Bodies (Waung Han- Liang Clique), Young Men's Lecturing Group Society building, Small West Gate.			- do -
General Labour Union, 117 Foh Yeu Road, City.			- do -
People's Self Salvation Society, 29 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.	3 pickets	Lu Teh- ming (李达明), a member of the Association.	- do -



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Station, .....

Date ..... 19 .....

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 3 -

Name & Address of Organization	No. of pickets if any	Officer i/c Pickets	Manner in which the inspection and search is carried out.
Dried Goods Dealers' Assn, Lane 169, No. 4 Ning Woo Road, City.			- do -
Knitting Factory Owners' Assn, 19 Siking Road.			In the case of a report of smuggling of Japanese goods among the Association members, it only sends letters of warning to the firms concerned.
Mercerised Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, 78 Zui Ling Li, Avenue Edward VII.			- do -
Dried Goods Shop Workers' Union, Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society Building, Small West Gate.	5 pickets	Yao Feng-ling (姚鳳林), a member of the Union.	These men make secret investigations daily, as regards dealers in dried goods of Japanese origin.
Shoemakers' Union (Workers), Ching Ka Gee Kan Ka, City.	5 pickets	Soong Yao-tsoong (宋新宗), a member of the Union.	These men make secret investigations daily as regards shoemakers using Japanese products.



R. W. Mac Lide

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS

S. B. REGISTRY

H. Q. Crime Branch

September 5, 32.

Report on Organisations connected with the Anti-Japanese  
Boycott movement.

D. I. Glover

D. I. Sherman

Sir,

As the result of diligent enquiries made by members of this Staff the following particulars have been ascertained as to the organisers of the organisations connected with the Anti-Japanese Boycott movement :-

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Organisers</u>
1. National Salvation League (救国同盟会)	College Students
2. Blood and Soul National Salvation Society (血魂救国团)	Ho Yung Ziang (胡凤翔), a member of the 9th District Citizens Federation, Burkill Road, a branch office of the Shanghai Citizens Federation, No. 68, Bun Teong Loong (佘惕弄), off Nanking Road, formerly the Nanking Road Street Union. Also a committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers Association. Private Address - House No. 29, Lane 60, Burkill Road.  + Yue Hwa Loong (余华龙), a lawyer, Business and residential address - No. 156 Burkill Road, also a member of the 9th District Citizens Federation.
3. National Salvation Society for the riddance of Traitors (救国剷奸团)	The Shanghai Citizens Federation, Nanking Road.
4. Secret Investigation Society for National Salvation and	+ Tsang Ts Lien (张子廉), proprietor of the San Sin (三星)



Resisting Japan  
(救国抗日暗杀团)

Cotton and Iron Works, Business address - No. 469 Hanking Road.

Private address - No. 583 Yue

Yue Shing Li (裕兴里), Hanking Road, also a partner in the East City Co., Gold Bar Brokers and Commission Agents, No. 203 Kiukiang Road. Formerly connected with the National Goods Emporium, The New World, which was closed on action being taken by the S.H.C. Was a prominent member of the defunct Shanghai Municipality National Salvation Committee to resist Japan, and a commander of the Volunteer Army organized by the 1st District Citizens Federation.

5. The National Salvation Assassination Society

(救国暗杀团)

Zung Bai Tuh (陈培德), a member of the Shanghai Kowmington Party, also an influential member of the 5th District Cigarette Workers Union, Pootung (B.A.T. Factories).

6. The Blood and Soul Society for the riddance of Traitors

(血魂除奸团)

Wong Bing Nam (王屏南) alias Wang Tsho Hyuin (汪迺鹑), a lawyer, business address - No. 91 Foochow Road, Residential address - No. 19 An Ling Li (安林里)



Zia Jao Road (斜橋路), Nantao.

A member of the 2nd Dist. Citizens Federation, and formerly a commander of the Volunteer Army organized by the Citizens Federation, who was attached to the 19th Route Army, during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities, and stationed at the Dah Wong Miao (大王廟), Chapei.

This man left Shanghai after the arrest of Ying Wei Fong (蔘芳), who was arrested in connection with a bomb outrage which occurred at No. 437 Boulevard des deux Republiques, at about 9 p.m. on the 5th August 1932, and is at present on remand in connection with Sinsu F.I.R.s 1067, 1130 and Louisa F.I.R. 1809/32.

Wong Bing Nam is now in Fokien, but will return to Shanghai in <sup>the near future</sup> about a week's time.

Members of various business associations

7. The Peoples Soul Society for the prevention of Traitors (民魂禁奸團)

8. The Hot Blood Society for Clearance of Traitors (熱血滅奸團)

The Coal Merchants Association  
No. 283 Chekiang Road. Wang Bin Nam (王屏南) alias Wong Tsho



9. The Iron Blood Society for the riddance of Traitors  
(铁血锄奸团)

Hyuin (王祖猷) is the secretary of the association.

Local communists, and Woo Wei (吴道), lawyer, residential address - House No. 25, Lane No. 42 Kiaochow Road (Tel. No. 33860) (Address registered at the Shanghai Bar Association). This man was recently arrested for assaulting an official of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, in connection with a communist, whom he was defending. Organised an Assassination Corps on the 5th December 1931, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. No. 201 Szechuen Road.

10. The Society for the riddance of Traitorous Merchants (剔除奸商團)  
11. The Justice and Bravery Society for the Riddance of Traitors (義勇除奸團)  
12. The Comrade Warning Society (同志警告團)  
13. The Peoples Self Salvation Society (國民自救會)

Mill workers of the communist type.

Sung Kia Pung (沈家本), address at present unknown

The Shanghai Koumingtang Party.

Zung Yah Foo (陸亞夫), a native of Anhwei, residing No. 28, Shee Hwa Fong (善華坊), Rue Lafayette, at the intersection of Rue Amiral Bayle, French Concession. Employed by this society. This Society was



formed on July 30th, 1932, at the Medium Club, No. 150 Weibaiwei Road, by about 90 Chinese, claiming to represent various local bodies, including the Traders Association.

+ Zung Yeh Foo is one of the promoters, together with Chu Wei Sung (褚維璜), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Association, and a promoter of their National Salvation Association. Zung Yeh Foo was also a committee member of the defunct Shanghai Municipality National Salvation Committee to resist Japan.

14. The January 28th Society      The Shanghai Citizens Federation  
for the riddance of Trai-  
tors (一八二八慘案團體)
15. The Youths Volunteer Socie- Local College students  
ty for the riddance of Trai-  
tors (青年義勇隊)
16. The Conscience Society for      The Shanghai Business Mens Asso-  
the riddance of Traitors      ciation.  
良心救國會      further enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

H. C. Glover

D.S.I.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C. & S. B. REGISTER

Special Branch S.1. 3904

REPORT

Date September 11 1932.

Subject (in full) Organizations connected with the Anti-Japanese  
Boycott Movement

Made by D.S. MacAdie

Forwarded by Jhr Robertson Lt. 2

In connection with the report on organizations  
interested in the Anti-Japanese boycott movement, the  
following particulars are known to the Special Branch :-

Organizations	Remarks
1. National Salvation League (救國同盟會)	No comment.
2. Blood & Soul National Salvation Society (血魂救國團)	Ho Vung Ziang (胡鳳翔) is not a member of the Nanking Road Street Union but of the 9th District Citizens' Federation, Burkill Road. Committee member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. Yue Hwa Loong (余華龍) also a member of the 9th District Citizens' Association.
3. National Salvation Society for the Riddance of Traitors (救國剷奸團)	No reports.
4. Secret Investigation Society for National Salvation and Resisting Japan (救國抗日暗察團)	No reports. Tsang tse-lien (張子廉) was a prominent member of the defunct Shanghai Municipal National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan and Commander of the Volunteer Army organized by the 1st District Citizens' Association.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 5. The National Salvation<br>Assassination Society<br>(救國暗殺團)            | No reports. Chen Bai-tuh<br>(陳培德) is a very<br>influential member of<br>the 5th District Cigarette<br>Workers' Union (Pootung<br>B.A.T. Factories).<br>Jong Bing Nan (王屏南),<br>Member of the 2nd District       |
| 6. The Blood & Soul Society<br>for the riddance of<br>Traitors (血魂除奸團)   | Citizens' Association and<br>formerly Commander of the<br>Volunteer Army organized<br>by the Citizens' Federation<br>which actively assisted the<br>19th Route Army in the<br>recent hostilities.               |
| 7. The Peoples Soul Society<br>for the Prevention of<br>Traitors (民魂禁奸團) | No comment.   |
| 8. The Hot Blood Society for<br>the clearance of Traitors<br>(熱血滅奸團)     | Wong Bing Nan (王屏南)<br>is Secretary of the "Coal<br>Merchants Association".   |
| 9. The Iron Blood Society<br>for the Riddance of<br>Traitors (鐵血鋤奸團)     | Wu Mai (吳邁)<br>Address:- No.25 Lane 42<br>Kiaochow Road. Organized<br>an 'Assassination Corps'<br>at a meeting of people in<br>various walks of life in<br>the Chinese Young Men's<br>Association, 201 Szechuen |



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date ..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 3 -

Road held on December 5, 1931.

10. The Society for the No comment.

Riddance of Traitorous

Merchants (剷除奸商團)

11. The Justice & Bravery No reports.

Society for the

Riddance of Traitors

(義勇除奸團)

12. The Comrade Warning No reports.

Society (同志警告團)

13. The People's Self Intelligence Report August 1,

Salvation Society

(國民自救會)

1932. This society was

inaugurated on July 30 in the

Medium Club, 150 Weihaiwei

Road by some 90 Chinese

claiming to represent various

local bodies including the

Traders' Association. Chen

Yia Fu (陳亞夫) is one of the

chief promoters with Chu Wei

Sung (諸慧僧), Chairman of

the Chekiang Provincials

Association and a promotor

of National Salvation

Federation. Chen Yia Fu

also a Committee member of

the defunct Shanghai

Municipality National



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 4 -

Salvation Committee to Resist  
Japan.

14. The January 28th No comment.

Society for the  
Riddance of Traitors  
(一二八除奸團)

15. The Youths Volunteer No reports.

Society for the Riddance  
of Traitors  
(青年義勇誅奸團)

16. The Conscience Society No reports.

for the Riddance of  
Traitors  
(良心除奸團)

R. W. Mac Auliffe

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

*Confidential*

REPORT

H. Q. C. B. .... Station,

Date August 30, 1932

Subject (in full) Report on Organisations connected with the Anti-Japanese

Boycott movement.

Made by D.S.I. Glover

Forwarded by

D.I. Sharman

Sir,

As the result of diligent enquiries made by members of this Staff the following particulars have been ascertained as to the organisers of the organisations connected with the Anti-Japanese Boycott movement:-

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Organisers</u>
1. National Salvation League (救國同盟會)	College Students
2. Blood & Soul National Salvation Society (血魂救國團)	Ho Vung Ziang (何鳳祥), a member of the Nanking Road Street Union, residing House No. 29, Lane 60, Burkill Road. Yue Hwa Loong (余華龍), a Lawyer, Business & residential address:- No. 156 Burkill Road.
3. National Salvation Society for the riddance of Traitors (救國剷奸團)	The Shanghai Citizens Associa- tions, Nanking Road.
4. Secret Investigation Society for National Salvation and Resisting Japan (救國抗日暗探團)	Tsang Ts Lien (成子廉), Proprietor of the "San Sing (三星) Cotton & Iron Works", Business address No. 469, Nanking Road, Private address:- No. 583 Yue Shing Li (悅興里), Nanking Road. Formerly connected with the "National Goods Emporium", The New World, which was closed on action being taken by the S.M.C.
5. The National Salvation Assassination Society (救國暗殺團)	Zung Bai Tuh (鍾白燭), a mem- ber of the Shanghai Kuoming- tang Party. Well Known to

*Recommended  
see report  
5-9-32  
JH*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date..... 19

Subject (in full)..... - 2 -

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

	Detectives attached to the Special Branch, S.M.P.
6. The Blood & Soul Society	Wong Bing Nan (王屏南) alias
for the riddance of	Wong Tsho Hyuin (王相勳), a
Traitors	lawyer, Business address, No.
(血魂陣奸團)	99 Foochow Road, Residential
	address :- 19 An Ling Li (安林里)
	Zia Jao Road (斜橋路), Nantao.
	This man left Shanghai, after
	the arrest of Ying Wei Fong
	(伊芳芳), who was arrested in
	connection with a bomb outrage
	which occurred at No. 437
	Boulevard des deux Republiques,
	at about 9 p.m. on the 5th
	August 1932, and is at present
	on remand in connection with
	Sinza F.I.R.s 1067, 1130 and
	Louza 1809/32.
	Wong Bing Nan is now in Fokien,
	but will return to Shanghai in
	about a week's time.
7. The Peoples Soul Society	Members of various business
for the prevention of	Associations.
Traitors (民魂禁奸團)	
8. The Hot Blood Society for	The "Coal Merchants Association"
the clearance of Traitors	No. 283 Chekiang Road. Wong
(熱血威奸團)	Bing Nan (王屏南), alias Wong
	Tsho Hyuin (王相勳), is also con-



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

- 3 -

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

- .....nected with this Association.
9. The Iron Blood Society Local Communists and Woo Mai (吳邁).  
for the riddance of lawyer, residential and business  
Traitors address:- No. 25, Lane No. 42,  
(鐵血鋤奸團) Avenue Road. This man was recent-  
ly arrested for assaulting an  
official of the Shanghai Public  
Safety Bureau in connection with  
a "Communist", whom he was defend-  
ing.
10. The Society for the Mill workers of the Communist  
riddance of Traitorous type.  
Merchants (剷除奸商團)
11. The Justice & Bravery Society Sung Kia Pung (沈顯本), Address at  
for the Riddance of present unknown.  
Traitors (義勇除奸團)
12. The Comrade Warning So- The Shanghai Kuomintang Party.  
ciety (同志警告團)
13. The Peoples Self Salva- Tung Yah Foo (陳亞夫), a Native of  
tion Society Anhwei, residing No. 29, Shee  
(國民自救會) Hwa Fong (華芳坊), Rue Lafayette,  
at the intersection of Rue Amiral  
Bayle, French Concession. Em-  
ployed by this Society.
14. The January 28th Society The Shanghai Citizens Association  
for the riddance of  
traitors (一·二八除奸團)
15. The Youths Volunteer Local College Students.  
Society for the riddance



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date .....19

Subject (in full) ..... - 4 -

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

of Traitors (青年義勇隊奸匪)

16. The Conscience Society for- The Shanghai business mens

the riddance of Traitors Association.  
(良心隊奸匪)

Further enquiries proceeding.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. B. Glover

D.S.I.

D.C. (Crime)

34/32



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
C. File No. REGISTRATION

No. D. 3904  
Special Branch S. 1 Station

Date 13/8/32  
August 11, 1932.

Subject (in full) The attached is a list of local organizations of good standing who have in one way or another declared their stand in favour of the Anti-Japanese boycott.

Made by D.S.I. Golder

Forwarded by *Thos Robertson, Supt*

The organizations in the attached list have shown either by open letters to the press, by letters to their members or by notices in their office premises, that all members are to observe the Anti-Japanese Boycott and that failing which, the offenders would be expelled from membership and a notice of their disloyalty inserted in the local press.

Such actions have been precipitated by letters addressed to the organizations by the Blood Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors who during the last month have conducted a terrorist campaign, which has had a far reaching effect, ultimately causing a complete paralysis of trade with Japan.

Present conditions indicate that a trend towards an intense boycott of Japan is in the offing, and that other organizations will join in.

*Golder*  
D. S. I.

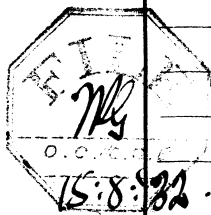
Officer i/c Special Branch.

*D.S. (Crime)*  
*Information and forward*  
*of passing to Commissioner of Police.*

C.P.

*M. Evans*  
O. i/c Sp. Br.

AUG. 13 1932





List of Organizations of Good Standing in the Settlement which since July 1, 1932, have intimated their intention to support the Anti-Japanese Boycott, or which have acted in a manner to indicate that they are doing so.

Name & Address of Organization	Name & Address of Chairman of the Organization	Circumstances under which Organization revealed its intention to support the boycott	Reasons inspiring Organization to renew boycott	Measures taken by Organization to cause its members to adhere to boycott
Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, 282A Shanse Road.	Chen Soong-yuen (陳松源)	Notices to members	Patriotic and result of receipt of threatening letter and bomb from Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors. 27/7/32	Order issued that any one of the Association found guilty of dealing in Japanese goods will be struck off membership and will be denounced in the local press. A manifesto issued to acquaint the public of the attitude of the Association in connection with dealing in Japanese goods.
Mercerized Cotton Cloth Dealers' Association, B.78 Zui Ling Li, Avenue Edward VII	Tsu Wen-gee (諸文濟)	-do-	Patriotic	That members of the Association be urged to promote national products and refuse to use Japanese goods; and that the Cotton Cloth Dealers' & Dyeing Traders' Association be asked to join in boycotting Japanese goods.



- 2 -

Metal Shop Owners' Association,  
55 Ping An Li, Fearon Road.

Tsien Faung-chou  
(錢芳洲)

Notices to all  
members

Cotton Yarn Dealers'  
Association, 69 Doong Fah  
Li, Elgin Road.

Vung Lan-ding  
(聞蘭亭)

-do-

Chinese Chamber of Commerce,  
North Honan Road.

Wong Shiao-lai  
(王曉籟)

Notices to all  
Traders'  
Associations in  
Shanghai

Shanghai Citizens' Federation,  
Chinese Chamber's Building,  
North Hanan Road.

Woo Vong-hsiang  
(胡鳳翔)

Coal Merchants' Association,  
283 Chekiang Road

+ Wei Hung-wen  
(魏鴻文)

Notices to  
local coal  
traders.

Knitting Factory Owners'  
Association, 19 Siking Road.

Kuh Sung-sze  
(葛勝如)



Patriotic

Sealing Japanese goods  
and expel from the  
Association all  
traitorous metal dealers.

Patriotic and  
result of receipt of  
threatening  
letter and bomb  
on 3/8/32

All members notified not  
to buy Japanese goods in  
compliance with the  
warning of the "Blood  
& Soul Corps for the  
Extermination of Traitors."

Patriotic

Promoting national  
products and boycotting  
Japanese goods.

Patriotic

Favouring the boycott  
of Japanese goods at  
meetings.

Patriotic and  
result of receipt  
of threatening  
letter and bomb  
on 3/8/32

Notified local coal  
traders to promote  
national industry and  
not to buy Japanese  
goods. Threatening to  
expel all those found  
disloyal.

Patriotic

Decision reached at a  
meeting held on 10/8/32  
to enforce the anti-  
Japanese boycott.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
SPECIAL INQUIRY S. B. REGISTER

No. D 3904

August 3, 1932.

2, 2, 18, 1932

Section 1, S.B.

Please prepare in tabular form a list of organizations of good standing in the Settlement which since July 1, 1932, have intimated their intention to support the Anti-Japanese boycott, or which have acted in a manner to indicate that they are doing so. The tabular form should contain particulars as follows:-

1. Name and address of organization.
2. Name and address of Chairman of the Organization.
3. Circumstances under which Organization revealed its intention to support the boycott.
4. Reasons inspiring Organization to renew boycott (to give details if canvassed, and by whom, and threats, if any, used)
5. Measures taken by Organization to cause its members to adhere to Boycott.
6. General Remarks.

*J. H. Evans*

Officer i/c Special Branch.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & File No. 3905  
No. D. 3905  
S. I. Station  
Date 13 8 1932  
Date August 12 1932.

Subject (in full) Reference the attached list of organizations which exist for the purpose of conducting subversive agitation and which are at present endeavouring to revive the Anti-Japanese Boycott.

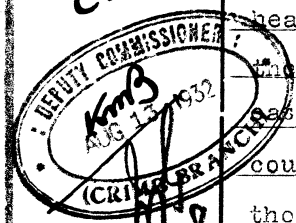
Made by D. S. I. Golder

Forwarded by J. H. Robertson, Sub

The attached list is complete up to August 12, 1932. Additions will be made as the necessary information is obtained. As to question (3) of the attached instructions only a rough idea of the organizations who are operating more or less openly have been obtained, the others being of a secret nature, no idea of the strength of their membership can be obtained. As to questions (5) and (6) the information available under these headings is only that which has been brought to the notice of the police. Scores of associations and individual firms have received letters threatening punishment should they be found guilty of dealing in the boycotted goods, but have made no report to the police whatever.

Reputable associations which in normal periods are looked up to by the Chinese population as models of level headedness, have and still are lending their every effort to the revival of the Anti-Japanese Boycott. Their methods in a few cases would come within the classification of criminal in many countries. Such methods however are mild when compared with those of the Blood Soul Group for the Extermination of Traitors. The forms of punishment prescribed by the more moderate bodies is that the offender shall be expelled from whatever Association he happens to be a member of and made to suffer a public denouncement in the local press.

A number of local bodies have assisted the more radical groups by posting in their offices and club rooms threatening letters received from such groups. In numerous cases these letters contain in plain language that death will be the penalty of disloyalty. Such local bodies who have taken this action are abetting in no slight degree the



Sub. Sec. C.

11

KMB  
de

13 AUG. 1932



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

S.E. .... S.I. .... Station,

Date August 12, 1932.

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

subversive activities of the radical organizations.

"Drastic Action" seems to be the watchword of every Chinese organization at present, this is apparent from the attitude adopted by them in connection with the threatening letters, which has been described in the preceeding paragraph.

*D. S. I.*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Info. (6 yme)  
information and  
furnish passing to the  
Commissioner of Police.*

*J. Livers*

O. i/c Sp. Br.

AUG 13 1932



List of Organizations which exist for the purpose of conducting subversive agitation and which are  
at present endeavouring to revive the anti-Japanese boycott . (Compiled in August, 1932)

<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President of Organization &amp; other officers of outstanding importance</u>	<u>Strength of Membership</u>	<u>Parties or prominent individuals reported to be supporting Organization</u>	<u>Measures taken to further the anti-Japanese boycott</u>
National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies (上海各团体救国联合会), 89 Jen An Li, Kuling Road.	Ying Ts-ling (殷芝龄), President of the National Crisis Cooperative Assn.	Some 48 local public bodies	The Nationalist Party is said to be at its back. In the past, it carried out a strong anti-Government movement, especially anti-Waung Ching-wei.	by the publication of a ten-days periodical, advertisements in newspapers calling upon people to contribute for the support of the Northeastern Volunteer Armies, and from time to time manifestoes in favour of perseverance in the anti-Japanese boycott.
National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies (上海各团体救国联合会), Chinese Young Men's Lecturing Group Society building, Small West Gate.	+ Wang Han-liang (汪漢良), a committeeman of the Citizens' Federation and a curio dealer at 67 Kiangse Road. + Li Ts-san (李次山), a committeeman of the local Bar Association.	Some 50 local public bodies	The Reorganization Clique of the Kuomintang (Waung Ching-wei Clique) is said to be supporting this organization.	by the issue of manifestoes. Between July 8 and 11, this organization carried out a "national salvation" propaganda campaign in the form of theatricals.



<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President of Organization &amp; other officers of outstanding importance</u>	<u>Strength of Membership</u>
Blood & Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors ( 血 魂 除 奸 團 )		
Iron & Blood Corps for the Extermination of Traitors ( 鐵 血 鋤 奸 團 )		
Skull Corps for the Punishment of traitors ( 骷 髏 懲 奸 團 )		
Chung Hwa National Salvation Iron and Blood Group ( 中 華 救 國 鐵 血 團 )		
Red Blood Group for the Extermination of Traitors. ( 赤 血 鋤 奸 團 )		
Wash-the-heart and Hot Blood Corps for the extermination of Traitors ( 洗 心 熱 血 除 奸 團 )		
National Salvation Ten Men's Group ( 救 國 十 人 團 )		



Parties or prominent  
individuals reported  
to be supporting  
Organization

Measures taken  
to further the  
anti-Japanese boycott

threatening  
by delivering/letters  
and hand grenades to  
local trade associations  
and alleged "traitorous"  
merchants.

-ditto-

-ditto-

by delivering threaten-  
ing letters to alleged  
"traitorous" merchants.

-ditto-

-ditto-

-ditto-



<u>Name and Address of Organization</u>	<u>Name of President of Organization &amp; other officers of outstanding importance</u>	<u>Strength of Membership</u>	<u>Parties or prominent individuals reported to be supporting Organization</u>	<u>Measures taken to further the anti-Japanese Boycott</u>
National Salvation League (救國同盟會)				by delivering threatening letters to alleged "traitorous" merchants.
Bloodshed Group for the ruin of Traitors (流血誅奸團)				- ditto -



**SPECIAL INQUIRY**

S. B. REGIS.

No. D 2905

August 3, 1932.

**Section 1, S.B.**

Please prepare in tabular form a list of organizations which exist for the purpose of conducting and subversive agitation, which are at present endeavouring to revive the Anti-Japanese boycott. The tabular statement should contain the following particulars:-

- ✓ 1) Name and address of organization.
- ✓ 2) Name of President of Organization and other officers of outstanding importance.
- ✓ 3) Strength of membership.
- ? 4) Parties or prominent individuals reported to be supporting organization.
- 5) Instances in which organization endeavoured to influence commercial bodies either by entreaty or threats to support the boycott.
- 6) Measures taken by organization to further boycott other than those covered in column 5.
- 7) Remarks.

*J. L. Guiness*

Officer i/c Special Branch.



8-3914

8-3913

8-3912



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch *5912* Station *5*

Date *August 4* 19 *32*

Subject (in full) Leonid Shaidoureff.

Made by D.S. Tchermshansky. Forwarded by *SSR S.*

With reference to the attached memo on the subject of Leonid Shaidoureff of "B" Company, S.V.C., inquiries show that he <sup>is</sup> Russian, and according to the records of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, he was born in Harbin in 1916, but it is believed however, that he is much older and is said to be 19 years of age.

Shaidoureff was educated in the Soviet Middle School in Habarovsk and later in the Public School in Shanghai. He arrived in Shanghai about three years ago from Habarovsk, U.S.S.R., via Harbin. His father is employed with the "Gosbank" (Soviet Government Bank) in Habarovsk; and his elder brother, who resides with his father, is reported to be a member of "Komosomol" (Communist Youth Organization). L. Shaidoureff has the reputation among his fellow schoolmates and members of "B" Company as being a Soviet sympathizer. He is frequently seen in the company of suspicious looking young men visiting local cabarets and restaurants, and is known to be always well supplied with funds.

In December 1930, Shaidoureff stowed away on the s.s. "Empress of Japan" with intention of proceeding to America but was discovered in Hongkong, where he was arrested and after being detained for a short period, was deported to Shanghai.

L. Shaidoureff is at present unemployed and resides with his mother Anna Fedorovna Shaidoureff at Room No.5, Central Arcade, No.49 Nanking Road. The mother claims to be of Italian extraction although she does not speak that language.

*Siberia,* According to our information, she is a native of Blagoveshensk, and arrived in Shanghai from Habarovsk, U.S.S.R. in 1926. Sometime after arrival, she opened a massage and beauty studio



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

(2)

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

under the name of "A. Djekello" at No.27 Nanking Road. About one year ago she removed her establishment to the Central Arcade, Room 5A, on the first floor, where she took over the "Studio of Beauty and Hairdressing Saloon," but continues to operate under her previous name. It is reported that she has a doubtful reputation.

JR

J. Tcherumshany  
D. S.

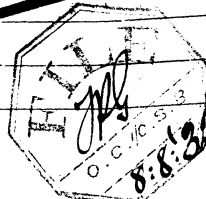
Officer i/c Special Branch.

52, Please show in confidence  
to Sergeant Major Marsden of the  
S. V. B.

J. Tcherumshany

AUG. 5 1932

Seen  
mmmm







PHONE  
12048  
12090

## Shanghai Municipal Council

Office of the Municipal Advocate

Shanghai, August 3, 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

V. D. 39/1  
No. 518 132

D. C. (Crime),

Judge Sung has been made acquainted with the result of inquiries contained in the report made by Sub-Inspector White attached, and expresses his appreciation of the action taken by the Police.

With regard to instituting a prosecution against the person who sent the petition to the Court, the Judge is perfectly willing that such action should be brought by the Police if it is thought worth while. It will be seen, however, that the writer of the petition has more or less confessed to the Police that the accusations made by him are false. In consequence, Article 184 of the Criminal Code would exclude him from punishment if he repeated his confession in open court. Under these circumstances, I suggest that a prosecution is scarcely worth the time and trouble involved.

Approved

*Kim Boone*  
D. C. (CRIME)  
- 3 AUG. 1932

*King S. Kum*  
Acting Municipal Advocate.

C. S. B. Reg.

*Tie*

*4/2/32*



File No. 29 JULY 1932

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Supt. Youke

alt. M. A. Office.

File a report herewith for information of  
Judge. You will see the enquiry has  
been very thorough & the accusation made  
by complainant is false & malicious.

Since the Court takes such accusations  
& have enquiries made I think in the  
case of a false charge action should be  
taken v. the accuser. Mr. Kim will  
perhaps discuss same with Judge. Wm. B. Brown  
D. C. (CRIME)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Louza Station,

Date 28th July 19 32.

Subject (in full) Report of inquiries regarding petition to S.S.D. Court by one  
Yui Tseh Kang (俞陟岡).

Made by D.S.I. White.

Forwarded by

J. H. Adams  
C.

Sir,

As a result of information and instructions received regarding the attached Petition of one Yui Tseh Kang (俞陟岡) the undersigned detailed D.S.I. See Zang Sung on 23-7-32 to make observations regarding the house at 447 Yung Shing Lee (永興里) Amoy Road. Said observations were carried out on the evening of 23-7-32, and it was ascertained that 447 Amoy Road is of a very respectable class;

On 24-7-32, C.D.S.I. See Zang Sung again proceeded to the address and attempted to enter, however he was stopped by a male house-servant who asked what he wanted, the detective stated he wished to see a friend named 'Wong' and was informed that no one of that name resided at the address. The servant further stated that the whole house was occupied by Mr. Yui and his family and they had occupied the house for the past ten years. When asked regarding the master's business the servant stated he was a gold-commission agent, with an office in the Tsih Ai An Li (吉祥里) alleyway, Shantung Road; The sign-board name being Foh Saung (福昌). From the detectives observations of what little he saw during his short visit to the house, it is ascertained that the house is of a very respectable family type. On the forenoon of 24-7-32 the information received regarding the office at Shantung Road was verified and found to be correct; On the evening of 24-7-32, a male Chinese (not a detective) was given a marked \$5.00 note and acting for the undersigned was sent to the house at 447 Yung Shing Lee (永興里), Amoy Road, to attempt to purchase some opium. On visiting the house he was met by a male servant and on stating his mission was told to go away as no opium was sold at the house and the master was a respectable



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Louza Station,

Date 28th July 1932.

----- 2 -----

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

business man.

On 25-7-32, a female Chinese, having every appearance of being an opium smoker, was given a marked \$10.00 note and visited the house on behalf of detectives. When this female arrived at the house she was met by a female servant who asked her what she wanted. On stating that she desired to purchase \$10.00 worth of opium, the maid-servant informed her that no opium was sold at the address and that the house was the home of a proper gold-dealer. General observations were kept on the house by C.D.Cs. 105 and 245 between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. on 25-7-32 but the only persons seen leaving or entering the house were members of the family and servants.

Having gained the aforesaid results an attempt was next made to locate the man Yui Tseh Kang who gave the information to the Court. It was ascertained that he did not now reside at 305 Zia Too Road, Nantao, but on the morning of 28-7-32 he was located by C.D.S.I. Soo Zang Sung at the Dah Foong (大豐) Cigarette shop at the corner of North Honan and Tsepoo Roads. He was requested to come to this Station and assist the undersigned regarding his complaint, this he willingly did. When questioned by the undersigned and C.D.S.I. Soo Zang Sung, Yui stated he is a nephew of Yui Siu Tseng (俞守正) at 447 Amoy Road, but that he has not been in or near the house for more than one year; Further that about 2 or 3 years ago he had seen Yui Siu Tseng take to his home at 447 Amoy Road about one hundred ounces of opium which he had bought. Yui states he was formerly a shop-assistant, but has been unemployed for some time past and has no fixed abode at present; Further that some time ago he had some trouble with his uncle at 447 Amoy Road over family affairs. Attached is a statement by



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

Louza Station,

Date 28th July 1932.

----- 3 -----

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....

Forwarded by .....

Yui Tseh Kang, written and signed by him in the presence of the undersigned and C.D.S.I. Soc Zang Sung.

From the statements, verbal and written, of Yui Tseh Kang, the undersigned is satisfied that the making of the Petition to the S.S.D. Court was an act of revenge by the Petitioner who is unemployed and has no fixed abode, against his uncle who is a business-man of very good standing.

D.D.O. "A" was informed of the result of inquiries and on instructions received the undersigned communicated with Supt. Yorke. On further instructions from Supt. Yorke the man Yui was allowed to go after he had been questioned and written his own statement.

No attempt whatever has been made to interview Yui Siu Tseng, and no further action will be taken at present unless further instructions are received.

*B. White.*

D. S. I.

*D. C. (Crime)*

*Information. Suggest the file be passed to M. A's office to inform the Judge as to result of enquiries.*

*W. Kay D.D.O.*  
*29/7/32*



## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

### REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yui Tseh Kang (俞世康), age 26,  
native of Shaoshing taken by me C.D.S.I. See Zang Sung.  
at Louza Stn. on the 28-7-32 translated  
and interpreted by Fang Wei Hsin.

I am residing in my friend, Tsu Lai Sung's home at 305 Sha  
Too Road, Nantao and am at present unemployed.

I was engaged as an accountant in Yah Foong Silk Agency,  
in Tsoong Tuh Li, Peking Road last year.

Yui Siu Tseng is living at 447 Yung Shing Li Amoy Road, and  
runs a gold bar commission agency at No. 6 Kyih Ziang Li, Shantung  
Road with a sign-board of Pak Chong which was established nearly  
10 years.

Over 10 years ago when his aunt (his uncle's wife) who was  
also my aunt (my mother's sister) had a quarrel with his wife,  
my parents happened to be by their side gave them advices trying  
to stop the trouble but his wife accused my parents rendering  
assistance to his aunt and explained the fact to her husband  
after a few years. He often mentioned about the matter when I  
was engaged in his shop year before last, resulting my dismissal  
from his shop after all. When I was in his shop, I always  
saw him cooking opium with 100 or 200 ounces at a time and he  
supplied to others to smoke. He also brought 3 or 4 friends  
to 447 Yung Shing Li, Amoy Road daily to smoke opium throughout  
the night until day-break. What a harm has been done during the  
period while opium is strictly prohibited by the Government  
and he did not seem to have much care on it.

I have not been to his house for over a year. This is  
a correct statement.

(Signed) Yui Tseh Kang.

*L. White S.S.I.*

*Yui Tseh Kang  
has been reported  
to the  
1943*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. Station.

Date 17.12.1932.

Subject (in full) Peter Galkin, Serge Rogovoy and Jacob Wasserfuehrer.

Made by D.S. Tchoremschansky. Forwarded by

J. B. K. S.

With reference to the Netherlands Consulate General letter of August 5, 1932 concerning Peter Galkin, Serge Rogovoy and Wasserfuehrer inquiries made regarding these individuals reveal the following :-

- 1) Peter Yakovlevich Galkin, Russian, native of Poltava Province, South Russia was born in 1893. He is married and is a musician by profession being able to play both the saxophone and clarinet. He has two sons and a daughter. Galkin arrived in Shanghai from Hankow in 1928 but returned to the latter city sometime later. At present he is employed with the "International Cafe" in Hankow. Nothing is known in this office against him.
- 2) Serge Rogovoy is unknown to this office but it is believed that he is identical with one Savely Petrovich Rogovoi, Russian, a native of Kiev, South Russia, born in 1900 who is at present in Hankow. This individual who is married, is a professional cellist. He arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao in 1929 and was employed in "Tkachenko Cafe", No. 405 Avenue Joffre. In May 1932 he proceeded to Hankow. Municipal Police records contain nothing to his detriment.
- 3) Jacob Wasserfuehrer, Russian of Jewish origin, about 24 years of age, professional drummer. In 1929 he arrived in Hankow from Peking. In 1931 he came to Shanghai and obtained employment with the Kavkaz Restaurant orchestra No. 941 Pudling Well Road which was then conducted by one F. Wishtain (file N. D. 1433). During May 1932 he returned to Hankow where he is at present employed at the Hankow Race Club. Wasserfuehrer who is not registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee or any otherlike organization, is said to harbour pro-Soviet tendencies.

Tchoremschansky  
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2482

SHANGHAI,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

N. D. 3914

Date 5/8/32

5th August 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the following  
three musicians desire to go to Netherlands India :

*Forward on C.S.B.  
Reg. 5/8* Peter GALKIN, at present employed at the International  
Café at Hankow,

Serge ROGOVOY, cellist and

Jacob WASSERFUEHRER, drummer at the Hankow Race Club.

I have referred the applications of these persons to  
the Netherlands Consulate at Hankow, but would feel obliged  
if you could find <sup>out</sup> whether anything is known ~~against them~~  
in police records against these persons, either from a  
moral or political point of view. They appear to have lived  
in Shanghai, but I regret not being able to say exactly  
where and when.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have the honour to be,

T.P. Givens, Esquire,

Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
Chinese Secretary.

*For enquiry and report please  
S. I. Cherenohansky  
2148. C. of Sp Bch 5/8/32*



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL  
P. S. D. REG.

3914  
1918 32

August 18, 2.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2182, dated August 5, 1932, concerning Peter Yakovlevich Galkin, Serge Rogovoy, and Jacob Wasserfuehrer, Russian musicians, and to inform you that there is nothing against them in the Municipal Police Records. Wasserfuehrer, however, is reported to harbour pro-Soviet tendencies, and is not registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee or any other similar organization.

A copy of a Police report concerning  
X  
these three Russians is attached herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*W.G.*

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Chinese Secretary,  
The Netherlands Consulate, - General  
Shanghai.

*Attached.  
Sentent 19/8  
H.H.*



CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN  
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.  
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 2314.

SHANGHAI, 20 August 1932.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
N. D. 3914
Date 22, 8, 32

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant No.D.3914, regarding P.Y.Galkin, S.Rogovoy and J.Wasserfuehrer, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chinese Secretary.

*Reg.  
Attach to file  
JB*

T.P.Givens, Esquire,  
Officer i/c Special Branch,  
Shanghai Municipal Police,  
SHANGHAI.



END  
Of.

REEL  
NO.



5



CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE		PROJECT NO.
		FRU - 2
		REEL NO.
		REEL - 11
PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA
STARTED:	(Date) 9/8/52 (Hour)	BEGINS WITH: D-3525-1932
FINISHED:	(Date) 9/9/52 (Hour)	1. D-3684-1932
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2. D-3737-1932
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES		3. D-3778-1932
D-3578		4.
		5.
		6.
		ENDS WITH: D-3914 - 1932
		CERTIFICATION
THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:		
9-9-52 (DATE)		B. Blumlock + Herlander (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

FORM NO. 60-93  
FEB 1951

(31-36)



" SECRET "

Security Information



" SECRET "

Security Information



" SECRET "

SECURITY INFORMATION



1750

11